"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Thundershowers, not so warm today; tomorrow fair, light west winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 22,112. NEW • YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1918.—TWENTY PAGES. TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 50 Mile Radius. | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles. | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere.

HAIG BREAKS FOE'S LINE ON 25-MILE FRONT; GAINS 7 MILES, TAKES 10,000 MEN, 100 GUNS; GERMAN MAN POWER VISIBLY ON THE WANE

URGES PRESIDENT TO COMMANDEER PACKING INDUSTRY

Trade Commission Recommends This Step to Break Up the Alleged Monopoly.

DISCLOSES WIDE CONTROL

And Accuses Banking Interests with Assisting the "Big Five" to Crush All Competition.

WILSON STUDIES REPORT

Gives No Indication as to What Steps He Will Take—Packers and Bankers Amazed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Immediate action by the Government to end an international monopoly involving many vital foodstuffs which, it is alleged, has been obtained by five of the big meat packing houses by illegal and unfair means, is recommended in a report by the Federal Trade Commission to President Wilson, a summary of which was made public today. The concerns which are labeled conspirators and profiteers are Armour & Co., Morris & Co., Wilson & Co., Swift & Co., and the Cudahy Packing Company.

It is alleged also that a number of the large banking interests have become involved; that such competition as is permitted to exist is a farce, and that the independent concerns which are now operating are at the mercy of the "Big Five."

The commission asserted that a cure for the situation could be found by the commandeering by the Government of the stockyards, cold storage plants, warehouses, and rolling stock of the "Big Five." Such action, the commission holds, would make it impossible for the alleged conspirators to destroy independent competitors who might appear to be dangerous to their interests.

President Studies the Report.

The recent charges which the commission made against the packing interests in a letter to the Senate are mild, to say the least, in comparison with the allegations which are contained in this report. President Wilson has had it before him since July 3, and gave it the most careful and minute study before it was released for publication. The Governmental action recommended in the report is far more drastic than any of the suggestions made by a committee, headed by Food Administrator Hoover, which the President named to study the industry. There has come from the White House no intimation as to what course will be followed in the unusual situation thus created.

"The Trade Commission, in its report, the official summary of which covers more than fifty printed pages, develops one accusation after another. Here are a few of the statements:

"The purposes of this combination, which for more than a generation has defied the law and escaped adequate punishments, are sufficiently clear from the history of the conspiracy and from the numerous documents already presented, namely:

"To monopolize and divide among the several interests the distribution of the food supply, not only of the United States, but of all countries which produce a food surplus, and, as a result of this monopolistic position.

"To extort excessive profits from the people not only of the United States, but of a large part of the world.

"To secure these ends the combination and its constituent members employ practically every tried method of unfair competition known to this commission and invent certain new and ruthless methods to crush weaker concerns.

Charges Extortion by Rebates.

"The early strength and rapid growth of the Big Five was stimulated by the extortion of rebates under one disguise or another and special privileges.

"Among other well-known methods of unfair competition used by the big packers, of which the commission has evidence, may be mentioned the following:

"Bogus independents.

"Local price discriminations.

"Short weighting.

"Acquiring stock in competing companies.

"Shutting competitors out of live-stock markets.

"In addition to these recognized methods of unfair competition the Big Five also employ a vicious system of rotation in price cutting. This consists in each of the Big Five, or as many as happen to be represented in a given territory, arranging to cut prices in rotation, a day at a time or a week at a time, so that the burden, distributed

Continued on Page Seven.

When you think of Writing, think of WHITING.—Advt.

Bulgar King in Germany; Rumor of Trouble at Sofia

LONDON, Aug. 8.—King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, with the Crown Prince and the Princesses Eudoxia and Nadescha, arrived unexpectedly on Wednesday at Nauheim, Germany, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen. The King apparently intends to remain a long time at Nauheim, where he is incognito as "Count von Murany."

It is believed in well-informed circles in Copenhagen that King Ferdinand left Bulgaria because of internal conditions there. German newspapers merely say that the reason for his sudden visit is known in responsible circles.

IRISH HOME RULE, DESPITE ULSTER

Secretary Shortt Announces Bill Is Being Drafted and Predicts Its Passage.

TO DISARM ULSTERITES

50,000 Rifles Will Be Seized, by Force if Necessary, Commons Is Told.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Replying to an inquiry by John Dillon, the Nationalist leader, concerning the Government's Irish policy, Edward Shortt, the Secretary for Ireland, announced in the House of Commons today that he would be engaged during the recess in helping to draft a Home Rule bill, which would be likely to pass the House.

Mr. Shortt announced the Government's determination to seize 50,000 rifles which are said to be in the hands of Ulsterites, adding significantly that, if the Government could get them without trouble, so much the better.

This statement was loudly cheered by the Nationalist members.

A little over a year ago—July 25, 1917—the Irish Convention, upon whose report the Government bill for Home Rule, mentioned by Mr. Shortt, will be based, began its first sittings in London. Aside from the Government, every political, social, or industrial party or faction, save the Sinn Fein, was represented.

It owed its existence to a decision proclaimed by Premier Lloyd George in the House of Commons on May 21, 1917, which had been taken as follows:

"The Government have, therefore, decided to invite Irishmen themselves to put forward their own proposals for the government of their own country."

On April 8, 1918, Horace Plunkett, the Chairman of the convention, presented his report to the Prime Minister.

There was a majority report and a minority report. In the former the decision was in favor of an Irish Parliament consisting of the King, an Irish Senate, and an Irish House of Commons; and it confined its powers, with certain exceptions, to the internal government of Ireland.

A dissenting report was signed by the nineteen Ulster Unionists, in which they declared that no agreement was possible since the Nationalists in the majority report had put it beyond doubt that what they wanted was "full independence," or a Parliament possessing co-equal powers with those of the Imperial Parliament. Behind this objection was known to exist the fear that the majority report placed Protestant Ulster under the dominion of a Catholic Ireland.

While the report of the proceedings of the convention were being discussed in the press the Premier announced his twofold plan for home rule and conscription, and the Nationalists, who did not see the connection, began a great anti-conscription campaign, which consisted, in many instances, of open rebellion and a new Sinn Fein plot to obtain German aid to free Ireland.

Early in June Mr. Lloyd George made a speech in the Commons which was interpreted to mean that the Government intended to wash its hands of both home rule and conscription for Ireland.

This he qualified on June 25, when he reaffirmed both the program for home rule and that for conscription; as to the latter, he urged Parliament to try the volunteering system first, which, after all, might furnish Ireland's quota. On the same day Dublin's Lord Mayor, being unable to visit President Wilson personally, placed an anti-conscription manifesto in the hands of Ambassador Page for transmission.

MRS. SKEFFINGTON SEIZED.

Woman Who Evaded the English Police Arrested in Dublin.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Mrs. F. Sheehy Skeffington was arrested in Dublin Thursday, according to The Express.

A dispatch from Dublin Aug. 3 said that Mrs. Skeffington had arrived in Ireland after eluding the vigilance of the British police. She is the widow of F. Sheehy Skeffington, formerly editor of The Irish Citizen, who was shot by a British officer during the Sinn Fein rising in Ireland early in 1916. This officer was found guilty of the crime, but insane.

FORMING 'LAST STAND' ARMY

Kaiser Preparing Special Force of 500,000 Men to Defend the Rhine.

KNOWS TIDE HAS TURNED

Best Officers and Soldiers from All His Divisions to be Called to "Old Guard."

FOCH'S RESERVES INTACT

Hindenburg Believed Now to Have Only 20 Fresh Divisions —No Chance for New Drive.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.
Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY, Aug. 8.—From sections of the German Army there are being drawn a certain proportion of officers and the sturdiest soldiers for the formation of a force of half a million men which is to receive special training and have special organization. There are to be no Poles or Alsatians in this army, but only fighters that the Kaiser believes he can trust to the last.

This German force is not to be used as a hammer in any new drive for Paris; it is not to be used for any blow against the British; it is not to be used to "punish" the Americans; but, according to information reaching allied commanders, is being formed for no other purpose than to stand back of the Rhine against an invasion of German soil.

It so happens that any allied approach to the Rhine would be through the Alsace-Lorraine line, on a large part of which American forces stand. It is this force that the Americans will face when, with the French, we get ready to "take the war to Germany."

Come what may between now and that time, the Kaiser wants to be sure to have the force with which to make the stand for the Fatherland and himself.

Knows Now the Tide Is Turned.

Than the formation of such an army for such a purpose at such a time, when the Kaiser needs all his available forces on the western front, what could better show that the German high command realizes that the tide of war is about to turn, if, indeed, it has not already done so? One may not say that the war is almost won, but one may say that the sun now shines on our side of the fence. Up to three weeks ago, for months the Allies waited to see what the Germans were doing and wondered where they would strike next; now it is the Germans who wonder where the Allies will strike next. The war will continue to be thus.

Far more in value than the terrain won back from the Germans in the last three weeks, is General Foch's action in taking the initiative which, with the help of American troops and the French and British, he will maintain.

Certainly, the sun shines on our side of the fence. For the first time since Russia broke down the Allies now have a numerical superiority of effectives. While for some little time the number of Americans in France has given our side superiority as to actual numbers, the recent fighting has brought into the line and support positions Americans in sufficient numbers, the presence of whom, coupled with the German losses of the last month, places us in a position of superiority of men ready to fight.

It cannot be said that the American Army just now is as good a machine as the German Army, but

Continued on Page Two.

"IT'S MIGHTY HANDY—to hang Japanese lanterns on, but—". See top of page 20.—Advt.

"Tenacity, Audacity, Victory," Petain's Words to His Soldiers

PARIS, Aug. 8.—General Pétain, Commander in Chief of the French Armies, has issued the following order of the day to the French troops:

"Four years of effort, with our stanch allies; four years of trials, stoically endured, begin to bear fruit.

"His fifth attempt in 1918 smashed, the invader retreats, his man power decreases, and his morale wavers, while at your side your American brothers have no sooner landed than they have made a baffled enemy feel the weight of their blows.

"Incessantly placed in the advanced guard of the allied peoples, you have prepared the triumphs of tomorrow.

"Not long ago I said to you: 'Abnegation, patience; your comrades are arriving.'

"Today I say: 'Tenacity, audacity; you shall force victory.'

"Soldiers of France, I salute your banners illuminated with new glory."

IMPROVE OUR LINE NORTH OF VESLE

Americans Gain Better Positions and Strengthen Their Force Beyond the River.

BOMBARD NORTH FISMES

Village Subjected to Terrific Shellfire to Clear It of Lurking Enemy Forces.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE VESLE, Aug. 8, (Associated Press.)—Under almost incessant shellfire American troops struggled forward today to slightly better positions north of the Vesle. French divisions to the east and the west did their part in straightening the line.

This day was not marked by organized attacks anywhere along the front, but was punctuated by sharp minor engagements in which the American gunners successfully covered the operations of the infantry and the engineers. Along the entire front there was evident a determination to stabilize the lines. Whether the battle that began on July 18 has virtually ended or whether the Germans will withdraw beyond the Aisne are unanswered questions.

To the Americans already north of the river there was added considerable strength during the night and early morning. The line tonight is well fixed along the Rouen-Rheims road from near Bazoches, which still is in the hands of the Germans, to a point well east of Fismes. The Americans hold Fismes apparently securely, but the village of North Fismes proved difficult and at midday was subjected to a terrific shelling by the American artillery with the intention of making it untenable. With that small point once cleared, the line would run uninterruptedly toward the east.

Big Guns Behind the Aisne.

The Germans have had strong machine gun positions in Fismes and to the north and east. It was the opposition offered by them that resulted in the American determination not to attempt occupation by the infantry, but to destroy the enemy with artillery.

On the hills beyond the line at almost every available point the German light artillery has been placed, while the heavy guns are located beyond the Aisne, and guns of medium calibre are northwest of Perles commanding the region about Bazoches. Since the fight began on the Vesle these guns have steadily pounded the American line, but the American artillery has been equally energetic in replying. Comparatively little damage has been done by the German guns, while the silencing of enemy gun fire from his lighter artillery positions is an evidence of the accuracy of the American artillery, and the destruction of various German machine gun positions has been obvious.

It is still generally believed that the Germans are making nothing more than a pretense of holding their lines here. The testimony of prisoners today continues to indicate that positions beyond the Aisne have been prepared by the Germans, and that the present action is to gain time and also to inflict as much loss as possible on the Americans and their allies.

Among the prisoners taken by the Americans yesterday were an officer

Continued on Page Three.

BRITISH SURPRISE GERMANS

Prisoners Say They Were Expecting Only Local Attacks.

MIST HELPED THE BRITISH

Movements Screened in Preparation for Big Dash in the Early Morning.

THREATENS ENEMY SALIENT

Pressure Against Montdidier Positions Reinforces the Aisne-Marne Drive.

By HENRY W. NEVINSON.
Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES, Aug. 8.—Today has been marked by a great and significant action, hitherto entirely successful. It is further proof that upon the British front also the initiative now rests with the Allies and that the Germans stand on the defensive along the whole line.

Put in the briefest terms, the movement has been an advance along a front of about twelve miles held by British corps and three miles held by the French. The advance has penetrated various points from four to six or even eight miles.

The original front lay across the Valley of the Somme and its tributaries at an average distance of about ten or twelve miles east and southeast of Amiens. Roughly it may be said to have extended from the fields just west of Morlancourt on the high ground or peninsula between the Ancre and the Somme and southward and southwestward across the Somme and its tributaries —the Luce and Avre—to a point west of Moreuil and Morisel villages, facing each other on opposite banks of the Avre.

Links with Recent Drive.

In a wider strategic sense it will be seen that anything which pushes the enemy eastward along the whole of that front tends to render his position in the Montdidier salient perilous and so heightens the effect of the great French movement along the line of Soissons and Rheims.

The long and straight high road from Amiens to Roye may be regarded as roughly the right, or southern, limit of the British forces, but this limit is not rigid.

The attack was made at 4:20 o'clock this morning, and just before that moment a tremendous artillery fire opened all along the British front. It lasted nearly four minutes and behind its barrage the infantry and tanks advanced simultaneously. As they advanced the barrage lifted to further ranges.

There can be no doubt that the enemy was taken completely by surprise. Prisoners say that they were expecting local attacks, but not a movement of this magnitude. The surprise was increased by a low-lying mist, which began to form in patches early in the night and completely shrouded both the high ground and the valleys for some hours after dawn, though the upper air remained clear till nearly noon.

German Guns Overwhelmed.

At 4:30 there was already a glimmer of light in the air, and when at 5:30 I reached the summit of the large ridge along which the high road runs from Corbie at the junction of the Ancre and the Somme it was daylight. The mist lay so thick that it was impossible to see more than thirty yards on any side. Only the perpetual thunder and drumming of the guns shook the fog, and sometimes larger flashes would shine, flickering up to the open sky.

The British barrage so completely overwhelmed the enemy's guns that they hardly returned any fire at all, and the men in their advance, for

Continued on Page Two.

HARTSHORNE & PICABIA, Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 7 Wall St.—Advt.

Official Reports of the Allied Successes

British

LONDON, Aug. 8.

Night Report.—The operations commenced this morning on the Amiens front by the French First Army, under command of General Debentry, and the British Fourth Army, under Sir Henry Rawlinson, are proceeding successfully. The assembly of allied troops was completed under cover of night unnoticed by the enemy.

At the hour of assault French, Canadian, Australian, and English divisions, assisted by a large number of British tanks, stormed the Germans on a front of over twenty miles, from the Avre River at Braches to the neighborhood of Morlancourt. The enemy was taken by surprise and at all points the allied troops have made rapid progress.

At an early hour our first objectives had been reached on the whole of the front attacked. During the morning the advance of the allied infantry continued, actively assisted by British cavalry, light tanks, and motor machine gun batteries.

The resistance of German divisions in the line was overcome at certain points after sharp fighting and many prisoners and a number of guns were captured by our troops.

The French troops, attacking with great gallantry, crossed the Avre River and, despite the enemy's opposition, carried hostile defenses.

North of the Somme the greater part of our final objectives were gained before noon, but in the neighborhood of Chirilly and south of Lancourt (Morlancourt?) parties of the enemy observed prolonged resistance.

In both localities the fighting was heavy, but ultimately our troops broke down the opposition of the German infantry and gained their objectives.

South of the Somme the gallantry of the allied infantry and the dash and vigor of their attack had gained during the afternoon the final objectives for the day on practically the whole of the battle-front.

Assisted by our light tanks and armored cars, cavalry passed through the infantry and beyond our objectives, riding down the German transport and limbers in their retreat and capturing villages and taking many prisoners.

The general line reached by our troops runs from Plessier-Rozainvillers to Beaucourt, to Caix, to Framerville, to Chipilly, and to the west of Morlancourt.

No accurate estimate can be given concerning the number of prisoners or guns or the amount of material captured, but it is known that several thousand prisoners and many guns have fallen into our hands.

Day Report.—At dawn this morning the British Fourth Army and the French First Army, under command of Field Marshal Haig, attacked on a wide front east and southeast of Amiens.

Reports indicate that the attack is progressing satisfactorily.

French

PARIS, Aug. 8.

Night Report.—The attack made this morning by our troops southeast of Amiens, in conjunction with British troops, continues in good order.

The details are given in the British communication.

Day Report.—At 5 o'clock this morning, (Thursday,) French troops in company with British forces attacked in the region southeast of Amiens. The attack is developing under favorable conditions.

German

BERLIN, (via London,) Aug. 8.

Night Report.—In an attack by the English between the Ancre and the Avre the enemy has forced his way into our positions.

Day Report.—On both side of the Lys we drove back partial thrusts by the British.

North of the Somme the enemy carried out heavy counterattacks against our new lines on both sides of the Bray-Corbie road. They were repulsed.

During the night the artillery activity and reconnoitring engagements were temporarily revived.

West of Montdidier partial attacks by the French broke down.

Between Soissons and Rheims the artillery duel was revived only intermittently.

There have been minor infantry engagements on the Aisne and Vesle and north of Rheims.

In the Vosges there has been a successful thrust into the enemy's lines at Hochrazmannels.

ATTACK BEGINS AT DAWN

British and French Push Forward from Near Albert South to Avre.

ADVANCE IS VERY RAPID

Multitude of Tanks Leads the Rush of Allies That Sweeps the Enemy Before It.

HARD DAY AT MORLANCOURT

But the British Thrust to the South Reaches Framerville, Seven Miles Back.

10,000 Prisoners Counted; Enormous Booty Taken

PARIS, Friday, Aug. 9, 4:40 A. M.—The number of prisoners taken by the French and British in Picardy now exceeds 10,000, according to the latest news from the battle-front.

The Allies also have taken an enormous booty in guns and material, says Marcel Hutin in the Echo de Paris.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Under the command of General Haig, British and French struck a terrific blow early today at the German lines from near Albert south to Braches, on the Avre above Montdidier.

The surprised enemy gave way along nearly the entire front of more than twenty-five miles, and the allied forces made swift progress, headed by a large number of tanks.

Late today, according to General Haig's official report, the allied thrust had extended at the extreme points to Framerville [southeast of Albert,] showing a gain of nearly seven and one-half miles.

North and south of that place, also, a large area had been won by the Allies, whose advance still continued at a late hour.

The general line reached by the allied troops ran from Plessier-Rozainvillers to Beaucourt, to Caix, to Framerville, to Chipilly, and to the west of Morlancourt.

In his official bulletin General Haig did not specify the number of prisoners and guns taken, but in the House of Commons tonight Bonar Law made this announcement:

"Up to 3 o'clock this afternoon, on a twenty-kilometer front between Morlancourt and Montdidier, we had reached all our objectives and captured 100 guns and 7,000 prisoners.

"The advance was between four and five miles, and at one point seven miles."

"I do not desire," he continued, "that any one should exaggerate the importance of the achievement. It is quite possible, indeed it may be regarded as probable, that the Germans, on account of previous attacks, had intended to retire. But this attack has come upon them as a complete surprise and has upset whatever plans they had formed."

The attack took the Germans by surprise, as the weather has not been such as would generally be chosen for the commencement of new operations.

It is believed here that the troops engaged by the allied forces are elements of Crown Prince Rupprecht's army. It has long been known that he had reserves concentrated behind the Arras-Amiens-Montdidier front, where it was expected that the Germans would make their next blow.

The moment chosen for the blow is regarded as an opportune one, as it is known that a large number of Rupprecht's reserves were taken by the German Crown Prince to extricate his army from the predicament it had encountered through Marshal Foch's counteroffensive on the Soissons-Rheims salient.

Large Gains at Small Loss.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 8, (Associated Press.)—Fighting their way through the Germans at dawn, British and

GERMANY LACKING IN MEN AT HOME; ARMY'S EFFECTIVES ALSO DIMINISH

Amsterdam Hears of Discontent Over New Combing Out to Fill Army's Ranks.

SHOCK OVER U-BOAT FAILURE

Depression Caused by Realizing That America Is Shifting the Balance of Power.

By GEORGE RENWICK.
Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 8.—I learn that the comb out in Germany, to which I recently referred, is being carried out with the greatest severity. This action is, I am informed, causing much discontent and considerable depression, coming, as it does, after a period in which the German people had been so definitely assured of the vast numerical superiority of their forces in the field.

Some months ago very considerable numbers of business men were released from service in order to look for or carry on business in neutral countries and in various Russian provinces, as well as to begin on an increase of home businesses producing articles for export to those places. The great majority of the persons so released have now been called up again, especially travelers in neutral countries.

To this evidence that Germany is in need of men must be added a decision not to release yet the old classes which were recently promised that they would be sent home at an early date.

Travelers from the Fatherland say that Germany is in an extremely despondent mood, especialy in the Rhineland centres, where a vast number of wounded men have made a very hard impression on the popu-

Continued on Page Two.

Orders Seized by French Show Heavy Losses Are Worrying German High Command.

GERMAN PARENTS PROTEST

Threats of Resistance in Saxony and Bavaria to Keep Young Boys from Front.

By WALTER DURANTY.
Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, Aug. 8.—History is again repeating itself. The Allies have followed the second victory of the Marne by a combined attack in the region of the Somme.

At 5 o'clock this morning, after short but extremely violent artillery preparation, the French and British attacked on a twenty-mile front between the river and Montdidier. The latest news shows that the French are progressing favorably. By 8 o'clock the Avre had been crossed south of Moreuil and all the first objectives reached.

Moreuil and Morizel, obstinately defended, were the scene of bitter fighting, but the whole German position on the Avre was threatened by an advance made further north along the Luce Rivulet, east of Hangard, in the direction of Aubecourt and Demuin.

Foch has thus refused to allow the enemy to reconstruct his force of manoeuvre, which, as was said three days ago, was the object of his recent rectifications of front and principal pre-occupation. As Mangin put it, the Crown Prince received a severe knock, and Rupprecht was in the position of a man who, after weakening himself to aid a friend, saw the latter temporarily

Continued on Page Two.

French troops this afternoon had reached points five to six miles inside lines which this morning belonged to the enemy.

The Prussians and Bavarians fled before the advancing infantry and tanks, leaving many of their guns behind them.

Large numbers of prisoners have been taken by the Allies, and heavy casualties have been inflicted on the enemy.

The greatest secrecy surrounded the plans for the allied attack. During the night the Germans heavily bombarded the British lines, but their shells were ineffective.

The British launched their attack in a mist, after only three minutes of artillery preparation.

The poor visibility favored the Allies. No enemy airplanes appeared over the line until 8 o'clock, and meanwhile the Allies had progressed far.

Thus far everything has been accomplished with small loss to the Allies. Of one entire British corps, for instance, two hours after the attack began, only two officers and fifteen men of the ranks were reported as casualties.

The artillery followed up the storm troops closely, and is now hurling shells down upon the enemy forces, which, taken by surprise and fiercely attacked, seem to be in a more or less crippled condition. It is believed that reinforcements are on the way to help them.

Moreuil and the country front adjoining Villers-aux-Erables have been taken by the French, while the British have captured the Dodo and Hamel Woods and Marcelcave, after hard fighting, and pushed a considerable distance beyond.

Where the tanks and the armored car batteries pressed far forward in the rolling country there was much agitation among the enemy. A report came back that a British tank, probably one of the fast little whippets, had been seen chasing a frightened German General up the road. But the enemy General was not alone in the direction in which he was going. Observers reported considerable columns of enemy transports going eastward in a hurry during the middle of the day.

Further south, the tanks likewise did excellent work. They also have been taken across the River Luce, under the cover of night, and they did valuable work in assisting at the capture of Dodo Wood and Hamel Wood and the nearby high ground.

Slightly north of here the British batteries moved forward so rapidly that they were up and firing in their new positions thirty minutes after midnight when the infantry went over the top, followed at first, in this particular case, by the tanks 1,000 yards to the rear.

At 6 o'clock the weather was so thick that objects twenty yards away hardly were visible and the British were not slow to take the opportunity to plunge through under its protection. About 6:45 the first prisoners began coming back. They were unwounded and looked clean, as if they had just come off parade, showing how complete had been the surprise. The British pounced on them before they had the slightest chance to give battle.

The British Army, which had started with a thunderous roar, by 7 o'clock had quieted down to a virtual silence. This was because the artillery had ceased firing while it was being advanced to keep up with the infantry and the tanks. It was the tanks which by 7 o'clock had rolled ponderously into Cerisy, driving out the enemy, and a few hours later, in a difficult manoeuvre, took the wood opposite.

The tanks crossed the Avre and did excellent work here, too, with the infantry. On the peninsula between the Ancre and the Somme the British captured many guns.

Four German Divisions Cut Up.

BRITISH ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Aug. 8, (Reuter's.)—On the horizon enemy motor transports have been visible scurrying away.

The 27th, 43d, and 108th Divisions of Crown Prince Rupprecht's Army have suffered heavily, while the 117th Division, which only came into the line last night, has been badly cut up.

The only determined enemy stand was made around Morlancourt, where there was fighting throughout the day. The enemy made several counterattacks, but without recovering any ground.

Slopes of the Avre Carried.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug 8, (Associated Press.)—The slopes of the Valley of the Avre have been carried and the Allies have reached the plateau beyond. They are making further progress and overcoming every obstacle along the line everywhere.

An idea of the ground over which the battle is proceeding may be gained by recalling the operations since Aug. 2, eastward of Grievesnes, St. Aignan, and Mesnil Saint Georges, when the bridges over the Avre, near Braches and Hargicourt, were destroyed. On Aug. 4 the left bank of the Avre was cleared, and fighting proceeded around Hargicourt and Courtemanche. The same night the Allies reached the whole railroad line, and on Aug. 6 and 7 further progress was made.

Along the French front the artillery preparation lasted for forty minutes, after which the troops left their trenches with wonderful dash. Before 8 o'clock considerable progress had been recorded, and all the first objectives had been attained.

The assault was along a front of forty to fifty kilometers and a success was scored immediately. The British advanced toward Cerisy-Gailly, on the south side of the Somme, east of Sailly-Laurette and Marcelcave. The French advanced at the same time in the direction of Demuin and Aubercourt.

Around Morisel and Moreuil the German resistance is terrific.

After taking Moreuil, the French crossed the Avre, which was a difficult operation. They eventually reached the eastern bank from Castel to Braches. Even then their difficulties were not ended, for beyond the river the sides slope steadily upward, and the troops were compelled to advance under a heavy German fire. Nor could the tanks get across until bridges were constructed under cannon and machine-gun fire.

When the Germans were forced from the region of Moreuil their opposition became weaker. In the meantime the French had taken all the heights, together with the village of Braches and La Neuville, on the eastern bank of the Avre.

On the northern portion of the battlefield the advance was much more rapid. There Villers-Aux-Erables and Mezieres fell into our hands. The line in the evening ran approximately through the places named, the average advance being six to seven kilometers.

The Times Special Cable Dispatches from the Battlefront

BRITISH SURPRISE GERMANS

By HENRY W. NEVINSON.

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

the most part, were met only by rifles and machine guns, firing vaguely through the fog.

Upon the greater part of the front south of the Somme resistance appears to have been small, and I heard of only one regiment coming to a bayonet contest in front of my position. In the neighborhood of Morlancourt the fighting was severe and long dubious.

At 6 A. M. forty-three German prisoners passed me on the road, neat, healthy, and untouched by wounds. After that several batches of prisoners came by, some carrying wounded men, for the motor ambulances were hard worked behind that part of the line. The statistics of the prisoners are as yet unknown, but I heard the number put roundly at several thousands.

At 7 o'clock there was a brief lull in the fighting while the guns advanced. About 8 the sun for a moment was visible, and at 9 the mist began to lift in places.

Looking across the Somme, I could watch the long lines of troops quietly advancing in fours beyond the small ruined village of Vaire in the direction of Cerisy, where the tanks already had done great work, the chief resistance to them being in the form of fire directed from the village and promontory of Chipilly, on the northern bank of the river.

Woods Cleared by Allies.

Ultimately, I was informed the troops acting north of the Somme cleared two small woods called Mallard and Gressaire, just beyond Chipilly, so that the peninsula there made by the bend in the river is probably now harmless. Various bodies of British troops advancing south of the Somme reached their objectives with quick success.

One may mention the conspicuous success of the French in capturing Moreuil, on the Avre, beyond the road to Roye.

I have heard that the German forces opposing the British were reckoned at about six divisions, including three Prussian divisions, and if one counts in the forces opposed to the French front the total of the enemy's strength may have been about eight divisions, or between 70,000 and 80,000 men.

The higher air buzzed with the British airplanes and balloons hung over the scene, but the dense mist concealed the view, as I have said, and about noon some rain fell. Later in the day it cleared considerably, but I was reluctantly compelled to leave the scene in order to reach the telegraph in time.

In spite of severe fighting around Morlancourt, the British losses are reported to have been light. The tanks are said to have done great service, but the gun barrage wins the highest praise—the guns, and, of course, the infantry, the task of the latter, especially difficult at Morlancourt, was difficult also on the southern sector, about the marshes of the Little River Luce, where very devious manoeuvring was required.

On the whole, the course of the day, up to the time of writing, has been a true success. Every sign promises well for the future.

FORMING 'LAST STAND' ARMY

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Contined from Page 1, Column 3.

we have the makings all ready and seasoned. To carry this to a revelation of numbers would not do at this time.

German Morale Failing.

German Army morale is unquestionably weakening, so far as certain elements which make up a large part of the army are concerned. But disregarding that, and, putting all the Germans on an equal plane, when the Germans started their drive on July 15 Hindenburg had some seventy divisions in reserve with which to batter his way to Paris. In the fighting to date, since then, seventy-three German divisions have been identified, of which forty-eight were brought up from the German reserve. Of these forty-eight, sixteen were so decimated that they cannot be used as shock troops for at least four months. Four of these were put out by the Americans—the 5th Guard Division, the 4th Prussian Guard, the 23d, and the 216th.

The Germans now face the problem of building up these divisions with a great scarcity of first-class fighting material.

Hindenburg had to draw very heavily on his reserves, it is thus seen. On the other hand, Foch hardly touched his. Germany now has twenty fresh divisions.

She can use these for her promised drive against the British. But will she? I think she will not; she dare not. Hindenburg dare not take a chance with those twenty divisions. Should he even succeed against the British, he would not have gained a victory, for it would leave him stripped of shock troops to meet another allied attack. Germany will not take that chance.

It will be many weeks before she will have enough shock divisions to stage another drive. While Hindenburg is building up another reserve force Foch will be adding new American divisions to his already strong shock force. This means that Germany would have to have a larger reserve force than at any time this Summer to be able to try a serious drive again. It appears that she may not be able to try another drive this Summer.

This leads to the conclusion that the Allies have more than succeeded in the task which confronted Marshal Foch when he obtained unified command of the allied armies. In boastful terms Germany had announced that by a series of drive after drive she was going to get Paris and win the war this year before America was a telling factor. The general view in the allied camps last March was that if the Allies could hold Germany this year all would be well.

Germany More Than Held.

Germany has been more than held, and there is nothing she can do the rest of this year that Foch need seriously fear. Certainly no one fears what she may do next year, when to the allied forces which held the Germans this year will be added at least 1,500,000 more Americans, against whom the enemy will have no counterpart. Then the war will be taken to Germany, where it belongs.

That the Kaiser knows, and that is why he is forming a new force of 500,000 men, to be his "Old Guard," which will make for him the last stand of Prussian militarism behind the Rhine.

Foch's Reserves Intact.

The Germans now face the problem of building up these divisions with a great scarcity of first-class fighting material.

Hindenburg had to draw very heavily on his reserves, it is thus seen. On the other hand, Foch hardly touched his. Germany now has twenty fresh divisions.

AMERICANS BEAT FOE AT HIS OWN TACTICS

Learning the Value of Machine Gun, They Turn It to Effective Use on the Vesle.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY, Aug. 8.—The Americans learn to make war not only from their proper tutors, the French, but from the enemy as well. During the last three weeks, while the Americans have been fighting the Germans, the latter seemed to have abandoned the rifle in favor of machine guns. That fighting has taught our soldiers caution and other things, and in the last twenty-four hours they have given the Germans as fierce an exhibition of machine gun work as the war has seen.

It happened north of the Vesle. For three days there had been a fierce artillery duel, with the Germans trying to push back to the river detachments of our troops on the north bank. On Tuesday night, behind a heavy barrage, we put a considerable force across the stream between Braisne and Fismes, and in the face of the usual German machine gun fire pushed up until our line was in position along the highway running west from Fismes.

We had been there two hours when the Germans launched a savage counterattack, coming down a wide, wooded ravine. But among the Americans who crossed was a strong machine gun unit, which had quickly placed the deadly little guns in expectation of the counterattack which comes by rule of thumb in German warfare. Our machine gunners were ready and caught the Germans under the same sort of withering fire which our soldiers faced so many times in the fighting in the Marne salient. The difference was that the Germans did not rush our machine gun nests, but were forced to fall back with heavy losses.

Other Attacks Broken Up.

We then pushed ahead, while the Germans were confused, and placed our front line on the east and west of the highway. About 5 o'clock yesterday morning the Germans launched another attack, which withered under our machine gun fire. Later in the day we pushed more soldiers across, and to the east of the scene of this attack moved the line up along the roadway in the vicinity of Fismes. Several smaller counterattacks of the Germans were held off easily. This morning we are holding our lines north of the river, despite a harassing artillery fire which every now and then becomes violent.

Washington has told of large numbers of machine guns being shipped to our army, and it is giving away no secret to say that the American soldiers intend to show the enemy some new tricks in the use of that spiteful, spitting little weapon.

The Americans and the French are keeping up a constant pressure on the Germans between the Vesle and the Aisne, with more artillery than infantry action. The Germans are holding a line along the ridge running some thirty kilometers between the two streams, with many small guns and considerable infantry strength and with rearguard outposts of machine gunners and snipers in the wooded places down toward the Vesle. The enemy's big guns have not yet begun to work in force, which is taken to indicate that they are back of the Aisne. All the evidence points to the analysis that the Germans are holding their positions between the Vesle and the Aisne until they can prepare a stronger line to the north.

Guns Give Foe No Rest.

It is not an essential part of the allied plan to push immediately beyond the Aisne at any cost. The enemy can stand on the present line if he chooses to pay the price. The Allies will make it expensive. We have a preponderance of artillery as the situation now stands, and our guns are giving the Germans no rest night or day anywhere between the Vesle and the Aisne. Our infantry activity has lessened to a degree because there is no disposition on the part of the allied command to expend man power for what perhaps may be gained by expenditure of ammunition.

We have not yet made any serious effort to take the territory between the Vesle and the Aisne. The troops sent over have been infiltration parties, sent more to test the German positions than to drive him back in a general sweep. It must be understood that south of the Vesle there is a ridge of hills on which our main line now stands. In front is the narrow valley of the Vesle, beyond are the hills on which the Germans now rest, and beyond that ridge is the ridge of the Chemin des Dames.

When the Allies do move forward, if the situation justifies it, it will be to reach the heights south of the Aisne and not any line this side. To move too quickly might well mean to move into a German trap. The allied operation has not yet come to an end. The situation still awaits developments.

GERMAN EFFECTIVES ARE GROWING LESS

By WALTER DURANTY.

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

hors de combat and wondered what on earth was going to happen to himself. Now he knows.

An important feature of the situation is that at present Germany is unquestionably facing a serious crisis of effectives. The class of 1919 has already been used to fill the gaps caused by previous battles, and little of the gradual flow of recuperated wounded is available.

It is known that the enemy leaders made an effort to shorten the instruction of the class of 1920, which ordinarily would not be ready before Autumn, but opposition was strong, and it was stated in Parliament that if the class were taken before its time no one could answer for the consequences. In Saxony and Bavaria especially the project was actually received with threats of resistance.

Evidence of Heavy Losses.

Seized German orders—evidence a hundredfold more reliable than statement of prisoners—throw a lurid light on the losses of the enemy in the recent battle. One, of July 2, runs:

"It is always desirable to relieve and reconstruct tired and weakened divisions, but in a time like the present this is not always possible."

Another shows that the 82d Regiment of the 22d Division, engaged in the Ardre Valley against Berthelot, was forced to form its three battalions into companies, owing to their terrific losses.

In the 5th Division in the same region the 3d Regiment had some companies entirely eliminated, and an order states that a Captain must transfer his command from one company to another as his own ceases to exist.

The 39th Regiment of the same division was scacely more fortunate. Engaged on July 20, it had lost from 60 to 75 per cent. of its total effectives by the 23d, and the next day the whole division had to be relieved.

BERTHELOT DIVERTED LARGE GERMAN FORCE

Foe Embarrassed at a Critical Time by Menace to Eastern End of Aisne-Marne Salient.

By WALTER DURANTY.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY, Aug. 7.—At the headquarters of General Berthelot's army, I have been made acquainted with the steps by which the attack on the German left was pressed vigorously in the recent Aisne-Marne drive by the Allies.

On July 15 this army was holding the front from the region of Dormans to Prunay, where it was joined by General Gouraud's forces. The Germans did not cross the river opposite Berthelot's troops, but they were engaged south of the river on the first day in consequence of other enemy progress.

From aerial observation and other indications they were aware that an attack was imminent, and a defensive organization had been prepared, on the same lines as Gouraud's, with the outpost zone thinly held save for three strong points on the right, left, and centre. At one of these points the right maintained its position on the extreme limit of attack toward Rheims, and the two others held out until evening, greatly hampering the enemy. The zone of combat was backed by the position of final resistance, which the enemy penetrated.

Berthelot had no prior information regarding a counteroffensive, and his officers had, indeed, felt that they were placed in rather a difficult position, with no extra reserves at their disposal to resist such violent attacks. An officer paid a high tribute to the courage and decision of the high command, which refused to be distracted by the German move, and kept its reserves for its own counterstroke, entrusting the defense to the armies on the spot, with laconic orders to resist "Jusqu'au bout."

On July 18 they learned of Mangin's and de Goutte's victory, and on the same day received a couple of British divisions, who took the place of their Italian units, and a French division of dismounted cavalry, which entered the left part of their line. The arrival of the fresh army of de Mitry on their left further facilitated the task of pressing back the enemy across the Marne and allowed them to concentrate on what thenceforth was the principal operation of attacking the enemy toward the Ardre Valley in order to exercise the same pressure on the right-hand top of the salient as Mangin on the left.

The Germans, no whit slower to grasp the situation, spared no effort of men and guns to avert the danger, and, favored here by good communications, flung in fresh division after division with utter disregard of the cost. Whatever happened, the enemy dared not allow the Allies to advance on this sector, but there can be no doubt that the furious attacks of the French and British, despite all losses—Berthelot commemorated the gallantry of the latter in an order of the day, which was one of the most enthusiastic ever issued by a French General—contributed enormously to the success of the operations elsewhere by forcing the enemy to divert very large forces against them.

Twenty-eight divisions, over a quarter of a million men, were engaged against Berthelot's army, and, when one realizes that in such circumstances the enemy did not retire a division until it had lost fully 40 per cent., the total loss inflicted on the enemy can be imagined.

Finally, as before Mangin, the Germans abandoned the struggle on Aug. 2, and the army advanced rapidly to the Vesle, throwing forward cavalry outposts on the north bank at various points. During the advance they got abundant evidence of the determination of the German resistance. Not only was the ground covered with dead, but prodigious stores of material fell into the hands of the Allies. For instance, in one small wood more than 300,000 unused heavy shells were captured, and the quantity of lighter munitions taken was incalculable.

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GERMANY LACKING IN MEN AT HOME

By GEORGE RENWICK.

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

lation. A curious thing one gentleman just arrived from Germany tells me is the general discussion heard everywhere regarding the U-boat war. That is much more talked about than the offensives, as it cannot be longer concealed from the people that there are very large American forces now at the front in France. The German man in the street is greatly surprised that the U-boat has obviously done so little—done nothing, indeed—to prevent the allied armies from being so greatly strengthened.

That feeling undoubtedly caused Admiral von Holtzendorff, just before he retired, to endeaver to explain away the U-boat's ill-succeess in that direction, and in yesterday's Cologne Gazette a well-known naval writer, Captain von Kühlwetter, warns the people not to go on expecting too much from the submarines.

"England's Grand Fleet still floats today, despite our unparalleled U-boats," he says, "and it bars us from the sea, and will continue to do that so long as no equal power can be placed against it. The U-boat in battle against the Grand Fleet is not a deciding weapon."

Regarding the offensive on the front, the same indifference and fatalism prevails as that referred to in more than one Reichstag speech at the time when the Kühlmann crisis arose.

In the Berliner Tageblatt General von Ardenne prepares the people for a further retreat, which, as I gather from visitors from Germany, is just what the people do expect. The war of movement, he says, is still going on. That means, he adds, that the retirement of the German right wing must not be regarded as concluded. It is likely that one or more defensive positions will be found and then given up after they have served their purpose.

He says it is quite natural that the people were surprised and alarmed by the giving up of positions north of the Ourcq, because "the official communiqués of July 29 and 30 and Aug. 2 stated that on the whole front from Soissons to southwest of Rheims strong enemy attacks were defeated, and one could not therefore quite understand why a retirement from the battlefield should take place."

Ardenne makes a long explantion in his usual style, but cannot disguise the seriousness of the situation. The German offensive, he declares, has suffered a disagreeable interruption, and all the comfort he can give is to say it will be resumed again.

GERMAN ADMITS FOCH OUTGENERALED FOE

His Tank Tactics Beat Ludendorff's "New and Surprising" Use of Artillery.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 8.—The Frankfurter Zeitung prints a long article from its special correspondent at the front in which he makes some interesting statements, most of which, incidentally, pay tribute to Foch's generalship.

"We knew," he says, "that the enemy's countermove must come, but Germany's attack came first. It was conceived on sufficiently big lines to frustrate the enemy's initiative, but the blow was so parried by Foch that he was able to set his offensive in motion forthwith.

"The battle is distinguished by tactical novelties to which the surprise which it caused at first must be ascribed. It was a tank battle of a new kind. The German offensives of this year were founded on new and surprising use of artillery. Foch, however, supported his offensive by the use of great numbers of tanks beside which the work of artillery fell into the background.

"Rapid tanks, which made the pace for the storm troops, relieved the enemy's artillery of troublesome preparation for battle and enabled the foe to carry on his offensive for days without pause. A great number of tank attacks without artillery preparation enabled the enemy batteries to devote their whole attention to the ground over which our reserves were being brought up and to the knocking out of our batteries. The enemy guns could be regrouped without endangering the continuation and repetition of attacks.

"While at Verdun, the Somme, and other places pauses were necessary between the great days of battle, the enemy command succeeded this time in carrying on the struggle with undiminished strength for seven days."

The correspondent then refers to the enormous strength which the French command threw into the offensive.

"At the beginning of the struggle," the German's message concludes, "and up to the end of the month the fifty-six divisions he employed were in no way exhausted."

From this and other German descriptions from which I recently quoted it is sufficiently clear that the German command was found badly wanting.

PAVING WAY FOR ADVANCE.

Allied Artillery Shattering Villages North of the Vesle.

Copyright, 1918, by Chicago Tribune Co.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMIES IN FRANCE, Aug. 7. — Toward dark, through the courtesy of artillery officers, I occupied for two hours an observation post in a tall tree in plain view of Bazoches and Haute Maison, which were then under bombardment.

The Vesle Valley and the north bank, where our troops were meeting a counterattack, spread out like a panorama with the two towns beyond.

Tonight the French were established east of Braisne and the American infantry was further eastward toward Fismes. Smoke puffs over Haute Maison and Bazoches indicate that these villages are being shattered in preparation for an infantry advance, as in the case of the villages from the Marne Valley northward.

There was little retaliation from the German artillery this afternoon, and the opinion is growing among the Americans that the Germans plan to resume the old line of the Aisne.

When we were approaching the Vesle boche planes dashed over the heavy line of traffic emptying their machine guns. They were driven off by a storm of shrapnel and machine gun fire, to the relief of the occupants of the trucks, motor cars, and marching soldiers. There were no casualties.

An hour later from the hill we could see many kilometers of enemy country, and also far south a pair of boche planes, flying high, attracted our fire. It was cloudless except for dots of smoke from bursting shrapnel all about the planes and the staccatto rattle of machine guns from many directions.

One plane, feigning it had been crippled, dropped almost to the ground, then swerved and dipping over an observation balloon near a hill, pumped bullets into the sausage, remaining to attack a second and third time. The observer descended in a parachute, followed by the burning balloon. The plane wrecked another adjacent balloon soon after, the observers landing in parachutes before the flaming sausage fell. It is reported that one plane was downed near the Vesle, but the report is unconfirmed. A shower of shrapnel during the spectacle wounded a man a few feet from our post.

ADVANCED AT GREAT SPEED.

Infantry Smothered the German Forces as They Drove Ahead.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 9.—The Daily Mail's correspondent at British Headquarters says that the hardest fighting was on the extreme northern and southern wings of the British advance, the passage of the River Luce and the capture of the southern woods particularly proving tough operations which checked the advance a while.

"But, notwithstanding these checks," says the correspondent, "the advance went with astonishing speed—all along the line. The tanks, which did magnificent work, helped the speed, but the prime credit belongs to the dash and training of the infantry. They smothered the German infantry as our gunners smothered the German gunners. Their movement was quick and concerted. The enemy had little time to remove his guns."

"The feature of the day was the extinction of the German artillery. Its answer to our barrage was rather slow, and patchy. It was up to the standard at some places, but it lasted a very short time in the first degree of excellence.

"As soon as the infantry was well on the move the enemy's gunners began to pack up. Many must have had little chance of saving their batteries.

"As the sun conquered the mist, our airmen saw scenes of complicated confusion much further afield. Batteries and strings of vans scampered off, and in the middle of the hurry our airmen, with machine gun and bomb, took all advantage possible.

"The German defenses, at any rate behind the front line, were for the most part very inadequate. The old zeal of digging in and going to the ground seems to have been lost. Nor did most of the Germans fight well in the centre.

"The prisoners were very numerous, though an extremely few were taken on the front lines owing to the effect of the four-minute barrage on the indifferent defenses. The proportion of men killed was large, and at one place the numbers were unusual."

MILITARY MEN HERE LAUD MARSHAL FOCH

Belief in Washington That Master Strategist Will Keep Up His Smashing Attacks.

PICARDY SALIENT IN PERIL

Huge American Army to be Speeded So No Lack of Man Power Will Hamper Offensive.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—American Army officials greeted with delight today news that the French-British forces had launched a smashing blow at the enemy on a wide front in the Picardy theatre. The full extent of the thrust was not discernible in a military way at a late hour tonight, but the outstanding fact to observers here was that Field Marshal Foch found himself able to strike again on the heels of the victory at the Marne, which still is being pressed.

The Supreme Commander has made it evident that he has the men and means to keep up the aggressive battle for which American officers have been desirous. The reputation of the great French strategist is that he is the advocate of attacking the enemy without rest. He is living up to that reputation today as never before, and indications tonight were that he had scored another punishing surprise blow on an enemy already staggering under the rush that swept him out of the Marne salient in two weeks' time.

As the situation is seen here, the enemy now faces alternative operations on at least two fronts. Pressure along the Vesle line is being maintained vigorously, and even while the new drive was getting under way on the Albert-Montdidier line to the north, French, American, and British troops were hammering away between Soissons and Rheims in a manner that made it virtually certain that the Aisne-Vesle triangle would be cleared of the enemy shortly and the allied line here carried forward to the Aisne, or possibly across it.

Around Soissons the French are already in position to outflank the line north of the Aisne, should occasion offer, or to swig north and east and menace the Germans in the Picardy salient in the flank and rear.

The enemy now faces the necessity of bolstering up his lines along the bottom of the Picardy salient without delay or undertaking immediately a great withdrawal there. If he withdraws troops from the Aisne-Vesle line, it is certain he will be forced back there, and, if he calls in the reserves from the north, a British attack to flatten out the Flanders salient is almost a certainty.

Secretary Baker said today that the new program of the War Department of 5,000,000 men by next Spring was recommended by the military section of the Supreme War Council at Versailles. From this was drawn the deduction that these highly trained military students of all the allied nations and the United States, with all the facts before them, have reached the conclusion that, with such an American force coming on, the pooled resources on the western front were already sufficient to permit Marshal Foch to begin his effort to oust the enemy and destroy his military power.

It was undoubtedly on this showing that the plan suggested of redoubling the American effort was promptly approved by President Wilson and every resource of the nation in men or money or supplies pledged to the great task.

The decision, it was already known, was reached here late in July, after the battle to drive the Germans back from the Marne was so far progressed that a great victory was assured. Secretary Baker said, however, that it had been under discussion for a considerable time before that at Versailles. This is taken to mean that the leaders at Versailles are sure of victory now on the cool basis of organized fighting power, backed by limitless resources in war materials, and that the drive today in Picardy brings that victory one step nearer.

So far as known here no American divisions were involved in the French-British thrust south and southeast of Amiens. American troops formerly in the Cantigny sector, where the first American attack resulted in the capture of the town of Cantigny, are understood to have been withdrawn many weeks ago and have been engaged in the fighting in the Aisne-Marne salient. Some American units are brigaded with British units, however, and may be participating in the new blow. It is also possible that Americans are with the French First Army.

MAY HAVE LARGE RESULTS.

Paris Sees Great Possibilities in New Thrust.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—The allied offensive east of Amiens has been expected for some time in well informed quarters. The recent advances in Picardy and Flanders suggested that such a step was in order.

The axis of the manoeuvre in the present attack seems to be the railway from Amiens to Ham, Tergnier, and Laon. The battle may have great effect upon the struggle going on between the Vesle and the Aisne. Failure to obtain reinforcements to combat the allied armies, it is believed here, may force the German Crown Prince to retreat beyond the Aisne, possibly to the Chemin-des-Dames.

If the offensive from Montdidier to Albert is successful, and the army of von Marwitz is forced to retreat, the armies of von Hutier and von Eben, which are between Montdidier and Soissons, will be in danger of a compulsory retirement.

EDUCATED GERMANS BLAMED BY BALFOUR

They Are United in Support of the Heresy of World Domination, He Asserts.

CHIEF OBSTACLE TO PEACE

Points to the Fact That No Direct Promise Even Has Been Made to Restore Belgium.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Arthur J. Balfour, Foreign Secretary, in replying to a pacifist plea in the House of Commons today, said that all talk about bringing ideals home to the democracy of Germany and obtaining peace by inducing the German Majority Socialists to change their opinions, really brushed aside the true obstacle to legitimate peace, namely, that German militarism was based, not upon the ambition of a few soldiers nor on the strictly military caste, but on the fact that German writers, professors, men of theory, and men of action, those engaged in commerce and in historical speculation, were all united in the theory that the true policy of any nation that wished to be great was the policy of universal domination.

That gross, immoral heresy had spread its roots right through the most educated classes of Germany, and until those roots were eradicated there was very little hope that Germany would become a member of the peaceful society of nations.

The evil originally came from the facile successes of Germany in the war, and the way to eradicate it was to show Germany that war did not always lead to facile successes, or to successes at all.

"We are fortunate in that Germany practices what she preaches," said Mr. Balfour, and he added that never could a German statesman bring himself to say, plainly, clearly and definitely: "We took Belgium without excuse. We mean to give it back, and, in so far as lies in us, we mean to give it back with all that we have taken from it."

The Germans had hovered about the subject, inverted history, spread calumnies about the Belgian policy, had made mendacious statements about the British policy in Belgium, and endeavored to divide Belgian opinion, Mr. Balfour declared, but never had they stated the only policy which even the more extreme pacifists in the House of Commons were determined the Germans should carry out before the war was brought to an end.

"Liberated" by Germany.

Mr. Balfour also referred to the German policies that were being carried out in Russia, and added:

"To Finland, Germany appeared as a liberator. Next to being enslaved by Germany, there is no worse fate than being liberated by Germany."

Finland was now in the grip of Germany, who was dictating the form of government she should have, stripping her of copper and other material and not supplying her with foodstuffs, he asserted, but was attempting to drag her into the war for still further aggression against Russia and still further interference with the powers on whom Russia must depend for her regeneration.

Further to the south Germany was endeavoring by force and by a treaty extorted by force to make the Esthonians, the Letts, the Lithuanians, the Poles, and the Ukrainians, her handmaidens in the matter of commerce and to supply her with troops in time of war.

So determined was Germany to keep these people under her heel and to have it in her power to rearrange the map of this part of Europe as she pleased that she had been careful not to arrange it according to ethnic limitations, but had so arranged it that without German support the fabric, which she had raised, should fall to pieces.

He could not, he said, conceive of any peace being tolerated or assented to by the Entente Powers which would leave that state of things unremedied. If it were unremedied, future wars would certainly come, and the German power for waging war in the future would be enormously increased.

German methods also were written in very large characters in Rumania, Mr. Balfour declared. Germany not only forced Rumania to give contributions to her war expenditures, but she had seized the industries of Rumania and held that country under a complete military and economic domination.

Mr. Balfour told the pacifists that if they wished to know the difference between the British and the German methods they should compare conditions in Southern Palestine and Mesopotamia, and the German colonies which Great Britain had occupied with the conditions of the countries which Germany had occupied.

"Wherever we have gone, security has been assured, trade has grown, and wealth has been increased," he asserted.

No Symptom of Peace Purpose.

Study as he would, Mr. Balfour did not see in the actions of the German Government, in the statements of German politicians or in the writings of German publicists, the slightest sign or symptom that they were sufficiently close to their opponents to make the discussion of peace fruitful.

"The abyss which separates the associated powers and the Central Powers is profound," he said. "It is almost immeasurable. It is so deep that it cannot be plumbed. It is so wide that it can hardly be bridged."

Mr. Balfour asked the pacifists whether they wished to hand back to Germany, as Germany now is, her African colonies. The pacifists well knew that would mean giving Germany submarine bases on all the world's great trade routes and putting the world's commerce at Germany's disposal. Moreover, they knew it meant a tyrannical government of the natives, and that Germany would deliberately set to work to form a great black army in Central Africa, which would make peaceable developments impossible.

Philip Snowden, Socialist member, interjected: "France has done it already."

Says "No" on Colonies.

Mr. Balfour replied to this:

"Certainly, but has France menaced the peace of her neighbors That is the whole point. No greater instrument for disturbing the peace of the world and increasing mankind's miseries could be conceived than to give to Germany the great Central African dominions for offense within that continent and an offense, perhaps, even more perilous against the great trade arteries that join the nations together."

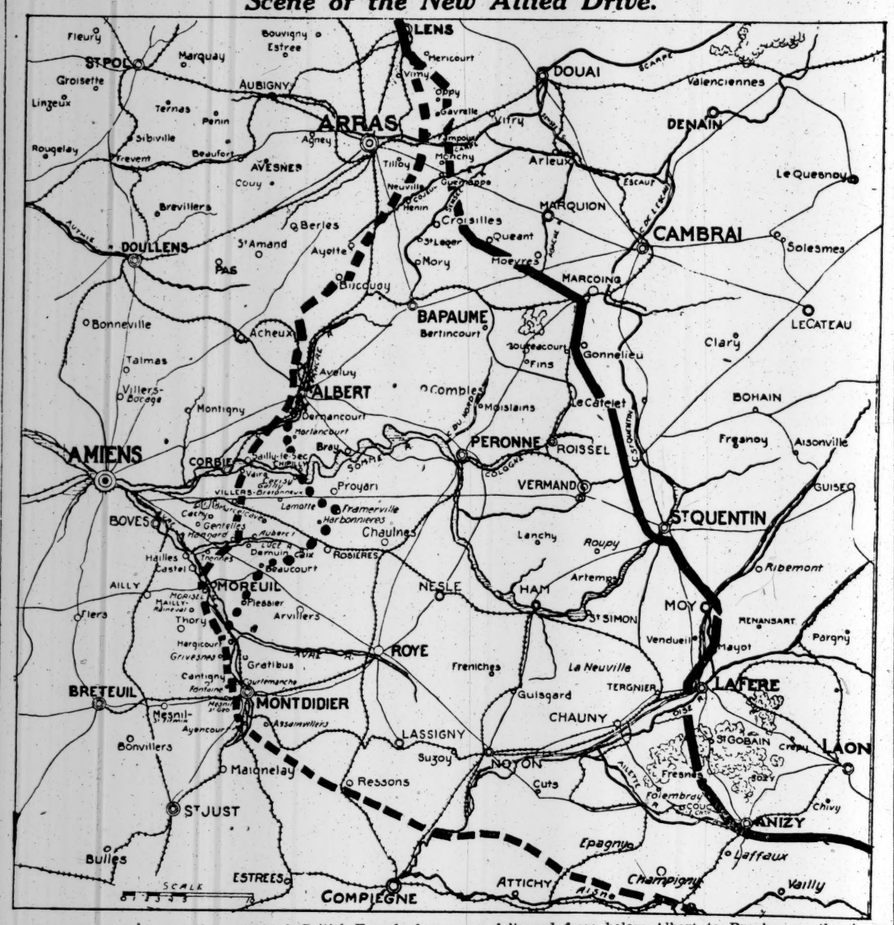
Did the pacifists think that Germany was ready to abandon her Russian policy and did they contemplate with equanimity the sight of subordinate States under the German domination feeding Germany and being starved themselves? This condition existed from the Baltic to the Black Sea, with Russia severed from direct intercourse with the western States so that the task of her rehabilitation had become almost impossible—and that would be a calamity for mankind, Mr. Balfour said.

In concluding, he said that the pacifists wished a peace that would make future wars inevitable, (impossible?) but they desired it on terms that would leave an immense fraction of civilized mankind absolutely under the German heel and put back the whole progress of civilization. He recognized that those honorable members of the House were animated by patriotism and honorable motives, but he believed that they were doing the worse service they possibly could to the cause that they had at heart.

Mr. Balfour's speech was made in reply to William Crawford Anderson, Labor member, who raised the question of peace, declaring that while the Government strove for unity of command regarding military operations, there had not been anything like unity of statesmanship between the allied countries regarding the aims and purposes which they had set out to achieve.

Mr. Anderson also urged the Government not to plunge into protection or preference, which, he said, would endanger the prospects of the formation of a League of Nations.

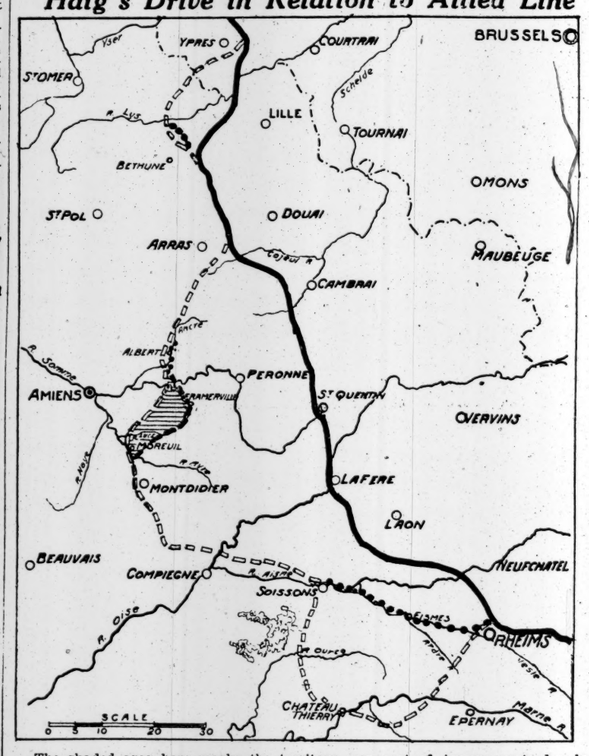
Scene of the New Allied Drive.



The great stroke of the combined British-French force was delivered from below Albert to Braches on the Avre River, northwest of Montdidier. The greatest gain is made here at Framerville, almost directly east of Amiens.

The solid black line here marks the battlefront before the German offensive began this Spring, the broken line the recent battlefront and the dotted line the apparent allied line late yesterday afternoon as the result of the day's advance.

Haig's Drive in Relation to Allied Line



The shaded area here marks the territory won east of Amiens yesterday by the allied stroke.

The light broken line represents the furthest advance of the Germans in this salient, as well as on the Lys below Ypres.

The solid black line marks the battlefront before the recent series of German offensives began and the connected black dots the line won by the Allies in their counteroffensives north of the Marne and on the southern side of the Lys salient.

BELIEVES FOCH NOW HAS THE INITIATIVE

London, Surprised by Sudden Stroke, Attaches Large Significance to It.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—General Haig's communiqué came as a complete surprise to London. Hitherto the secrecy with which the allied plans were supposed to be surrounded had sometimes been more honored in the breach than for the observance, but in this instance in the observance, but in this instance

Coming as it does at a time when the prevailing opinion was that, however successful the allied counteroffensives might prove, the power of striking attack still remained with the Germans and must so remain till American troops could insure a superiority of numbers, today's blow was the more significant as indicating that the allied command was confident that the initiative was now in its hands.

It is believed here that the Amiens thrust was decided upon as the result of the weakening of Prince Rupprecht's reserves, owing to the number of his divisions sent to the assistance of the Crown Prince. The fact that the British advance has been greater than that of the French to the south is regarded as confirming this view.

OUR MEN IN FRANCE "TREATING 'EM ROUGH"

Infuriated by Savagery and Destruction of French Homes, They Hit No Soft Blows.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Colonel Roosevelt's advice of "not to hit soft" is hardly needed by the American troops between Soissons and Reims, says Reuter's correspondent on the American front. There has been no soft hitting on the part of the Americans thus far nor any inclination in that direction.

"The Germans asked for a rough war and, by heaven, we are here to see that they get it," is the remark of one American soldier reported by the correspondent, who says that the Germans who fought in the Marne salient doubtlessly realize that fact.

"If, however," the correspondent continues, "German officers instead of telling their men lies about 'American barbarians' would refrain from acts which produce a white heat of American hostility, it would be more to their advantage. The vast bulk of American soldiers are home men. Gentle and kindly things, recalling their own homes in the west, appeal to them as nothing else does, and the awful ruin of the French homes past which they have been marching mile upon mile and hour after hour has seemed more distressing to many of them than their own losses.

"They accept the ruin as inevitable, however, giving the Germans the benefit of the doubt, but when in clearing up these ruins they come upon indisputable evidence of Teutonic savagery, it has a very different effect. An American showed me a doll house which had been stamped flat under a German boot with the dolls laid around it, each with its face ground into the floor by a nailed German heel.

"There were much more horrible things in the house—things beyond description—but the American rightly picked that out as most characteristic and most blastardly. With a look on his face that would have warned any opponent to keep his distance, the American said:

"'The next damned German that tries to murder me had better make sure that he makes no mistake about it.'"

HELFFERICH CALLED BACK.

German Ambassador to Russia to Report on Situation There.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 8.—Dr. Karl Helfferich, German Ambassador to Russia, has been summoned to Berlin to report on the situation in Russia, according to a Berlin dispatch received here.

Ambassador Helfferich left Moscow yesterday.

IMPROVE OUR LINE NORTH OF VESLE

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

and several privates from a fresh division which had just arrived from the German front in Flanders.

One prisoner, describing how the Americans advanced firing and ignoring totally German machine-gun fire, explained: "But the Americans are madmen. We did not dare surrender."

A fine tribute, but it is hoped that the Americans will not overdo it because their sanity cannot be spared. Yesterday, in crossing the Vesle, they showed how well they have learned their lesson, for it was a difficult and ugly piece of work to accomplish.

The Americans are still a very considerable distance below the crest of the hills, but the long valleys that run into them from the various villages of the Rheims road obviate the necessity of a frontal attack up these wooded slopes.

Bridgeheads Now Held by Petain.

AMERICAN HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Aug. 8, (Reuter's.)—Plainly General Pétain has no intention of allowing the enemy to recover from the blows dealt him on the Soissons-Rheims front. The advance continues in spite of all the obstacles of weather and muddy roads.

Without waiting to drive all the Germans from the southern side across the Vesle, General Pétain already has pushed a sufficiently substantial force across the river to hold the bridgeheads on the right bank.

It will be interesting to see what view the enemy takes of the threats against his direct line of retreat, since it will be an indication of the strength he has to oppose him.

It is significant that the universal theme of the letters captured on prisoners is the weakness of their companies and the serious losses they have suffered.

REPORTS CROSSING OF VESLE.

Pershing Also Tells of Repulse of German Counterattacks.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—General Pershing's communiqué for yesterday, received today, reported briefly on the crossing of the Vesle River by American troops. It follows:

"HEADQUARTERS AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES, Aug. 7, 1918.

"Section A—East of Bazoches our troops have crossed the Vesle and gained the Rheims-Soissons highway. Hostile counterattacks broke down under our fire."

Pershing's communiqué today reads: "North of the Vesle there were local combats resulting in a gain of ground for our troops."

RAID AUSTRIAN LINES.

Italians on Mountain Front Also Break Up an Attack.

ROME, Aug. 8.—Italian troops drove in an enemy advanced post on the mountain front north of Col del Rosso yesterday, taking prisoners and a machine gun, the War Office announced today. The text of the statement reads:

We drove back an advanced post north of Col del Rosso, capturing prisoners and a machine gun.

The enemy on Tuesday night, after brief artillery fire, attempted to storm our positions on the Cornone. Our artillery and infantry frustrated the attack.

159 More Disabled Soldiers Home.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Sick and wounded soldiers landed in the United States from the American expeditionary forces and sent to various army hospitals during the week ended Aug. 2 number 159, the Surgeon General announced today.

CRAFT HELPS HUNGRY TOWN

Burgomaster Gets Food by Offering Brandy to Farmers.

AMSTERDAM, July 28, (Correspondence of Associated Press.)—The Burgomaster of Arnsberg, Westphalia, Germany, having failed in all endeavors to induce the farmers of the neighborhood to bring in supplies, placed this advertisement in the local newspaper as a final hope:

"This municipality will buy all agricultural products for cash at Government prices. Every person who delivers 100 pounds of bread grain or 300 pounds of potatoes will receive a ticket entitling him to buy a bottle of brandy or rum at reduced prices from the municipal cellars."

Within twenty-four hours the cellars were empty and the residents of Arnsberg enjoyed the first square meal they had had for weeks.

BRITISH SUCCESS BIG SPUR TO ARMY

Officers and Men Had Been Longing to Resume the Offensive, Says Maurice.

NEW LAURELS FOR HAIG

Critic Praises Planning of Attack—Amiens Now Almost Out of Foe's Range.

By Major Gen. FREDERICK B. MAURICE.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—After three months of patient waiting and reorganization, Haig's turn has come. Our men have taken a noble part in the second battle of the Marne, and we have all rejoiced that we have been honorably represented in Marshal Foch's great success. But human nature being what it is, victory won on fields without our zone cannot have the same encouraging effect upon our army as the success upon our own front.

Just as on Sept. 6, 1914, the effect upon our men was electric when they turned about after a long retreat and marched northward, driving the enemy before them. So now it means much that after enduring the hardships and buffetings of Spring and Summer of enforced defense, varied only by local enterprises, we have at length been able to attack and, as it appears, to attack with great success on a wide front.

Amiens Almost Freed.

The first reports received are very encouraging and warrant high hope. It is evident that the enemy has been completely surprised south of the Somme, and that our newest tanks, which some little time ago had a dress rehearsal on this front, have played a great part.

Between Albert and the Somme and on the French front about Moreuil the enemy seems to have been on the alert, probably because of the recent fighting which has taken place in this district. Consequently progress has not been so good as in the centre, and it is in the centre that progress is most important.

The enemy at Montdidier was already in a very pronounced salient and any considerable advance to the east of Villers-Bretonneux will make his position in this salient very uncomfortable, while already Amiens has been placed out of range of all but his longest guns.

More important still is the fact that the enemy is being given no respite. There must almost certainly be some delay upon the Vesle while the Allies are getting up their heavy artillery, therefore it is most satisfactory to find that we have been able to transfer the pressure elsewhere and keep the enemy on the defensive.

Shifting the Initiative.

It will not take much more to wrest the initiative altogether from the enemy's hands. There is no doubt that he is in difficulties with regard to his manpower, and the Prime Minister has just announced that he has to begin reducing his divisions.

It would be premature to say that we have yet definitely won back the initiative from the enemy, but we should do so. If this battle develops as it gives every promise of doing, we have good reason to hope that Haig will succeed in removing the danger to Amiens just as Foch has freed Paris.

We have learned that the secret of success in trench warfare is surprise, and there is no doubt that Haig achieved a surprise by his admirable arrangements on the greater part of the front which he has attacked. The secret concentration of troops, the very short and intense bombardment, and the launching of a formidable tank attack, all show careful and successful planning. It looks as if our Commander in Chief were well on the way to give a satisfactory answer to those critics who have lost no opportunity of jabbing him from the back when he was in difficulties.

WILL MAKE AMIENS SAFE.

Paris Gratified at Stroke as Sign of Allied Unity.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—What has given Paris special satisfaction in connection with the new allied stroke is the official statement that the British Fourth Army and the French First Army are attacking under the command of General Haig.

Nothing has brought home to the French public more strongly than this fact how efficient the principle of unity of command is proving in actual warfare.

As a consequence of British advances, the German lines in the Villers Bretonneux region, between the Somme and the Luce, a tributary of the Avre, had assumed the form of a somewhat sharp salient, the flanks of which were vulnerable to a sudden attack.

The new positions won by the Allies during the last fortnight here were evidently with a view to the attack which began this morning.

As to the strategic object of the new offensive, it is evident that the first results must be to disengage Amiens and to render safer the main line from Paris through Amiens to Calais and Boulogne, which is one of the important lines of allied communication.

The Supreme Court Says:

The Drawee (Bank) can be held bound *only* to know the signature of the Depositor, *and not the handwriting of the check;* and money paid in good faith and without negligence on an altered check, may be recovered by the Bank. —*United States Supreme Court, Espey vs. Cincinnati Bank,* 18 Wall (U. S.) 614.

Do you use a check "protecting" or check writing machine? Does it protect—

a. THE DATE?
b. THE SERIAL NUMBER?
c. THE PAYEE'S NAME?

The largest losses occur where the Payee's name is changed! Hasn't the salesman of some other device already shown you how **your** machine can be "beaten"? [Your bookkeeper probably knows.]

If you think you are protected—ask your bank.

If you use special or "safety" paper—it is all right—**IF** the maker will **guarantee** it!

If the machine and paper people don't guarantee their merchandise, why should **you** take chances?

We issue Check Alteration Bonds—the cheapest and **ONLY sure** protection!

WE PAY IF YOU LOSE—that's our guarantee

Our Bonds protect against **any** loss due to **any** feature of **any** alteration of **any** check or draft.

RATES

$1,000	**Bond**	**Premium**	**$5.00**
2,000	"	"	10.00
5,000	"	"	25.00
10,000	"	"	50.00
50,000	"	"	250.00

BONDS WRITTEN IN ANY AMOUNT

You need not use machines nor special paper—usually the saving of time by not using machines pays for the bond.

Blanket Bonds covering branch offices and subsidiary companies at special rates.

You can write as **many** checks, for as **large** amounts, in as **many** bank accounts and signed **by as many** authorized people as you desire!!

Telephone or write for full information

National Surety Company

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TELEPHONE, RECTOR 8000

"The World's Largest Surety Company"

HURLEY SHOES
"NONE SO GOOD"

If Absolute Comfort is an object to you, if quality and style are worth considering, buy Hurley Shoes for complete satisfaction. In Black and Tan Cordovan shades.

Made over a special last—Has C forepart, B instep and A heel. Grips the foot firmly. Cannot gap at ankle or slip at heel. Corset fitting at instep. Absolute comfort in forepart.

CLEARANCE SALE
Now in Progress.

HURLEY SHOES
1434 Broadway 1357 Broadway
1177 Broadway 215 Broadway
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Proper Way To Keep It

15c

Serve direct from the handy jar. Replace cap when not in use; screw tight; keep in lower part of ice box. Wash wooden ladle; wipe top of jar with a damp cloth. Always fresh — tasty — clean. A big value.

GULDEN'S Mustard
One of New York's Oldest Food Products

6 BELL-ANS Hot water Quick Relief

BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION

Contains no dangerous or deleterious substance.

Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw

Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating.

No payment accepted unless successful.

Frederick N. Whitley, Inc.
Engineers and Contractors
217 Fulton St., Brooklyn

Three Dollars Selling Cost of 3700 Doz. Razor Blades

CAPITOL SUPPLY COMPANY
Importers, Exporters, Commission Merchants
19 West 27th Street, New York.

The New York Times:

We are much gratified at the results from our small two-line advertisement in the "Opportunities to Buyers" column of The New York Times, as, at the total cost of $3 for the advertisement, we were enabled to dispose of our entire stock of 3,700 dozen Gillette Razor Blades.

In the future we will confine our advertisements of all special lots to The New York Times.

CAPITOL SUPPLY CO.

Imported Shantung Silk Suits, $22.50

DON'T confuse these *pure-silk, full-ounce* Shantung Suits with papery fabrics. *Palm Beach Suits,* **$12.** *Flannel Trousers* (pure wool; extra weight), **$7.50.**

Little-Priced Cool-Off Furnishings

$1 Neckwear	65c
$2 Shirts	$1.45
$2.50 and $3 Straws	$1.25
$5, $6 Silk Mixture Pajamas	$3.45
Athletic Underwear (per garment)	65c

Buy War Savings Stamps!

JOHN DAVID
Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes
Broadway at 32nd Street

Every woman of means should have this booklet

If you own securities or expect to, you should read the interesting little booklet which we have just published. It will be sent free on request.

Downtown Office: 16 Wall Street

Astor Trust Office: 5th Ave. at 42nd Street

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
Member Federal Reserve System

442 Casualties Reported by General Pershing.

145 Killed in Action; 65 Are Reported Missing

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Four hundred and forty-two casualties were announced today for the army and Marine Corps, less than half the total given out yesterday and the smallest list since the Aisne-Marne casualty reports began to come into the War Department. There were 334 on three army lists and 108 on the Marine Corps list. The total for the army is 15,743; Marine Corps, 2,586, with a grand total of 18,329.

The army lists contained the names of 143 killed in action, 16 died of wounds, 8 died of accident or other causes, 81 wounded severely, 31 wounded to a degree undetermined, and 55 missing. The marine casualties included 2 killed in action, 1 died of wounds, 20 severely wounded, 1 slightly wounded, 14 wounded to a degree undetermined, and 10 missing. Eleven army and five marine officers are included.

SUMMARY OF ARMY CASUALTIES TO DATE.

Deaths.	Previously Reported.	Aug. 8.	Total.
Killed in action	2,744	143	2,787
Lost at sea	291	..	291
Died of wounds	1,015	18	1,033
Died of accident or other causes	649	6	655
Died of disease	1,529	..	1,529
Total deaths	6,228	167	6,395
Wounded	8,314	122	8,436
Missing, including prisoners	867	55	922
Grand total	15,409	334	15,743

MARINE CORPS CASUALTIES TO DATE.

Including those given out today, the Marine Corps casualties in France are distributed as follows:

	Officers.	Men.
Deaths	30	778
Wounded	51	1,639
In hands of enemy	..	5
Missing	1	82
Total	82	2,504
Grand total		2,586

ARMY CASUALTIES ANNOUNCED AUG. 8.

Army casualties announced today, including names of next of kin and emergency addresses, are:

KILLED IN ACTION—143.

Lieutenants.

BECKER, FRED H.; Mrs. J. B. Becker, Waterloo, Iowa.
FLECHTNER, G. A.; A. J. Flechtner, Baltimore, Md.
HUTCHINSON, R. J.; Mrs. R. Hutchinson, El Paso, Texas.
PARRISH, ROY E.; T. A. Parrish, Clarksburg, W. Va.
POLLARD, FRED D.; F. Pollard, North Adams, Mass.

Sergeants.

BILLINGSLEY, ROY W.; Mrs. P. Beck, Louisville, Ky.
BOALS, PAUL B.; Mrs. B. Morris, Uhrichsville, Ohio.
COX, ELBERT H.; A. J. Cox, Rushville, Ind.
FISHER, RAY O.; Mrs. L. Fisher, Pine Grove, Penn.
HENDERSON, W. H.; W. A. Henderson, Converse, S. C.
KEHOE, THOMAS L.; Miss J. Kehoe, Syracuse, N. Y.
LITTLE, LEROY V.; H. F. Little, Byrdstown, Tenn.
MORRIS, WILLIAM S.; Mrs. A. J. Morris, Quitman, Ga.
NAPIER, THOMAS M.; Mrs. A. Napier, Big Creek, Ky.
PODOLNIK, LADISALV; Miss Z. Podolnik, Cleveland, Ohio.
PENDUS, N.; H. Pendus, Nastasow, Tarnopol, Austria.
ROHACEK, MARTIN J.; M. Rohacek, Chicago, Ill.
ROVAN, F. J.; M. Rovan, 471 Spring St., Elizabeth, N. J.
RACHINSKY, WAITON V.; V. Shubis, Chicago, Ill.
SHEA, T.; Mrs. M. Kavanaugh, 2,519 8th Av., New York.
STILLER, ALVIN; Mrs. Stiller, Chicago, Ill.
SWIEBOCKI, BRUNO; S. Swiecocki, Chicago, Ill.

Corporals.

BUCKLEY, G. J.; Mrs. M. Buckley, Carbondale, Penn.
CZAJA, S.; Mrs. Wisniewska, Newark, N. J.
ELWIN, JOSEPH T.; Miss A. Elwin, Pittsburgh, Penn.
FRANCIS, OLIVER E.; Mrs. J. Francis, Bainbridge, Ohio.
GERSHEFSKI, FRED J.; D. Gershefski, Meriden, Conn.
HIX, ALVA; Mrs. H. Aldwood, Lowell, Mass.
HOWARD, F. D.; Mrs. M. Howard, Pleasantville, N. J.
HUNTER, CLARENCE; B. D. Hunter, Madison, Ind.
KLEMME, EDWARD; G. Kiemme, Belleville, Ill.
LOUDENSLAGER, J.; Mrs. W. Wilkinson, Bethlehem, Penn.
LUBRESKI, FRANK M.; Mrs. S. Lubreski, Shamokin, Penn.
LAFEVER, CLAUD; J.B. Lafever, Silver Point, Tenn.
METZGER, OLIVER C.; Mrs. M. Metzger, Allison, Iowa.
MAUERHAHN, R. F.; Mrs. S. Mauerhahn, Jer. City, N.J.
ROTH, WILLIAM; Max roth, 219 7th Av., New York.
SCHMITZ, A. C.; C. Schmitt, Jersey City, N. J.
SIMMONS, ELMER H.; Mrs. H.F. Simmons, Hanover, Mass.
STEINKAMP, J.; Mrs. A. Steinkamp, Bridgeport, Conn.
UHLMAN, R. W. J. Uhlman, Pittsburgh, Penn.
VRANESICH, MATTHEW; M. Vranesich, Joliet, Ill.
WILDER, JAMES C.; J. F. Wilder, Climax, Ga.

Privates.

ANNIS, C. C.; Mrs. E. J. Annis, Rugby, N. D.
AKERS, WAITMAN J.; E. G. Akers, Sowers, Va.
BROWN, VESSE G.; D. L. Brown, Quiel, Ky.
BRADSHAW, FRED; Mrs. Amy Conzales, Chicago, Ill.
BANNON, F. L.; Miss N. Bannon, St. Louis, Mo.
BISHOP, STEVE B.; Jeff Bishop, Pilot, Va.
BIRDSONG, JOHN; Ton Birdsong, Newport, Ark.
BIRD, DAN W.; H. E. Bird, Quincy, Miss.
BENDA, FRANK; J. Benda, Garfield, N. J.
BECKER, H. L.; A. Powell, Kansas City, Mo.
CORMIER, PETER; Clement Cormier, Adams, Mass.
CONDEL, JOHN; J. Nopopitano, Oliphant Furnace, Penn.
CARUSONE, PATSY; Tony Carusone, Westport, Conn.
CALA, S.; Miss A. Cala, 1,806 Lodi St., Syracuse, N. Y.
COLLUM, JONNIE; B. Glascock, Jemison, Ala.
COESSENS, M. J.; Mrs. F. Coessens, Amsterdam, N. Y.
CARTER, WORTHER; I. Carter, Big Creek, Miss.
DINNER, HARRY; J. Dinner, Scranton, Penn.
DEMPSEY, DUFFEY; Jack Dempsey, Ludlow, Col.
ERICKSON, KORT H.; S Erickson, Hasty, Minn.
EMANUEL, T.; Mrs. S. Slonka, 123 W. 28th St., New York.
EASON, PAUL; Walter Easson, Queen City, Mo.
FIELDS, LUTHER F.; Mrs. C. E. Masters, Easley, S. C.
FALTZ, DEEMER H.; August Faltz, Arthur, N. D.
FREEMAN, A. J.; J. Freeman, Cullman, Ala.
FLEMING, J. G.; Mrs. S. Fleming, Philadelphia.
ESTLE, GEORGE; Mrs. Eliza Estle, Columbus, Ohio.
ELMORE, CHAF J.; Mrs. H. E. Elmore, Maggie, Va.
GOODROW, L.; Mrs. Goodrow, Fulton, N. Y.
GONZALES, NICK; Antoine Gonzales, Lakeland, La.
GLIDEWELL, R. L.; J. G. Glidewell, Finley, Tenn.
GALLONE, L.; P. Gallone, Monicipio Aidal, Cattaro, Italy.
GRUBB, WILLIAM H.; W. W. Grubb, Seven-Mile Ford, Va.
GRENDA, FRANK; A. Covonoski, Dickson City, Penn.
GRAFF, JOHN C.; Mrs. J. Graff, Philadelphia.
GORDEN, SAM; D. Gorden, Richmond, S. I., N. Y.
GEOZENSKIOWSKI, B.; Mosha, Baltimore, Md.
HOWARD, F. R.; William Howard, Sugar Grove, Penn.
HEERWAGON, F. A.; Mrs. C. Heerwagon, Buffalo, N. Y.
HARGET, JAMES B.; E. H. Harget, Trenton, Tenn.
HAMER, F. L.; Mrs. F. Hamer, Lagrange, Ga.
HAIGLER, H. W.; D. H. Haigler, Burkeville, Ala.
HARTLEY, R. J.; Mrs. E. Hartley, Philadelphia.
IRWIN, CHARLES E.; Mrs. M. Irwin, Oakland, Cal.
INKELES, E.; M. Inkeles, 641 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.
JOHNSON, TEUNIS; Martha Johnson, Deborah, Iowa.
JOHNSON, J.; Miss S. Johnson, 66 Marshall St., Paterson, N. J.
JEANETT, MARIO; D. Jeanett, New Haven, Conn.
KEENAN, J. J.; Mrs. B. Keenan, 1,729 N. 3d St., Phila.
KOSKI, M.; Mrs. T. Tuahimaki, Kil Kolnen, Finland.
KUSH, MICHAEL; William Kush, Wyandotte, Mich.
KRZICKY, WYDENTY; P. Snpkvewic, Lackawanna, N. Y.
KETCHER, BILL; Mrs. M. Ketcher, Watts, Okla.
KENNEDY, W.; Miss C. Kennedy, 1,163 Halsey St., B'klyn.
KLINE, W. H.; Mrs. M. Kline, Baltimore, Md.
KLIMANSKI, TONY; F. Klimanski, Providence, R. I.
KAYSER, ALFRED; A. Powell, West Orange, N. J.
KALLAS, GUST; Tom Kallas, Omaha, Neb.
LUMPKINS, L. L.; C. C. Lumpkins, Devall Buff, Ark.
LA TOURETTE, C.; John La Tourette, Covington, Ind.
LUTTJOHANN, J.; Mrs. J. Luttjohann, Topeka, Kan.
LEONARD, B.; Mrs. D. E. McKeldy, Leavenworth, Kan.
LENIHAN, J. H.; Mrs. M. Lenihan, Oil City, Penn.
MIDWOOD, W. R.; Mrs. C. E. Midwood, Springfield, Mass.
McQUARRY, C. H.; Mrs. L. McQuarry, Norwood, Va.
LEDERMAN, H.; M. Lederman, 488 Claremont P'kw'y, N.Y.
LALONDE, E. V.; Mrs. A. Lalonde, Pontiac, Mich.
McHUGH, P. G.; M. Brown, 306 5th St., Brooklyn.
MOORE, ARTIE; Mrs. T. D. Calvin, Nashville, Ind.
MARSHALL, CLAIR H.; Mrs. E. Marshall, Flint, Mich.
McMILLAN, BRUCE; J. B. Sweetman, Boise, Idaho.
NESBITT, A. A.; Mrs. E. Nesbitt, Tennessee City, Tenn.
NARDELLA, JAMES; A. Nardella, Youngstown, Ohio.
OBAR, STEPHEN J.; Frank Obar, Limestone, Me.
PORTHEN, IVAR; Filemon Porthen, Waasan, Finland.
PRUSAK, B.; J. Prusak, Chicago, Ill.
PITROWSE, W.; Mrs. M. Pitrowse, Trenton, N. J.
PETERS, CHARLES E.; B. F. Peters, Browning, Mo.
PATRICK, ALBERT; A. Patrick, Tulsa, Okla.
PARKER, SAM; C. Parker, Thaxton, Va.
PANNILL, G. E.; Mrs. E. Pannill, Martinsville, Va.
RESNICK, S.; Mrs. M. Resnick, Anapol, Volhynia, Russia.
ROWLEY, A. S.; Mrs. A. Rowley, E. Longmeadow, Mass.
ROGERS, AUGUSTUS; M. Stevens, Canistee, N. Y.
RANDON, L.; Miss A. Rosato, Crystal Falls, Mich.
RAGULIA, P.; Mrs. H. Koleda, 297 Avenue B, New York.
RADOLSKI, JOHN; W. Radolski, Chicago, Ill.
STRAGA, G.; S. Straga, Belluno, Longarone, Italy.
SADOFSKY, WALTER; Mrs. Sadofsky, Wilno, Russia.
SOSNOWSKI, STANLEY; F. Sosnowski, Chicago, Ill.
SMART, GEORGE C.; Rev. J. A. Smart, Beaumont, Texas.
SHELTON, C. V.; D. Shelton, Arkadelphia, Ala.
SCHWARTZ, M.; H. Schwartz, 342 Cherry St., New York.
TYSON, T. J.; Mrs. O. Tyson, Marion, Ill.
TERRY, CLAUDE B.; D. W. Terry, Statesboro, Ga.
VISOSKY, JOHN.; Stanley Visosky, Scranton, Penn.
WINGATE, GEORGE; Mrs. G. L. Wingate, Ogden, Kan.
WATERFIELD, L. L.; S.J. Waterfield, Knotts Island, N.C.
WORMLIGHT, L.; Mrs. D. W. Kelley, Skowhegan, Me.
ZDINOSKI, A.; C. Kmnski, 204 6th St., Jersey City, N. J.

DIED OF WOUNDS—16.

Major.

BEAL, HOWARD W.; J. D. Beal, Lewiston, Me.

Sergeants.

EVANS, J. A.; A. J. Evans, 204 Wyona St., Brooklyn.
ERB, T. J.; Mrs. C. Erb, Betis Av., Maspeth, N. Y.
LEONARD, WILSON; Mrs. J. Leonard, Bristol, Tenn.

Corporal.

MORROW, GLEN A.; G. Morrow, Des Moines, Iowa.

Privates.

BALL, RALPH; Mrs. W. A. Ball, Grand Forks, N. D.
CARLSON, F. E.; C. Carlson, Pontanelle, Iowa.
DUDZIK, ANDREX; Mrs. E. Dudzik, Philadelphia, Penn.
HEACOX, R. J.; Mrs. W. McCormick, New Hartford, Conn.
JOHNSON, E. D.; Mrs. E. Shapley, Floyd, Iowa.
KELLEY, W. M.; Kelley, 883 10th Av., New York.
LEVENTHAL, H.; Miss J. Leventhal, 836 Whitlock Av., N.Y.
PEARCE, J. L.; J. D. Pearce, Selma, N. C.
ROMSOS, ATTON; Peter E. Bergon, Fountain, Minn.
RUFF, JACOB B.; Miss Evelyn Ruff, Chicago.
SAUTTER, H. R.; Mrs. H. J. Sautter, Whitesboro, N. Y.

DIED OF AIRPLANE ACCIDENT—1.

Lieutenant.

CLAPP, R. H.; F. L. Clapp, Salt Lake City, Utah.

DIED OF ACCIDENT AND OTHER CAUSES—7.

Corporal.

HALES, H. J.; G. Hales, Spanish Fork, Utah.

Privates.

EHLY, V. P.; Mrs. M. Ehly, Hayden, N. M.
GARRETT, JAMES L.; Mrs. J. Garrett, Oak Grove, Ark.
HAGSTROM, R. A.; Mrs. A. Hagstrom, Los Angeles, Cal.
MacLEOD, JOHN; Mrs. F. MacLeod, Harlowton, Mon.
SANDERSON, N. A.; Mrs. E. Sanderson, Forest Grove, Mon.
TAYLOR, HARRISON Z.; Z. Taylor, Henryville, Ind.

WOUNDED SEVERELY—81.

Lieutenants.

KEEN, EDWIN L.; W. H. C. Keen, Wiconisco, Penn.
WEAVER, C. H.; Mrs. C. H. Weaver, Delaware, Ohio.

Sergeants.

CARPENTER, ROBERT Y.; J. A. Gulley, Wallingford, Ky.
WARD, JOHN L.; Mrs. C. Young, Nelsonville, Ohio.
DUDA, DOMINICK; Miss J. Dua, Chicago, Ill.
BRENNER, LESTER; Andrew Brenner, Lafayette, Ind.

Corporals.

BASKIN, ANDREW; Mrs. F. Baskin, Philadelphia, Penn.
COLASSACO, J.; N. Di Agostino, 556 Morris Av., N. Y.
GAMMON, M. W.; W. Gammon, Doctors Cove, N. S.
HOWE, JEFFERSON; Mrs. J. Robinson, Jackson, Ohio.
LILLEY, CHARLES H.; P. H. Kelley, Rutledge, Tenn.
McNAMARA, R.; Mrs. P. H. McNamara, 1,886 Morris Av., N.Y.
METZ, J. H.; Miss A. Metz, Elwood, Ind.
PATTERSON, E. B.; W. H. Patterson, Atlanta, Ga.

Cook.

TREMMEL, ESTES; Mrs. R. Harlen, Emma, Ill.

Mechanics.

LIPUISKI, NIK; J. Lipuiski, Keene, N. H.
ROGERS, ARTHUR E.; Mrs. R. Rogers, W. Lafayette, Ind.

Privates.

AMBLER, CHARLES B.; C. Ambler, Bellaire, Ohio.
BOND, JOE O.; C. E. Bond, Marmaduke, Ark.
BOOTH, J. J.; J. Booth, Brasthian, W. Va.
BOYCE, C. E.; W. Boyce, Janesville, Wis.
BARRIX, STOKEY A.; Mrs. E. Barrix, Henderson, Tenn.
BROWN, JOSEPH E.; L. Coburn, Westboro, Mass.
COGLITZ, JOHN; Mrs. A. Czygier, Blaine, Penn.
DIGRABRIELLE, L.; J. Digrabrielle, Lebanon, Penn.
ENGDALL, C. O.; Miss E. Engdall, Olanta, Penn.
ELLIOTT, E.; Mrs. M. E. Elliott, 1,608 Lex'ton Av. N. Y.
FURGESS, GEORGE G.; Gild, Yerrington, Nev.
FELTER, I. R. L.; Mrs. A. J. Felter, Louisville, Ky.
GALLAGHER, FRANK; Mrs. M. L. Torrey, Bangor, Me.
GORSUCH, DAVID M.; Mrs. M. Millard, Titusville, Penn.
GOUGE, ROSLER; Mrs. Phebe Gouge, Bakersville, N. C.
GOULDY, GORDEN; Mrs. N. Gouldy, Reedley, Cal.
GRZYVAC, F. A.; Mrs. Grzyvac, Pinconning, Mich.
GATES, L. W.; Mrs. L. Brown, Millers Falls, Mass.
HAVEN, FRANK W.; Mrs. M. Haveen, Auburn, N. Y.
HOERL, CHARLES J.; Mrs. M. Hoerl, Catonsville, Md.
HARMON, W. R.; Mrs. E. Harmon, Grantsburg, Wis.
JOHNSON, C. H.; P. Johnson, Evanston, Ill.
JENKINS, ARCH J.; Jenkins, Normantown, W. Va.
KELLEY, REN C.; Mrs. F. L. Kelley, Lewiston, Me.
KNUTSON, C.; G. Knutson, Poynette, Wis.
KELEY, JORSEY; Quinby Kelley, Revere, W. Va.
KASHIK, URBAN; Petr Kashik, Algoma, Wis.
LUX, JACOB B.; Mrs. E. Lux, New Orleans, La.
LAFLAM, W. J.; J. Laflam, North Ferrisburg, Vt.
LISI, V.; C. Lisi, Rome, Italy.
LEMLEY, EARL; Mrs. C. Lyons, New Martinsville, W. Va.
LEMERISE, H.; Mrs. L. P. Lemerise, Washington, D. C.
LAWRENCE, R. L.; Mrs. V. Lawrence, Ensley, Ala.
LARGE, I. B.; Mrs. E. Lund, East Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
LANGREHR, C. G.; Mrs. A. Langrehr, 780 Col. Av., N.Y.
MORGAN, G. H.; C. H. Morgan, St. Paul, Minn.
McDANIEL, E. B.; R. L. McDaniel, Medicine Lodge, Kan.
MYRAN, CARL T.; G. Myran, Manchester, Minn.
MOORE, E. B.; Mrs. B. Moore, Many Lake, N. J.
MANN, C. R.; A. J. Mann, Greenville, S. C.
OWAD, PETER; Mrs. Anna Owad, Ann Arbor, Mich.
POPKO, GEONIZY; A. Popko, Westfield, Mass.
POL, RALPH; Sam Pol, Chester, W. Va.
RENICK, SAMUEL; Mrs. J. Renick, Frankfort, Ind.
ROSE, GUY P.; Mrs. K. Willis, Newbern, N. C.
FOLLOCK, DAVID B.; Harvey Pollock, Van Etta, W. Va.
ROBINSON, L. C.; Mrs. M. Robinson, Madison, Ark.
RAGONESE, R.; S. Ragonese, 450 Bleecker St., Brooklyn.
SACALIS, ARTHUR; Mrs. T. Sacalis, Fall River, Mass.
SALVATOS, T.; A. Salvatos, South Bethlehem, Penn.
SANKAVITCH, C. J.; Sankavitch, 13 Stagg St., Brooklyn.
SUTTON, JOHN C.; W. S. Sutton, Staunton, Va.
STEVENS, B. T.; J. H. Stevens, Danville, Ind.
STEEN, ROBERT; Thomas Steen, Durand, Wis.
SMITH, W. L. E.; Smith, Carrollton, Miss.
SLECHTA, G.; A. F. Slechta, Victoria, Texas.
TOUSIGANT, HENRY; Mrs. H. Tousignant, Neenah, Wis.
TOYEN, OSCAR A.; C. Toyen, Sand Creek, Wis.
VAIL, CECIL S.; H. G. Vail, Dalton, Penn.
VOYIAS, C.; D. Voyias, Sindiason, Greece.
WILHELM, P.; Mrs. E. M. Wilhelm, Mauch Chunk, Penn.
WILSON, R. E.; Miss R. E. Wilson, Lancaster, Penn.
WINEBRENNER, B. H.; A. J. Winebrenner, Albion, Ind.
WOZNIAK, CLENA; S. Wozniak, South Bend, Ind.

WOUNDED, DEGREE UNDETERMINED—31

Sergeants.

FRITZ, G. H.; Mrs. M. Fritz, Oakridge, Penn.
GLICK, C. E.; Mrs. Cora Glick, Griffin, Ohio.
LEONARD, W. C.; Mrs. A. Allred, Cedar Falls, N. C.
MITCHELL, FRED.; Mrs. I. Werren, Danville, Ill.
NORA, NICHOLAS; Miss G. Lopez, Laredo, Texas.
SPROTHER, C. R.; Mrs. N. Adams, Bedford, Ind.
SMITH, GEORGE; Mrs. I. Bement, Chicago Heights, Ill.

Corporals.

AVERELL, ALBERT S.; L. V. Averell, Seattle, Wash.
ALLEN, JOHN F.; Mrs. E. Allen, Decatur, Ill.
CARY, W. P.; T. Cary, 93 Union Hall, Jamaica, L. I.
CERLESKI, F.; S. Somri, 24 Jefferson St., Yonkers.
DORR, HARRY J.; Mrs. E. Dorr, Leicester, Mass.
SHERMAN, R. L.; R. Sherman, Shaft, Penn.
VETTE, R. H.; Mrs. A. Husmann, 408 Schenck Av., Bklyn.

Bugler.

GLOVER, C. A.; Mrs. A. E. Glover, Valley Falls, R. I.

Mechanic.

WILLIAMS, H. M.; Mrs. J. Williams, Pleasant Plain, Ohio.

Private.

ANDERSON, A. D.; Mrs. A. L. Anderson, Dallas, Texas.
GILROY, BERNARD J.; Mrs. I. Gilroy, Lexington, Ky.
GRANT, MARK L.; J. C. Grant, Unity, Me.
GIROUARD, J.; A. Girouard, Southbridge, Mass.
HUYSI, E. G.; Mrs. M. Huysi, Camden, N. J.
LEVY, H.; F. Bernhart, 129 Chrystie St., New York.
LEBOEUF, D.; Mrs. J. O. Leboeuf, New Bedford, Mass.
LARGENT, E.; Mrs. L. Largent, Fort Henry, Tenn.
MOORE, TALMAGE H.; J. W. Moore, Philadelphia.
MONAGHAN, F. E.; Mrs. J. Monaghan, Canandalgua, N.Y.
MARSTON, CLIFFORD B.; Mrs. H. Wallace, Atlanta, Ga.
O'BRIEN, DENNIS; Mrs. M. Shaffer, Arlington, N. J.
PELICK, F.; D. Pelick, 3,402 Park Av., New York.
SANTANGELO, C.; S. Santangelo, Norristown, Penn.

MISSING IN ACTION—55.

Lieutenants.

GUNN, MALCOLM B.; Mrs. M. V. Gunn, Beverly, N. J.
MACLURE, HENRY G.; Rev. L. Maclure, Newton, Mass.

Sergeants.

COBURN, T.; Mrs. E. G. Challiner, 21 Argyle Rd., Bklyn.
FISCHER, R. E.; Mrs. M. Fischer, Pocono Lake, Penn.
HUNSICKER, C. H.; Mrs. L. Hunsicker, Philadelphia, Penn.
IDELL, S. W.; Miss H. Idell, Philadelphia, Penn.
MILDENBERG, A.; M. Mildenberg, Philadelphia, Penn.
RUSSELL, FRED J.; Mrs. A. Russell, Harrisburg, Penn.
WILSON, H. V.; Mrs. A. Wilson, Pocono Lake, Penn.

Corporals.

CRUSE, ELMER C.; Mrs. R. Cruse, Mt. Pocono, Penn.
FRIEBELE, RAY C.; Mrs. M. Friebele, Greentown, Penn.
KEER, E. J.; Mrs. L. Keer, Philadelphia, Penn.
MILLER, WALTER A.; Mrs. I. Hook, Catasauqua, Penn.
MILLER, R. H.; Mrs. M. A. Miller, Clarks Summit, Penn.
MICHAEL, ROBERT C.; Mrs. A. Michael, Hanover, Penn.
ROOS, JOHN; Mrs. M. Roos, Mauch Chunk, Penn.
RIDER, FRANCIS E.; John Rider, East Berlin, Penn.
ROSE, L. R.; J. C. Sayers, Reynoldsville, Penn.
SMITH, EARL J.; Mrs. A. Smith, Gettysburg, Penn.
SHAFER, E.; Mrs. C. Sansenbach, Pocono Pines, Penn.

Privates.

RANSOM, C. I.; C. M. Ransom, New Hampton, Iowa.
ANDERSON, A. R.; Robert Anderson, Kerkoven, Minn.
BELL, M. O.; M. H. Bell, Pittsburgh, Penn.
BARTLEY, J. C.; Mrs. E. M. Frisbee, Newcastle, Penn.
GREGOR, F. R.; C. K. Gregor, Erie, Penn.
CARTER, JOHN; Mrs. M. Carter, Avoca, Penn.
HUMMEL, PAUL; Mrs. M. Hummel, Espy, Penn.
HOFFMAN, E. H.; Mrs. W. Hoffman, Berwyn, Penn.
KRUSE, FRED; Mrs. H. Kruse, Grand Island, Neb.
KINZEL, J. M.; Mrs. L. Kinzel, Philadelphia, Penn.
KENNEDY, J. J.; Mrs. R. Kennedy, Philadelphia, Penn.
KENNEDY, DAVID; Mrs. E. Kennedy, Ashland, Neb.
LARSON, E. E.; C. E. Larson, Dickey, N. D.
LARR, ROBERT; Mrs. C. Larr, Philadelphia, Penn.
LACEY, M. V.; Miss Margaret Lacey, Philadelphia, Penn.
MITCHELL, J. W.; Mrs. E. Mitchell, Philadelphia, Penn.
MERGET, W. P.; Harry Merget, Reading, Penn.
McKEE, H. B.; John McKee, Philadelphia, Penn.
RYCEZ, JOHN; W. Lewandowski, Erie, Penn.
RUSH, F. P.; T. Rush, Chester, Penn.
ROSS, W. H.; Mrs. M. E. Ross, Philadelphia, Penn.
ROSE, FRANK; Mrs. C. Rose, Old Forge, Penn.
ROGERS, CLAIR S.; Mrs. M. S. Brown, Wyalusing, Penn.
ROBB, DAVID; Mrs. D. Robb, Philadelphia, Penn.
RIPS, H. P.; S. I. Rips, 120 E. 129th St., New York.
RICE, FRANK J.; Frank Rice, Scranton, Penn.
REGULA, STANLEY J.; J. Regula, Philadelphia, Penn.
REEDER, ARTHUR; Mrs. C. E. Reeder, Trevorton, Penn.
STONE, G. H.; Mrs. M. A. Stone, Philadelphia, Penn.
SINGER, D. D.; Mrs. B. Lacoe, Clarks Summit, Penn.
SCHNEIDMEISTER, A.; Mrs. M. Schneidmeister, Philadelphia.
SCHISSLER, J. J.; Mrs. R. Schissler, Philadelphia.
SAMUELS, H.; I. Samuels, 838 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.
VANKIRK, C. C.; Mrs. B. Vankirk, Philadelphiaa, Penn.

CORRECTIONS.

Previously Reported Died of Wounds, Now Reported on Duty—1.

Private.

HOERR, E. P.; W. Hoérr, Portsmouth, Ohio.

DIED OF WOUNDS, ERRONEOUSLY REPORTED AS SEVERELY WOUNDED—1.

Private.

NORMAN, JESSE J.; J. M. Norman, Fitzhugh, Ark.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED DIED OF WOUNDS, NOW REPORTED SEVERELY WOUNDED—1.

Sergeant.

GIBSTEIN, HARRY; S. Gibstein, 528 E. 135th St., Bronx.

Marine Corps Casualties.

Marine Corps casualties given out today, including names of next of kin and emergency addresses, are:

KILLED IN ACTION—2.

Lieutenant.

MACK, WILLIAM H.; Miss K. Mack, Holyoke, Mass.

Corporal.

VAUGHAN, H. A.; Lillian Vaughan, Oak Park, Ill.

DIED OF WOUNDS—1.

Private.

BOMTEMPS, C. R.; Mary Gager, Bay St. Louis, Miss.

WOUNDED SEVERELY—20.

Sergeants.

KANE, TONY W.; Mary Kane, Chicago, Ill.
PYNCKELS, OSCAR; Emma Pynckels, Paterson, N. J.

Corporals.

KNEIL, LAWRENCE H.; C. Cain, Akron, Ohio.
MONTAG, BERNARD W.; B. C. Montag, Oshkosh, Wis.
SUTHERLAND, E. L.; R. L. Sutherland, Penn Yan, N.Y.

Trumpeter

HART, MURRAY E.; G. P. E. Hart, Danville, Va.

Privates.

BASSETT, JOHN R.; Annie L. Bassett, Blakes, Va.
CLOUATRE, EDMUND P.; J. Clouatre, Worcester, Mass.
FEHRS, LESTER L.; M. H. Fehrs, Chester, N. Y.
FARRAR, W. X.; Mrs. M. Farrar, East Orange, N. J.
HALE, JOHN J.; Jos. Hale, Thrall, Texas.
HORTON, ROY G.; Emma Horton, Rochester, N. Y.
MULLEN, ALFRED G.; David Mullen, Arvona, Penn.
NELSON, AUSTIN A.; Sherman Nelson, Crookeville, Ohio.
OSTRANDER, F. C.; F. A. Ostrander, Jackson, Mich.
ROGERS, RAYMOND P.; Charles Rogers, Newburg, N. Y.
SPEAR, WALTER C.; G. Spear, Pleasant City, Ohio.
SMITH, RALPH D.; Amos Smith, North Bend, Penn.
SHARP, HORACE H.; G. B. Sharp, Colbert, Ga.
SCOTT, LESLIE B.; Pearl Scott, League City, Texas.
TOBIN, RALPH A.; J. F. Tobin, Philadelphia, Penn.

WOUNDED SLIGHTLY—1.

Private.

STITES, J. C.; Dr. F. M. Stites, Hopkinsville, Ky.

WOUNDED, DEGREE UNDETERMINED—74.

Lieutenants.

HOLLADAY, D. A.; J. M. Holladay, Marion, S. C.
PALMER, HAROLD T.; A. C. Palmer, Willoughby, Ohio.
ROBERTSON, JAMES P.; Miss J. Beyer, Chicago, Ill.
ZISCHKE, HERMAN A.; H. C. Zischke, Horison, Wis.

Sergeants.

BENJAMIN, R. P.; P. Benjamin, 270 W. 73d St., N. Y.
HALVERSON, ALFRED O.; H. Halverson, Ridgeway, O.
KIDDER, HUGH P.; Kate Kidder, Waukon, Iowa.
STILLER, MICHAEL J.; May Stiller, New Orleans, La.
WILKINSON, E. L.; E. L. Wilkinson, Gt. Falls, Mon.
ZEBROWSKI, L.; J. Zebrowski, 12 Strenski Pl., Jamaica.

Corporals.

ANDERSON, ALBIN; Maria Anderson, Lockport, Ill.
BECKWITH, ROYAL M.; H. M. Beckwith, Joliet, Ill.
BRADFORD, CLARENCE D.; L. Bradford, Ashland, Tex.
BLACK, FRED O.; Sallie Black, Charlotte, N. C.
BERGE, OBED P.; Marie Berge, Minneapolis, Minn.
CAMPBELL, CHARLES; C. C. Campbell, Clinton, Minn.
CLINE, CAMPBELL B.; Nannie Cline, Covington, Ky.
DYE, WILLIAM E.; Susan V. Dye, Kenmore, Ohio.
FITZGERALD, T. J.; Julia Fitzgerald, Flint, Mich.
HUFSMITH, JOHN W.; Dolly Hufsmith, Houston, Tex.
POTTER, WILLIAM O.; Katherine Potter, Chicago, Ill.
SLOAN, FRED E.; G. M. Sloan, Chicago, Ill.

Privates.

AKERS, H. J.; Granville Akers, Norwood, Mo.
BAILEY, AURIN H.; George Balley, Providence, R. I.
BROUGH, C. F.; T. Brough, 156 East 125th St., N. Y.
BARRENTINE, T. J.; D. Barrentine, McKinney, Texas.
BARGMANN, R.; F. Bargmann, 15 Bremen St., Newark.
CAMERON, ROBERT C.; Niel Cameron, Chicago, Ill.
CZRENSHOWSKI, F. P.; R. Czrenshowski, Chicago, Ill.
DACEY, R. J.; Mary Dacey, Detroit, Mich.
FRANKERSTEIN, I. W.; C. Frankerstein, St. Louis, Mo.
GROVES, E. W.; Lena Dunn, Corinth, Ky.
GRACINHORST, C.; G. Gravenhorst, 1,232 Carroll St., Bkn.
LOMBARDO, BLAZE; M. Lombardo, Cleveland, Ohio.
LEARNED, EARL; E. J. Learned, Kenosha, Wis.
MULLIS, JAKE V.; Eliza Mullis, Tunnelton, Ind.
MOSK, CARL; Mrs. M. Mosk, Kenosha, Mich.
MOORE, ALBERT W.; Mrs. E. Moore, Madisonville, Ohio.
MITTELHOLTZ, M. A.; Mrs. A. H. Mittelholtz, Pasadena, Cal.
MILLER, CLAUDE S.; Clara Miller, Bloomington, Ill.
MALONE, JAMES; Mary Malone, St. Louis, Mo.
McNAMARA JOHN; C. McNamara, Green Island, N. Y.
McCORD, FITCH L.; Anna McCord, Paris, Ill.
McCONKAY, T. M.; Laura McConkay, Oregon, Ill.
MASON, E. Sola; Mason, Moultas, Ga.
NELSON, EARL C.; Emma Nelson, Flushing, Mich.
PEVEHOUSE, W. A.; W. F. Pevehouse, Muskogee, Okla.
PERRY, HOWARD E.; Annie Perry, Cannonsburg, Penn.
PARMENTER, C. E.; F. Parmenter, Waukesha, Wis.
ROSENE, CLARENCE W.; A. B. Rosene, Fabyn, Conn.
ROMINE, CLAUDE; Roxie Hopkins, Leland, Miss.
ROBERTS, CARROLL G.; F. Roberts, Carrollton, Ill.
SMITH, LOUIS G.; Lena A. Merry, Verona, N. Y.
SMITH, F. R.; Mary Clancey, 5,915 4th Av., Brooklyn.
STERN, W. L.; STERN, 603 East 135th St., New York.
SLACK, PRESTON L.; W. P. Slack, Thedford Center, Vt.
SKAGGS, WILLIAM H.; M. Skaggs, St. Louis, Mo.
SEWELL, W. G.; Clara Sewell, Belvidere, Ill.
SCHMIDT, DEWEY; R. Schmidt, Whitney, Texas.
SEAMAN, ALFRED B.; E. Kinsell, West Middlesex, Penn.
SCHLAG, REES; D. E. Sclag, Prairie du Sac, Wis.
SCHILLING, G.; F. Schilling, East Highland Park, Mich.
TURNER, ROBERT B.; J. S. Turner, Indianapolis, Ind.
TRENT, WILLIAM M.; S. R. Trent, Andersonville, Va.
THORSEN, GEORGE S.; Annie Thorsen, Chicago, Ill.
TETZLEY, E. M.; A. E. Metzger, Indianapolis, Ind.
UPDIKE, OSCAR E.; Lucy Updike, Avoca, N. Y.
WOHLGEMUTH, G. G.; A. Wohlgemuth, Wilcox, Neb.
WIRFS, EDWARD J.; E. J. Wirfs, St. Louis, Mo.
WILKINSON, KARL H.; H. H. Wilkinson, Chester, Ill.
WALTER, RAYMOND A.; Della Walter, St. Louis, Mo.
WALL, MATTHEW J.; Ida J. Wall, Morganfield, Ky.
YOAS, CH

TROTZKY READY TO DECLARE WAR

Rumor of Bolshevist Defiance of Entente Current in Berlin and Stockholm.

STATE OF SIEGE IN CITIES

Communists in Many Places Called to Colors and Foreigners Ordered to Leave.

GERMANS MASS TO ATTACK

50,000 North of Finland Gulf Prepare to Advance Against Murmansk Railroad.

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 8.—The Russian Government has issued a declaration that a state of war exists between England and Russia, according to a dispatch to the Lokal-Anzeiger of Berlin, which prints it "with reservation."

The newspaper Pravda of Petrograd asserts that the Ruesian republic must ally itself to Germany to carry on the struggle against Russia's former allies.

Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevist Minister of War, is reported to have issued an order in which the French, English and Czechoslovaks are declared to be enemies of Russia.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 9.—"It is not true that we have actually declared war on Great Britain, but our troops are fighting against the British invaders, and a declaration of war can hardly be avoided," is the statement ascribed to M. Joffe, the Bolshevist Ambassador at Berlin, by the Amsterdam correspondent of The Daily Express. The German newspapers, it is added, welcome this "momentous step" and predict that Great Britain "will be sorry some day."

The War Office tonight issued the following official communication dealing with operations on the Murman coast:

After landing at Archangel, detachments of the allied forces were pushed forward south of the town along the Vologda railway. Opposing forces, supported by Germans, offered some resistance at Isarkgeurka, five miles south of Archangel, but were driven back and returned toward Obozerskaka, seventy miles south of Archangel. Some German war material was captured by the allied forces.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 8.—A dispatch from Petrograd received here by way of Berlin, says a state of siege has been declared at Archangel, Vologda, Suchowa, Koplass, and other places. All the Communists in these places have been called to the colors, and all foreigners have been ordered to leave within twenty-four hours, according to the dispatch.

Unofficial advices say that after the occupation of Archangel by the Allies, the Bolsheviki withdrew across the River Dvina, and on Aug. 4 were again driven out of their positions there, chiefly by shellfire, according to news received today. The Allies have since pushed rapidly southward along the railway toward Vologda. [The Government of Vologda, the largest in European Russia, next to that of Archangel lies immediately south of the latter district and stretches eastward to the Ural Mountains, which separates it from Siberia. Its capital, the City of Vologda, is about 350 miles east of Petrograd on the Trans-Siberian Railway.]

The hostile forces so easily overcome at Archangel numbered about 8,000 men, comprising 1,500 armed Maximalilists, 400 Lapps, some 1,000 Germans, and 5,000 workmen. Large quantities of rolling stock and stores were captured by the Allies, as well as two heavy batteries.

The German forces north of the Gulf of Finland have been recently reinforced and are estimated to number 50 000, mostly inferior troops. These forces are being concentrated for an advance against the Murman railway, along which there has been some skirmishing.

KANDALASKA, Russian Lapland, Aug. 7, (Associated Press.)—The Government of the "Country of the North," recently established at Archangel after a revolution against the Bolsheviki, has addressed a proclamation to the people of the district, declaring the Bolshevist régime at an end, and announcing that the new Government has taken up the duty of governing the region.

"The power of the Bolsheviki is ended," the proclamation begins. "Because of the treason to the country committed at Brest-Litovsk; because of famine, the failure to recognize the rights and liberties of the country; because of pillaging, illegal shootings and constant arrests, the power of the so-called Soviet, of traitors and criminals, is past. The representatives of the so-called people's Government have fled.

"At the present moment, in the interests of all Russia, we take upon ourselves the duty of governing the Country of the North.

"By this proclamation we inform the inhabitants that from today the power of government is confided to the supreme direction of the Government of the Country of the North, which is composed of members of the Constituent Assembly and representatives of the Zemstvos of this district, which considers itself as the supreme authority from now on to hand over power immediately after Russia has chosen her government and as soon as there is a possibility of freely communicating with her.

"The aim of the Government is, first, the regeneration of Russia, the resumption of relations between Russia and other Governments and the organization of local power with the Government of the North.

"The defense of the region of the North and the whole nation against all territorial violation by Germany, Finland and other enemies is the second aim of the Government.

"Third, it seeks a reunion with Russia of the peoples who have been taken from her.

"Fourth, it seeks the re-establishment of the two organs of the people, namely, the Constituent Assembly, Municipal Dumas and Zemstvos.

"Fifth, it seeks the re-establishment of legal order by the expression of the will of the citizens and the re-establishment of political and religious liberty.

"Sixth, it seeks the security of the rights of agricultural workers.

"Seventh, it seeks the defense of the interests of labor in accordance with the political and economic interests of the North and the rest of Russia.

"Eighth, it will strive for the suppression of famine.

"The Government will not fail to publish regulations for the application of the foregoing program. The Government relies upon the support of the whole population, which is dear to it, and hopes to realize the program with the help of the Allies.

"The Government counts upon the Russian, American and British peoples as well as those of other nations for aid in combating famine and ameliorating the financial situation. It is recognized at the intervention of the Allies in the interior affairs of Russia is not directed against the interests of the people, and that the people will welcome the Allied troops who have come to fight against the common enemy.

"The Government, in making the present declaration, calls upon all the people to preserve calm and order."

GERMAN PRESS BITTER.

Reproaches Reds for Letting Allies Seize Port of Archangel.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 8.—German newspapers are commenting in a bitter strain over the landing of allied forces on the Murman coast. The Kölnische Volkszeitung, a copy of which has been received here, says:

"Russia's greatest arctic port has fallen into the hands of the Anglo-Americans almost without resistance. The Moscow Government does nothing except to scold the Soviets of the North Russian districts, but scolding does not alter the facts. Have the Bolshevist leaders at Moscow become merely officers without soldiers and leaders without followers?

"Archangel is of great stragetic importance as the starting point of the railway to Vologda and Moscow. The Entente's arctic expedition thus is seen already to have made considerable progress. The base which they previously took on the Murman coast should not be underestimated.

"The Soviet Government at Moscow must make more definite efforts to assert itself against the Entente's onslaught from the north."

The War Situation

By THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

As if in answer to the question which has been oft repeated of late, "Why do not the British attack?" the British struck the German lines yesterday between Albert on the Ancre and Braches on the Avre in one of the heaviest allied attacks since the battle of the Somme.

In this attack both the British and the French furnished an army, the French 1st Army carrying on the fighting from Braches to Hangard and the British 4th Army—General Gough's old army, which broke so badly on the 21st of March—taking up the fighting from Hangard to Albert. The total front of attack was about twenty miles, and the number of men engaged was about 200,000 on the allied side, assuming that there are from two to three army ocrps to an army, which is usual.

The attack was launched early in the morning, with practically no artillery preparation. So far as is known now, in fact, the attack was very similar to that launched by General Byng at Cambrai last Fall. Here General Byng used a great number of tanks without artillery preparation, the artillery opening up only as the tanks, accompanied by infantry, moved forward.

These were the tactics used in the fighting yesterday. The results were immediate. The German line appears to have been ruptured for several miles on either side of the Amiens-Nesle Railroad, the British advance on this section of the front being somewhat over seven and a half miles.

This section of the German line giving way almost immediately, the line south of the railroad was outflanked and was forced also to retire in order to preserve its liaison. In fact it is not known yet whether this has been retained or not.

The British advance was fully as great as that made by the Germans in the first attack on March 21, and we saw only on the second or third day that the British defensive zone had been completely passed through and that a definite rupture in the line had occurred. This may prove to be the case here, and, in view of the depth of the advance up to the moment of filling the report, is not entirely impossible. It should be remembered, however, that the German lines are so much shorter than were those of the British that they can rush troops up to a given section much more quickly than could have been done by the Allies.

The net result of the British and French attack was the gain of a belt of territory averaging about five and a half miles in width and extending from the Somme to Braches on the Avre. North of the Somme the German lines held fairly well. The reason for this is that the Germans on the north bank of the river are not dependent for complete liaison with the line south of the river in order to maintain their position. The line north of the river cannot be truly outflanked, since its flank is guarded by the river at all times. It is only when the British advance so far on the south bank that the forces on the north bank can be fired on from the rear by artillery that they must inevitably give ground.

As to the objects of the British and French attack, space permits the discussion of but one. The German advance to within artillery range of Amiens seriously interfered with communication with the northern French coast, and consequently broke up to a certain extent the bonds between the Allies in the south and their principal ports into which supplies had to come. It was a German advantage almost comparable to taking one of the northern Channel ports. But the recent offensive has removed Amiens at least seven additional miles from the German lines, and has therefore all but placed it out of range of any artillery fire. This will be sufficient gain to justify the attack even if nothing more is accomplished.

REIGN OF TERROR IN RUSSIA.

Reds Arresting En Masse Persons Suspected of Opposition to Them.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 5.—Travelers who arrived here today from Petrograd tell of the incredible terror which reigns in Russia.

The Bolsheviki are arresting en masse all suspected persons, especially Mensheviki, (the Moderate wing of the Social Democrats, of which party the Bolsheviki are the Extremists,) and Social Revolutionaries.

All officers have been registered at Petrograd to the number of nearly 70,000. Some thousand officers have been arrested and sent to Kronstadt. Their final destination is unknown. The arrests continue.

Uritsky has been named Commissary of Home Affairs, and has ordered drastic measures for the maintenance of order in Petrograd. Restaurants, cafés, &c., are obliged to close at 11 o'clock, under a penalty of $5,000 fine. The street patrols have been doubled and the inspection of motors and passengers increased.

The Czechoslovaks are considered as the greatest enemies of Bolshevist power. In a speech delivered to workmen mobilized to fight the Czechoslovaks Lenine declared that the struggle against the latter was a decisive fight which would determine the future of the Soviet Republic.

GERMAN DEAL WITH REDS.

Will Stop Advance in Russia So Bolsheviki Can Fight Czechs.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—It is reported here today that it has been agreed between the Bolsheviki and the Germans that the Germans shall not advance further into Russia. Under this arrangement the Bolsheviki would be able to transfer troops from the eastern front to be concentrated against the Czechoslovaks in the Volga region.

Military and political activity in Vladivostok has increased, says the correspondent there of The Daily Mail under date of Monday.

"The presence here of General Horvath is a riddle," he adds. "Every one is speculating concerning his intentions, but Horvath himself is not talking. The Allied Consuls today considered the Siberian Governments' request for mediation and deputized the Japanese Consul to sound General Horvath as to whether it was not possible to arrange a friendly discussion with his opponents.

"The counselors of the British and French Legations at Peking have arrived here. They saw General Horvath tonight. It is understood they intended to offer him good advice and to reaffirm a decision of the Allies not to support any Government until circumstances permit a free and full expression of the will of the people."

A dispatch to The Times from Tokio dated Aug. 4 says:

"The decline in leading stocks after the publication of the text of the Government's proclamation concerning the aims and purposes of the Japanese expedition to Vladivostok reveals the interpretation placed by the business community on Japan's military activities.

"A feeling that the die has been cast for much greater events than the assistance of the Czechs is reflected by comments in the press."

DOWN 338 GERMAN PLANES.

French Report Also 550 Tons of Bombs Dropped in July.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—The official report today says:

"Aviation.—During the month of July 184 enemy airplanes were downed. One hundred and fifty-four enemy airplanes were seen falling out of control inside the enemy lines, of which number fifteen had been damaged by the fire of our aircraft guns. Thus 338 enemy machines were destroyed or badly damaged.

"In addition our airplanes set on fire forty-nine enemy captive balloons.

"During the same month our bombarding squadrons during the daytime dropped 194 tons of explosives, and in the night time more than 356 tons, thus making a total of 550 tons dropped on bridges in the Marne Valley, on enemy troops that had advanced south of the Aisne, and on railroad stations in the region of Laon, Hirson, and Rethel.

"Belgian communication—There has been moderate artillery activity. Our fire has caused explosions of munition depots inside the enemy lines."

GO TO FIGHT WITH ALLIES.

Czechoslovaks, Austrian Subjects, Get Permission to Depart.

One hundred Czechoslovaks, who are on their way to France to fight with the Allies, visited the Enemy Alien Bureau in the Federal Building yesterday to obtain permission to leave the country. Being subjects of Austria it was necessary to get official leave before they could go to the front. Perry M. Armstrong, first assistant in the bureau, took their oaths and gave the desired permission. The men were from all parts of the country, for the most part university students and young business and professional men. They will leave within a few days for France.

Hans Carlsan, born in Germany in 1885, was arrested by the local authorities at Tuxedo, N. Y., as an alien enemy not registered and not working. He was sent to the Alien Enemy Bureau and questioned by Mr. Armstrong. It was found that since his arrival in 1913 he has been all over this country and Canada. He gave his occupation as ship riveter. Not being satisfied with his explanations of his extensive travels, Mr. Armstrong sent him to the Raymond Street Jail, where he is detained pending investigation.

Paul Winkaup, alias John Brown, of 211 East Seventy-sixth Street, was picked up for failing to register as an alien. He was born in Germany in 1879, and was brought to this country when 5 years old. He has been working in restaurants. He was sent to the Raymond Street Jail, and is detained pending investigation.

BAKER INSTRUCTS GRAVES ON SIBERIA

War Secretary Meets in Kansas City General Commanding American Expedition.

RUSSIANS NOW WAKING UP

Favorably Impressed by Allied Action in North and East and by Victories in France.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Upon his return to Washington today from Kansas City Secretary of War Baker revealed the fact that the purpose of his sudden journey half way across the continent was to confer with Major Gen. William S. Graves, who is to command the American expedition to Siberia, regarding plans for the expedition.

"I went West," said the Secretary, "to confer with General Graves. General March announced to you yesterday that he was going to head the force to Vladivostok, and I had him meet me in Kansas City so that we might have a conference."

General Graves came from Camp Fremont, California, where he commands the 8th Division, to Kansas City for the conference with the Secretary of war, in which the latter delivered to him oral instructions from President Wilson fully explanatory of the scope, aims, and purposes of the Government in the dispatch of this expedition.

The War Department is not yet ready to say anything regarding the size of the force to be sent to Vladivostok, except that it will be a small force. It is understood that the force to be sent by this country will not be above 10,000 men. They will join with the Japanese forces in making it a joint expedition.

Ranking General to be Japanese.

As was intimated a few days ago might be the case, Secretary Baker today indicated that the ranking officer would be a Japanese General.

"I should suppose the ranking officer would be the Japanese General," said Secretary Baker. "I understand they are going to send a Lieutenant General, and we are sending a Major General, and undoubtedly the officer of the highest rank will preside at any conferences.

"Whether there will be any more definite Commander in Chief I do not know. I infer from the President's statement that the size of the Japanese force will be approximately the same as our own."

The War Department, for military reasons, does not care to have the exact size of the expedition, or the date of departure, or its movements disclosed. Through the Creel Committee the Chief Military Censor today made the following request of the press:

"The policy of the United States Government toward Russia having been announced by the State Department, the press is requested to observe, in all news dispatches relating to Russia, Paragraphs, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 on the Committee of Information's card entitled 'What the Government Asks of the Press.' The paragraphs referred to read as follows:

"'2. Information tending to disclose the number of troops in the expeditionary forces abroad.

"'3. Information calculated to disclose the location of the permanent base or bases abroad.

"'4. Information that would disclose the location of American units or the eventual position of the American forces at the front.

"'5. Information tending to disclose an eventual or actual port of embarkation; or information of the movement of military forces toward seaports or of the assembling of military forces at seaports from which inference might be drawn of any intention to embark there for service abroad; and information of the assembling of transports or convoys; and information of the embarkation itself.

"'6. Information of the arrival at any European port of American war vessels, transports, or any portion of any expeditionary force, combatant or non-combatant.'

"When any of this information becomes available for publication at the War Department announcement may be expected from the Chief of Staff."

Archangel is understood to have been selected by the Entente and American diplomatic envoys in Russia as their headquarters. The State Department was advised by Ambassador Francis today that he had left Murmansk for Kandalaska. It is assumed he is on his way to Archangel.

Murmansk is isolated at present. Although connected by railway with Petrograd, the communications are such that there is now no traveling on that road. Archangel is the centre of activity in the extreme northern regions of Russia, and since its occupation by allied forces and the consequent expulsion of the Bolshevist authorities that city will become immediately the political centre in European Russia of pro-Ally Russians of every political party.

Russians Greatly Impressed.

The action of the Allies along the Murman coast and at Archangel, together with the military successes of the Czechoslovak forces operating against the Bolsheviki and the decision of the United States and Japan to reinforce the Czechoslovaks in Siberia, have already had marked effect in the Russian political situation. The State Department was informed today of the creation on Aug. 2 of a new Government for the northern regions of Russia. The Government comprises six districts and was proclaimed by members of the Constituent Assembly. The districts it embraces are Samara, Vologda, Archangel, Viatka, and Kazan.

The response of the leading spirits in Siberia to the announcement by the American and Japanese Governments of immediate military assistance to the Czechoslovak Army and to Russia has been gratifying. Already military chiefs are organizing Russian volunteers for the new Russian Army which is expected to be created by loyal Russians from all parts of the country, whose aim is not only to overthrow the Bolshevist régime but to re-establish law and order in Russia and to recreate the Russian front against the Central Empires.

The successes of the allied armies in France also are having a profound effect upon Russian public opinion, which had been led by the Bolsheviki to believe that the war must be a stalemate.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—England and France will co-operate in the plans of the United States to send to Russia a commission of commercial, agricultural and legal experts and American Red Cross workers, Sir Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, stated in the House of Commons today.

Sir Robert's declaration was in the nature of a reply to a question asked by Joseph King, Liberal member from Somerset, North.

Fire Damages Cartridge Plant.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 8.—Fire in the Western Cartridge Company plant at East Alton, Ill., this afternoon, destroyed eight buildings. No one was injured.

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German Dispatch Bearer in Action.

The current Midweek Pictorial presents a particularly interesting picture of a mounted German dispatch bearer who has the perilous duty of carrying messages under allied fire. He is fully equipped with helmet, mask, and rifle. Other pictures of German scenes, as well as in back of the American lines, are presented in this magazine. At all news stands—10c a copy—$5 a year.—Advt.

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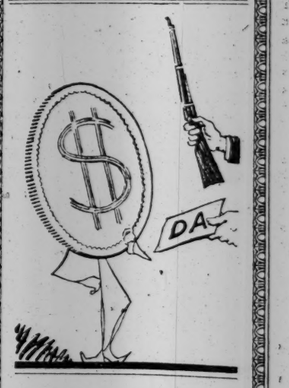

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We are paying interest at 4% on money deposited in our Depositors' Account Department, starting the day of deposit until withdrawn, or until deposits are exhausted by the purchases charged against them. Besides which you may withdraw any or all of your money at any time.

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Every person who shops in a store where customers may secure credit, is assessed a share of the following costs incident to a credit business:
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you are not in need of credit; and if you do not need credit, why pay for it through a useless charge account?

PUT YOUR MONEY, SPENT FOR SHOPPING, TO ITS UTTERMOST EARNING CAPACITY.

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—Two-piece.
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Fancy Golf Coats
$6.75
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Knit fabrics, worsteds and flannels in a variety of color combinations. Sizes 34 to 40.

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Outing Trousers
$4.49
Thoroughly well made, in black and white stripes, with cuff bottoms. Belt tabs. All sizes.

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Our stocks include heavy whipcords, serges and gabardines for campaigning in France—lighter weight fabrics adapted for service over here.

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Full Weight Gabardine Uniforms	*$30.00*
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IMPORTANT NOTICE: During August the store is closed all day on Saturdays. Mail orders carefully and promptly filled.

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West 42nd Street (*Between 5th and 6th Avenues*) West 43rd Street

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MEN'S SUMMER SUITS

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Men's Smart Sack Suits - at $17.50

Two and three piece models of pure wool cheviots, tweeds, homespuns and flannels. . . . *Values up to $25.00*

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Since these clothes were made for us by A. B. Kirschbaum Co., their market worth has increased considerably—but we are marking them down just the same, so that a double saving is provided. . . . . *Values up to $35.00*

Siamese Elephants

"Those swinish soldiers, with their thick, bandy legs, their brutish necks and little piggish eyes, and that conception of respect—the goose-step; this was Germany after forty years of blood and iron discipline and government to the last degree, Kultur, its own people the most tragic victims of their own oppression, surrendering their own liberties, like the elephants in Siam that are first captured, then trained to lure their kind into chains."

Thos Brand Whitlock, U. S. Minister to Belgium, in the August

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We have repriced certain selected lines of Men's and Women's low shoes, cutting substantially from the figures we asked earlier in the season. These shoes must be sold to make room for new stock. The sale also includes a few lines of high shoes in styles now being discontinued.

This chance to buy these famous "comfort shoes" is a rare one. Sale prices at both our stores.

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These fragrant, super-creamy emollients soothe rashes, relieve irritation, clear the skin of redness, the scalp of dandruff and the hands of chaps and roughness. For cuts, wounds, bruises, bites and stings of insects, sunburn or windburn they are most effective.

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AMERICANS ON THE MARNE.
Groups of American Generals and other commanders concerned in the great Marne drive, pictured in the Rotogravure Picture Section of The New York Times next Sunday. Order today.—Advt.

STOP RECRUITING, PENDING NEW DRAFT

Government Fears Unwise Enlistments on Theory Men Will Be Called Anyway.

SHUTDOWN INCLUDES NAVY

Admiral Palmer Urges Senate Not to Extend Draft to That Branch of Service.

TRAINING CAMPS AFFECTED

No More Civilian Candidates for Commissions Received Until Draft Law Is Completed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Pending action by Congress on the new draft legislation, under which the War Department is seeking to create a man-power reservoir by increasing the age limits to eighteen and forty-five years, recruiting for the army, navy, and Marine Corps has been suspended. Secretaries Baker and Daniels late this afternoon announced that orders had been given to that effect. The two Secretaries are working together in the matter. The navy, which seeks to increase its personnel, expects no trouble in getting men when recruiting is resumed.

Secretary Baker also announced that the War Department has suspended the receipt of candidates for officers' training camps from civil life until after the new legislation had been passed. He emphasized the fact that, so far as the War Department was concerned, these steps were taken to prevent indiscriminate voluntary enlistment of men up to 45 years, and to make the operation of the selective service law truly selective, in practice, as well as in name.

Mr. Baker said that the War Department would present to the President regulations to be promulgated in connection with the operation of the selective service law so as to enable the Government itself to determine whether men could be spared from their present occupations for military service. He said that the enlargement of the military program was based upon a complete study of the subject made by the military representatives of the Supreme War Council, and that an announcement would be made soon regarding the remaining parts of the enlarged program.

Secretary Baker's Order.

The formal announcement by the Secretary of War, suspending recruiting and the receipt of candidates from civil life for officers' training camps, follows:

"The War Department today has suspended further volunteering and the receipt of candidates for officers' training camps from civil life. This suspension will remain in force until the legislation now pending before the Congress with regard to draft ages is disposed of and suitable regulations are drawn up to cover the operation of the selective system under the new law.

"This action is taken in order to prevent the disruption of the industry of the country and the impairment of the efficiency of the various Governmental agencies which would follow the indiscriminate enlistment of men up to the age of 45. It is the intention of the department to present to the President for promulgation regulations in connection with the operation of the selective system which will make it truly selective and leave it to the Government to determine whether men can be spared from their present occupations for military service."

Secretary Baker was asked as to the status of newspapermen under the program of the War Department.

"With regard to the question of whether newspaper reporters are men engaged in nonessential work," said the Secretary, "I do not hesitate to say that the gathering of news for the public information is an indispensable industry, but whether a certain person is indispensable to that industry I think must be determined upon the facts. I think the question of his indispensableness would depend upon the possibility of replacing him. I know the situation in Cleveland better than most places, and there are on each of the newspapers there wen of considerable years beyonf the draft age, and I should imagine there were a good many men in Cleveland who would be able to do pretty expert newspaper reporting. If you can get enough older men to take their places, the younger men would not be indispensable.

Extension of Draft to Navy.

"The Secretary of the Navy and I have discussed the situation of extending the draft to cover the men needed for the navy, informally, but no conclusion has been reached. I should not be willing to say anything on this subject except by conference and concurrence with him."

The Navy Department's attitude was set forth in this statement from Secretary Daniels:

"The large increase in enlistments in the Navy and Marine Corps has made it possible to suspend further enlistment until pending legislation affecting the draft for the army is disposed of. When it is resumed it will be in full co-operation with the War Department under arrangements which will secure all the men needed for both services."

Rear Admiral Leigh C. Palmer, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, asked the Senate Committee on Military Affairs today not to stop volunteering in the navy. The Admiral told the committee it would not be necessary to include the navy in the draft provisions of the Man Power bill, as the naval service now had 450,000 enlistments, practically all that were needed for the present. Some Senators had wished to stop volunteering and to apportion all men through the draft, both for the army and the navy.

Navy enlistments at present are being used to provide crews for the merchant marine, and some 200,000 men have been taken into the service for that purpose.

Indications are now that the Man Power bill will be reported by the committee to the Senate next Monday. Good progress has been made so far. No word has yet been received regarding an appointment with Secretary Baker, who is to appear before the committee and discuss the bill.

Fear Effect of Rush to Enlist.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8, (Associated Press.)—The orders suspending voluntary enlistment in the army or navy after today and excluding civilians from appointment to officers' training camps until further notice were issued after a conference between Secretary Baker and Secretary Daniels and were made public after President Wilson had visited the offices of both Secretaries late in the day.

It was explained that the view of the Government was that many of the older men were indispensable in their present occupations, and that the natural result of the debate on the draft question was certain to lead to a rush at the recruiting offices. It is regarded as essential that men greatly needed at home should be prevented from rushing into the army under a mistaken idea that they were certain to be drafted anyhow.

It is quite evident that the plans for applying the new draft age limitations to the older men include a very careful classification of each individual, to determine his position at home, and probably a far more liberal construction of industrial exemption rules than has heretofore been the case.

No time will be lost by the House Military Committee in getting the Man Power bill under way when the House reassembles on Aug. 19, Chairman Dent of the committee said today.

"I am going to have hearings immediately after the House reconvenes," Mr. Dent said. "I have made up my mind that the hearings ought to be open to the public."

PLEA FOR SCHOOL LUNCHES.

Ten Per Cent. of Children Said to Suffer from Malnutrition.

It is imperative that the city maintain the school luncheons which have hitherto been provided by citizens, said Dr. W. Gilman Thompson of Cornell University at a meeting of a joint committee representing the Public Health Committee of the New York Academy of Medicine and the Child Health Organization at the Academy of Medicine, 17 West Forty-third Street, yesterday afternoon.

The committees met to bring to the attention of the Board of Education and civic organizations the practicability of providing luncheons on a self-supporting basis, as it has been done in other cities. Statistics were given showing that fully 10 per cent. of the school children of the city suffer from malnutrition.

Dr. Charles Loomis Dana said that efforts at food conservation failed unless the children learned to like the foods placed before them, and Dr. L. Emmett Holt said it had been proved by demonstrations in this city and elsewhere that children in groups would more readily eat foods to which they were not accustomed, and that peculiarities of taste and racial customs were readily overcome by group feeding.

INDICT 10 IN GAFFNEY CASE.

Three Women Among Those Accused of Aiding Fugitive.

Indictments against ten persons charging them with harboring Vincent Gaffney, who escaped from the Tombs on June 12 after he had been sentenced to nearly twenty years for manslaughter, were filed yesterday with Judge Malone in General Sessions. Gaffney is still at liberty.

The persons indicted were Catherine Coyle, Daniel Tynan, John Clinton, James Kelly, Kate Mascali, Alfred Mascali, Agnes Tynan, Joseph Robertelli, and two others, who are known to the police and the Grand Jury, but who are not yet under arrest. The eight named are all under arrest and will be arraigned for pleading today.

Specifically the indictment charges them with concealing a prisoner and cover alleged acts committed after Gaffney, who covered 60 feet in four jumps, got away. On July 30 the police let Gaffney slip through their fingers after they had him surrounded in an uptown apartment house, and again were hoodwinked when the prisoner escaped from a friend's apartment in West 120th Street.

EXPECT BIG TRUCK SALES.

Automobile Manufacturers Protest New Freight Classification.

Automobile manufacturers expect to greatly increase sales of trucks in the West, according to statements made yesterday at the hearing being held by Examiner C. J. Colquitt of the Interstate Commerce Commission at 244 Madison Avenue.

The committee preparing the new ratings, so that classifications may be uniform in all territory, suggested changes which some of the automobile industry seemed to think would work a hardship upon the manufacturers. It was brought out that makers anticipated doing a business in the West in supplying motor trucks of two, three, and five-tons' capacity for short hauls now carried by the railroads. Witnesses complained that the proposed classification would materially increase freight charges on automobile trucks from Chicago to Missouri River points and further West. Protests were less emphatic against the new rates for passenger automobiles, the chief opposition being to the truck classifications. Manufacturers of automobile accessories followed the makers of cars on the witness stand.

At the morning session further testimony was given by iron and steel shippers and bridge builders.

The hearing will continue today.

DESERTED FROM TRANSPORT

Three Soldiers Found Swimming in the Hudson at Hoboken.

Three men who acknowledged to the Hoboken police that they were deserters from a military command that is about to sail for France, were turned over yesterday to Captain Craig, head of the Military Police. The men were found on Tuesday morning swimming about in the water between Army Pier 6 and the Lackawanna Railroad ferry slip.

According to the story told by the three to Chief of Police Hayes, they were employed on a barge that brought goods consigned to the army from Brooklyn to the Hoboken piers. They said that very early on Tuesday they went in swimming. So intent were they on their swim, they said, that they did not notice the barge being moved. Later they found they had been deserted and were glad enough to come ashore.

This story did not satisfy Chief Hayes, and yesterday he ordered the men finger-printed. While this was being done the trio changed their story. They said they were John Stevens, John Walker, and Louis Berger, enlisted men from a transport bound for France. They said they intended to desert.

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BEAN or GROUND
19¢ lb
Uncle Sam wants products moved in most direct line to consumer. Save needless expense and labor. Buy at wholesale and carry your coffee home. Satisfaction or money refunded.
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130,207 MORE MEN CALLED IN DRAFT

Will Entrain for Camps Between Aug. 22 and 30—This State to Furnish 6,400.

OUR MEN TO CAMP GORDON

Will Join New Division Being Organized There—Draft Total for August Is 300,000.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Calls for 130,207 draft registrants qualified for general military service to join the colors before the end of August were issued tonight by the Provost Marshal General.

One hundred thousand white registrants from forty-three States are ordered entrained between Aug. 26 and 30. Twenty-one States and the District of Columbia are directed to furnish 30,207 negro registrants to entrain between Aug. 22 and 24.

These orders bring the number of men called out in August to about 300,000, the number contemplated in the present military program.

Following are the States from which the white men now called will come and the camps to which each quota is assigned:

Alabama 850, Camp Gordon, Ga.
Arizona 300, Camp Pike, Ark.
Arkansas 1,700, Camp Pike.
California 2,375, Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash.
Colorado 800, Camp Lewis.
Connecticut 2,500 Camp Greenleaf, Ga.
Delaware 150, Camp Meade, Md.
Florida 1,300, Camp Jackson, S. C.
Georgia 2,750, Camp Gordon.
Idaho 500, Camp Lewis.
Illinois 4,000, Camp Wadsworth, S. C.
Indiana 1,500, Camp Sherman, Ohio; 2,725, Camp Custer, Mich.
Iowa 500, Camp Funston, Kan.
Kansas 2,000, Fort Riley, Kan.
Kentucky 3,350, Camp Taylor, Ky.
Maine 600, Camp Devens, Mass.
Maryland 3,850, Camp Meade, Md.
Massachusetts 500, Camp Devens; 2,500, Camp Jackson.
Michigan 5,275, Camp Custer.
Minnesota 2,000, Camp Grant, Ill.
Missouri 2,000, Camp Funston.
Montana 1,650 Camp Lewis.
Nebraska 1,500, Camp Funston.
Nevada 150, Camp Lewis.
New Hampshire 250, Camp Devens.
New Jersey 2,000, Camp Meade.
New Mexico 1,000, Camp Pike.
New York, 6,400, Camp Gordon.
North Carolina, 4,500, Camp Jackson.
North Dakota, 1,000, Camp Lewis.
Ohio, 6,650, Camp Taylor.
Oklahoma, 7,000, Camp Pike.
Oregon, 1,000, Camp Lewis.
Pennsylvania, 10,000, Camp Lee, Va.
Rhode Island, 225, Camp Devens.
South Carolina, 1,400, Camp Jackson.
South Dakota, 2,000, Camp Funston.
Texas, 4,000, Camp Travis, Texas.
Utah, 1,125, Camp Lewis.
Vermont, 425, Camp Devens.
Washington, 1,400, Camp Lewis.
West Virginia, 1,500, Camp Greenleaf.
Wisconsin, 500, Camp Sherman.

The negro registrants are called as follows:

Alabama—1,994, Camp Taylor; 2,000, Camp McClellan.
Arkansas—881, Camp Pike.
District of Columbia—457, Camp Lee.
Florida—1,000, Camp Johnston.
Georgia—1,152, Camp Jackson; 2,000, Camp Gordon.
Indiana—2,786, Camp Dodge, Iowa.
Kentucky—818, Camp Taylor.
Iowa—83, Camp Dodge.
Louisiana—897, Camp Pike; 250, Camp Travis; 2,000, Camp Beauregard.
Maryland—1,768, Camp Dix, N. J.
Michigan—131, Camp Dodge, Iowa.
Mississippi—2,000, Camp Shelby, Miss.
Missouri—116, Camp Pike.
Nebraska—170, Camp Pike.
New Jersey—232, Camp Dix.
North Carolina—2,738, Camp Greene, N. C.
Ohio—327, Camp Taylor.
Pennsylvania—892, Camp Lee.
South Carolina—1,845, Camp Jackson.
Tennessee—1,266, Camp Greene.
Texas—1,750, Camp Travis.
Virginia—651, Camp Lee.

SS. ASBURY PARK IS SOLD.

Famous Harbor Queen Is Going to Golden Gate as a Ferry.

Jersey coast commuters heard with widely divergent emotions yesterday that the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey had sold its big twin-screw steamship Asbury Park, the flagship of its Sandy Hook fleet, to the Monticello Steamship Company of San Francisco. After extensive alterations, which will include the cutting down of her engine power by half, her conversion from a coal to an oil burner, and the dismantling of her saloons and staterooms at an Atlantic dockyard, the ship will proceed through the Panama Canal to her new home port, where she will be used to carry 12,000 workers in the Mare Island Navy Yard in their daily journeys between San Francisco and Vallejo.

When the Asbury Park was launched from Cramp's shipyard in Philadelphia in 1904 she was widely heralded as the fastest passenger steamer ever seen in these waters, and was designed to take the place of her fleet sister, Monmouth, in carrying the many leading American financiers between their Summer homes along the north Jersey coast and the financial district.

She exceeded twenty knots an hour on her trial trip, but from the day she took her place on the line she proved a misfit. She was too big, she couldn't dodge other vessels quickly in the narrow main ship channel then used by all the great transatlantic liners, and had to slow down on hazy mornings, and with her heavy tonnage when moving at full speed she threw a swell which converted the still water of the bathing beaches along her course into the wildest kind of surf, and struck terror into all who were abroad in smaller craft.

Soon she acquired fame as a racer. Early in her career she beat the yacht Kanawha, which in her time had defeated the Monmouth, and every new yacht of speed pretensions was tried out against the Asbury Park on her Wall Street trip, generally to the discomfiture of the newcomer. Finally, a race was arranged between the Asbury Park and the Monmouth down the harbor on the evening of a Fourth of July, the smaller vessel making a special trip for the purpose. The engines of both were overhauled, they were supplied with picked coal, and several army and navy officers and officials of steamship companies of high rank were present by invitation. The Asbury Park won handily, and took from the Monmouth the pennant of queen of the harbor, which the Monmouth in her day had won from the New Haven flier Richard Peck in what was up to that time the fastest steamboat race ever run.

The Asbury Park also figured in several rescues of yachtsmen capsized in squalls in the lower bay, her crew being trained to the lifeboats with man-of-war precision.

The Asbury Park had everything her own way when she had deep water and a clear course, but the Monmouth got her revenge on Hudson-Fulton Day, when she beat her from West Point to Fort Washington, being whipped in her turn by the Hendrick Hudson of the Albany Day Line, which caught her in the shallow waters of Tappan Zee. For the last two seasons, owing to war conditions and a falling off of harbor traffic, the Asbury Park has lain idle at the railroad piers in Communipaw.

Calls Firemen to Drive Off Birds.

A squad of policemen armed with shotguns and headed by Lieutenant George Atwell attacked the large flock of blackbirds in the trees at Summit and Sidney Avenue, Mount Vernon, on Wednesday, which for several Summers has disturbed the sleep of the neighbors before daylight every morning. During the bombardment the birds flew away wildly and many casualties were inflicted. Yesterday morning they were back and the people in the vicinity woke as usual with their noise. Last night Mayor Edward F. Brush sent Engine Company No. 2 of the Fire Department and the birds were routed by an attack by water.

FIVE RECEIVE THE D. S. C.

Pershing Cables Awards to Men for Gallantry at the Front.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The names of five American officers and soldiers to whom has been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for heroism were cabled to the War Department tonight by General Pershing. The men honored and the acts of gallantry for which they were rewarded were given by General Pershing as follows:

First Lieutenant Charles W. Myers, M. R. C.—"At Vaux July 1, 1918, established, under heavy shellfire, an advance dressing station for the treatment and evacuation of men wounded in the first waves of the assault."

Second Lieutenant John C. Miller, Engineers—"About midnight June 19-20, 1918, near Lucy-le-Bocage, with a few volunteers, entered a wood heavily shelled and gassed, and recovered two wounded members of his platoon."

Corporal Thomas J. Smith, Infantry—"On June, 1918, near Château-Thierry, after having been severely wounded, remained with his platoon, encouraging and urging on men in the absence of their platoon Sergeant, who had been killed."

Private Louis D. Goodrich, Engineers—"On June 9, 1918, voluntarily carried an important message from Lucy-le-Bocage to Bouresches in daylight along an open road between the lines exposed to small arms fire."

Sergeant George Oller, Infantry—"On July 1, 1918, near Vaux, volunteered and led a liaison patrol through a thick wood known to be strongly held by enemy machine guns. After being severely wounded, brought back four prisoners and valuable information."

EXPLAINS CABARET TAX.

Collector Edwards Answers Inquiries from Patrons.

Collector William H. Edwards of the Wall Street Internal Revenue District said yesterday that he had received a score of inquiries as to the Federal cabaret tax.

"The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has fixed 20 per cent., or one-fifth of the total amount paid for refreshments, service, &c., as the minimum to be considered as admission to the cabaret," said the collector. "The tax is 10 per cent. on one-fifth the amount of the total charge for refreshments, &c. For instance, if a meal at a cabaret costs $5, $1 of this would be considered as the price of admission to the amusement, and the cabaret owner must pay a ten-cent tax, which is 10 per cent. of $1, or 10 per cent. of one-fifth of the total charge. Where the owner charges a fixed amount for the cabaret the 10 per cent. tax is collected on that amount.

"As each guest pays his check the proprietor must detach a coupon receipts showing the total amount paid for refreshments and the war tax. This coupon receipt should be returned to the guest. At the end of each month the cabaret owner is required to report to the Collector of Internal Revenue."

Collector Edwards added that the letters were not complaints, but from people who wanted to know just what they were required to pay.

BARS WOMEN IN COMMONS.

May Not Be Candidates for Seats, British Officials Rule.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Women are not entitled to become candidates for Parliament, according to a decision reached by the law officers of England, Scotland, and Ireland, who were unanimous in their ruling, Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said in the House of Commons today.

This settles a controversy which arose out of extending the franchise to women. Some have held that this gave them the right to sit in Parliament and several women have announced their candidacies for the next general election.

Lunch-time is Toastie time for me —says Bobby

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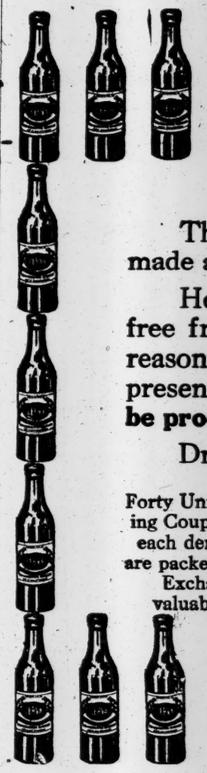

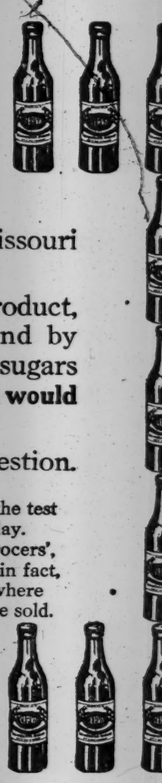

The official chemist of the State of Missouri made a complete analysis of CERVA.

Here is what he says: "A wholesome product, free from preservatives and yeast cells and by reason of the small amount of fermentable sugars present would say that **no deleterious effects would be produced in process of digestion."**

Drink all you want. It will help your digestion.

Forty United Profit Sharing Coupons (2 coupons each denomination 20) are packed in every case. Exchangeable for valuable premiums.

UNITED PROFIT-SHARING COUPONS

Put CERVA to the test of taste today. Ask for it at grocers', druggists', etc., in fact, at all places where good drinks are sold.

LEMP Manufacturers ST. LOUIS

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With A Song On His Lips

A German soldier walking down the main street of Malines singing, "drove his bayonet with both hands through a living child's stomach, lifting the child into the air on his bayonet and carrying it away on his bayonet, he and his comrades still singing."

(d4 Bryce Evidence.)

IT IS to prevent such grewsome, degenerate crimes in America that the United States is at war with Germany. To save our wives, daughters and children from a fate far worse than violent death.

The American Defense Society is a patriotic society which is aiding the Government to win the war. It is offsetting filthy German propaganda with the pure sunlight of Americanism.

We Need All Loyal Citizens as Members

We need your aid to carry on effective propaganda work. The officers, trustees and thousands of loyal members of this Society have given their time generously. Now the time has come for other loyal Americans to help. Sit down now. Fill out the coupons and mail them and if you choose send a contribution proportionate to your means.

NOTE:—If you think the atrocity described in this advertisement is a remote incident in a great war, send 75c. for a copy of the paper covered edition of the most startling book of the war, THE CRIMES OF GERMANY. It describes many fiendish crimes of German soldiers. It is illustrated with reproductions some from photographs of mutilated victims, living and dead. Every atrocity could be proved in any civilized court of law by documentary evidence on file in the archives of the British, French and Belgium Governments. THE CRIMES OF GERMANY created a furore in England where millions of copies were printed and distributed among English troops.

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You may enroll me as a member of one of the following Committees, and I will render such service as I can to make this activity a success.
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JOIN NOW!

And ask ten friends to do the same— It is a patriotic work

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44 East 23rd Street, New York Date.....191
Please enroll me as a member of the American Defense Society.
I enclose my check for $1.00—Annual Membership

To the order of ROBERT APPLETON Treasurer

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Certificate of Membership, Society button and Hand Book will be mailed from Headquarters.

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This Advertisement designed and executed by the Ethridge Association of Artists.

URGES PRESIDENT TO TAKE MEAT PLANTS

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

among the big packers, will seem light, but will fall with crushing weight on the independent competitor.

"These big packers who aim at world monopoly persistently stoop to the commonest of commercial frauds—short weighting."

In summing up its case to prove that a conspiracy existed among the big packing concerns, the Trade Commission includes this statement:

"Further evidence of the existence of a conspiracy among the five big packers was found in the vault of Henry Veeder in the form of documents relating to funds maintained by the big packers and oleomargarine manufacturers, primarily for the purpose of protecting themselves from punishment for the divers practices already described in part. These joint funds, as will be shown in one of the sections of the report, were used:

"To employ lobbyists and pay their unaudited expenses.

"To influence legislative bodies.

"To elect candidates who would wink at violations of law and defeat those pledged to fair enforcement.

"To control tax officials and thereby evade just taxation.

"To secure modifications of governmental rules and regulations by devious and improper methods.

"To bias public opinion by the control of editorial policy through advertising, loans, and subsidies, and by the publication and distribution at large expense of false and misleading statements."

Another series of charges made against the five big packers is made in the following language:

Accuse "Big Five" of Profiteering.

"The power of the Big Five in the United States has been and is being unfairly and illegally used to:

"Manipulate live-stock markets.

"Restrict interstate and international supplies of foods;

"Control the prices of dressed meats and other foods;

"Defraud both the producers of food and consumers;

"Crush effective competition;

"Secure special privileges from railroads, stockyard companies, and municipalities; and

"Profiteer.

"The packers' profits in 1917 were more than four times as great as in the average year before the European war, although their sales in dollars and cents at even the inflated prices of last year had barely doubled. In the war years, 1915-16-17, four of the five packers made net profits of $178,000,000."

The report of the commission is preceded by a letter to President Wilson in which additional charges are made, one of them the statement that the packers joined in a propaganda campaign to discredit Francis J. Heney, council for the commission in its investigation, and that the witnesses were coaxed to give false testimony. It is asserted also that a central committee was formed at the time of the investigation to compare statements which were to be made and see that they were satisfactory to all of the packing interests concerned. In the commission's letter to the President, these passages are found:

"Answering directly your question as to whether or not there exist 'monopolies, controls, trusts, combinations, conspiracies, or restraints of trade out of harmony with the law and the public interest,' we have found conclusive evidence that warrants an unqualified affirmative.

"While we have found, and will disclose to you, an intricate fabric of 'monopolies,' controls, combinations, conspiracies and restraints' which would seem to indicate a similarly complex and minute system of legislative or administrative remedies, we believe that an adequate remedy may be more simply arrived at.

Control Unrelated Enterprises.

"We believe that if the fundamental and underlying evils are rooted out the whole structure of conspiracy, control, monopoly, and restraint must fall. If we are correct in this judgment, the task of applying legislative and administrative remedy is greatly simplified.

"It appears that five great packing concerns of the country—Swift, Armour, Morris, Cudahy, and Wilson—have attained such a dominant position that they control at will the market in which they buy their supplies, the market in which they sell their products, and hold the fortunes of their competitors in their hands.

"The combination has not stopped at the most minute integration, but has gone on into a stage of conglomeration, so that unrelated heterogeneous enterprises are brought under control.

"As we have followed these five great corporations through their amazing and devious ramifications—followed them through important branches of industry, of commerce, and of finance—we have been able to trace back to its source the great power which has made possible their growth. We have found that it is not so much the means of production and preparation, nor the sheer momentum of great wealth, but the advantage which is obtained through a monopolistic control of the markets, places and means of transportation and distribution."

The Commission's Recommendations.

The four recommendations made by the commission follow:

"(1) That the Government acquire, through the Railroad Administration, all rolling stock used for the transportation of meat animals, and that such ownership be declared a Government monopoly.

"(2) That the Government acquire, through the Railroad Administration, the principal and necessary stockyards of the country to be treated as freight depots and to be operated under such conditions as will insure open, competitive markets, with uniform scale of charges for all services performed, and the acquisition or establishment of such additional yards from time to time as the future development of livestock production in the United States may require. This to include customary adjuncts of stockyards.

"(3) That the Government acquire, through the Railroad Administration, all privately owned refrigerator cars and all necessary equipment for their proper operation, and that such ownership be declared a Government monopoly.

"(4) That the Federal Government acquire such of the branch houses, cold storage plants, and warehouses as are necessary to provide facilities for the competitive marketing and storage of food products in the principle centres of distribution and consumption. The same to be operated by the Government as public markets and storage places under such conditions as will afford an outlet for all manufacturers and handlers of food products on equal terms. Supplementing the marketing and storage facilities thus acquired, the Federal Government establish, through the Railroad Administration, at the terminals of all principal points of distribution and consumption, central wholesale markets and storage plants with facilities open to all upon payment of just and fair charges."

In the letter it also stated that "some show of competition is staged by the five great packing companies. It is superficial. There is the natural rivalry of officials and departments, and this is made much of as indicating the existence of real competition. It is not real."

Of the difficulties which the packers threw in the way of the commission's investigators the report says:

"The commission, through Mr. Heney, had to meet deliberate falsification of returns properly required under legal authority; we had to meet schools for witnesses where employes were coached in anticipation of their being called to testify in an investigation ordered by you and by the Congress of the United States; we had to meet a situation created by the destruction of letters and documents vital to this investigation; we had to meet a conspiracy in the preparation of answers to the lawful inquiries of the commission."

Finds Bankers in Monopoly.

One of the statements made by the commission concerning the part which large banking institutions were alleged to be playing in the combination follows:

"A new and important aspect was added to the situation when the control of Sulzberger & Sons Company, (now known as Wilson & Co., Inc.,) was secured in 1916 by a group of New York banks—Chase National Bank, Guaranty Trust Company, Kuhn, Loeb & Co., William Salomon & Co., and Hallgarten & Co.

"The report of the committee appointed by the House of Representatives to 'investigate the concentration of control of money and credit' (the Pujo Committee) states (Page 59) 'Morgan & Co. control absolutely the Guaranty Trust Company.' The Chase National Bank, a majority of its stock being owned by George F. Baker, is closely affiliated with the First National Bank. William Salomon & Co. and Hallgarten & Co. are closely affiliated with Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

"Thus we have three of the most powerful banking groups in the country, which the Pujo Committee classed among the six 'most active agents in forwarding and bringing about concentration of control of money and credit,' now participating in the rapidly maturing food monopoly above described. The entrance of the bankers into the packing business, it should also be noted, was not at all displeasing to the big packers. J. Ogden Armour and Louis F. Swift were frequently consulted during the negotiations, and Paul D. Cravath is quoted by Henry Veeder as giving assurance that the final arrangements would be 'more than satisfactory' to Armour and Swift.

How Packers Fought Legislation.

"The menace of this concentrated control of the nation's food is increased by the fact that these five corporations and their five hundred and odd subsidiary, controlled, and affiliated companies are bound together by joint ownership, agreements, understandings, communities of interest, and family relationships.

"The combination among the Big Five is no casual agreement, brought about by indirect and obscure methods, but a definite and positive conspiracy for the purpose of regulating purchases of livestock and controlling the price of meat, the terms of the conspiracy being found in certain documents which are in our possession."

The part which the Big Five have taken in the distribution of meat substitutes, butter, cheese, canned fruits, rice and other foodstuffs is taken up as further evidence that immediate steps should be put into effect to restrain the present methods. It is alleged that the Big Five own 93 per cent. of the total of all kinds of cars owned by interstate slaughterers and 91 per cent. of all refrigerator cars properly equipped for the shipment of fresh meat that are operated upon the railroads of the United States.

Several pages of the report are devoted to "Instruments of Control and Monopoly," "Evidence of Combination," and the "History of the Conspiracy," captions used by the Trade Commission. In this study of the situation the commission takes up the growth of the alleged monopoly step by step.

As evidence of the activities of the "Big Five" in fighting against legislation which threatened trouble for them the Trade Commission presents an excerpt from a report which, it is alleged, was made to the heads of the five concerns on April 10 by a committee composed of A. D. White, John M. Chaplin, and R. C. McManus, confidential employes of Swift & Co., who had come on to Washington. It reads:

"We believe the situation to be serious and recommend that due consideration be immediately given to it and that everything be done to head off the present movement and to relieve the tension. We believe that as it stands today nothing could stop criminal prosecutions and that the situation is serious where men like Burke, who have been in the business all their lives, regard trivial and irrelevant circumstances as conclusively proving criminal operations."

The Burke referred to was Edward L. Burke, Vice President of the American National Live Stock Association.

Other parts of the report are devoted to what is referred to as the "blackbook," a record of the domestic and international operations of the alleged combination which was written by G. F. Sulzberger, then President of Sulzberger & Sons, a concern later absorbed by the "Big Five." "Business ethics of the packers" is another subject treated in the report, and this passage is found:

Discredits Claim of Efficiency.

"The packers in their recent public statements and advertisements have striven to create the impression that they have grown to their present size solely as a result of superior efficiency and that whatever improper or illegal practices were discovered in connection with their business were merely incidental. The conclusion, however, that is produced by a study of their history and present activities is that they have attained their dominant position primarily as a result of unfair practices and illegal methods.

"The fact that they have so generally resorted to unfair methods of meeting competition discredits their claims of superior efficiency. It is difficult to believe that if the big packers had been able to extend their business rapidly by efficiency alone they would have resorted to the devious and illegal means of crushing competition which they have employed.

"This conclusion is strengthened by a perusal of the packers' letters, in which their motives are often frankly stated. The following letters, introduced with merely explanatory comment, were written by the packers or their agents in the course of their every-day business. Extract from a letter written by Guy C. Shepard, Vice President of Cudahy Packing Company, to R. Murphy, General Manager of the company, under date of Feb. 12, 1918:

I presume that it is true that all of us have not been as considerate as we should have been, in view of the great strain and the difficulties under which you and all of the superintendents have been laboring since the first of January. The whole truth of the matter is we have nearly bitten off more than we can chew.

There never was a time in the history of the business when we have had a greater margin on the hog for as long a stretch continuously, and naturally it has made every one very greedy to kill every hog he possibly could.

I do not suppose any of us have wasted much time figuring out whether we could, or could not, handle the business, when we saw a chance to land a big allotment over at the Food Administration. The main idea that we had in mind was that it was profitable business, and the first thing to do was to take the order and then get through with it some way or other.

"Other documents presented in the report, one of them concerning the sale of 'fishy butter' to the army, follow. To understand the following telegram, sent by F. E. Wilhelm of the Cudahy Packing Company to the assistant manager of their Omaha plant, it is necessary to know that cheek meat, shank meat, and bull meat are inferior kinds of meat, which, until very recently were almost valueless.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 6, 1918.

W. Doising, Omaha:

Notice you sold some beef cheek meat at 12½ cents. E. A. C. says not to sell any more, but to consider it worth 18 cents.

Would suggest you hold this stock, as we have been discussing recently with the Food Administration about having the specifications for canning meat revised, so that cheek meat might be included, and would like to have this extended to shank meat and bull meat.

F. E. WILHELM.

"A little earlier Morris & Co.'s salesmanager wrote the following letter, relating to the sale of a quantity of 'fishy' butter at fresh-butter prices to one of the army camps:

New Orleans, Nov. 24, 1917.

Mr. C. J. Murphy, Morris & Co., Chicago:

Dear Sir—We are in receipt of your two letters of the 22d relative butter we are holding here for Panama.

Regarding the duty having been paid on these shipments will say that we will be unable to do anything on this here towards securing a refund or drawback, as the duty was paid by consignee in Panama, and they of course will have to enter their claim down there and collect from the Panama Government.

We have advised the foreign department fully as to the disposition of this butter giving them all the information you request, and suggest you take up with Mr. Carlsen regarding. With reference to your remark "To work a little closer" on a proposition like this, it would seem to us that the fault is not at this end as we were handling this for the foreign department, and if it was necessary for you to be in touch with this, they should have kept you posted. We certainly kept them advised at all times as to what we were doing with this stock.

Regarding shipping this butter to Alexandria, La., to take care of the butter contract for Camp Beauregard, we wired Mr. Simpson, night message 11-13, asking if it would be satisfactory to use this butter to fill contract orders for Camp Beauregard, and received reply, from Chicago 11-14, advising it would be O. K. to use this butter for this purpose.

Might add for your information that we examined some of this stock before shipping to Alexandria, and found all we tested to be very fishy, and we feel that the stock was well sold at price you mention.

Yours, truly,
(Signed) MORRIS & CO.,
W. J. FITZ GIBBONS.

PACKERS DENY CHARGES MADE BY COMMISSION

Protest Recommendation to Commandeer Industry and Assert Willingness to Co-operate.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—Protests against the recommendations of the Federal Trade Commission that the Government assume partial control of the packing industry were made today by some of the heads of concerns in the Union Stockyards.

J. Ogden Armour, President of Armour & Co., after pointing out that the Government had been in control of the packing industry since Nov. 1, 1917, said that the statement made by him at the beginning of the war, that "the United States Government can have Armour & Co., and every employe and official thereof, if need be," was reiterated "a thousand times more emphatically."

Edward Morris, President of Morris & Co., said that the commission evidently desired to place the entire stockyards and packing industry in the hands of the Railway Administration. He added that with profits limited to not over 9 per cent. on the capital invested, "We cannot see where conditions would be improved."

Louis F. Swift, President of Swift & Co., while expressing willingness to co-operate with the Government, said that: "We do not believe that the taking over of branch houses and storage houses would be practical.

"We hope that the general public will read the report of the Federal Trade Commission. It contains many sensational charges, but careful reading will reveal few facts to justify them."

E. A. Cudahy, head of the Cudahy Packing Company, issued this statement this afternoon:

"It is much to be regretted that the commission has made no statement regarding the fundamental facts which concern the packing industry. We believe that the public is more interested in the profit it pays the packer than it is in exaggerated charges of manipulation and monopoly. These fundamental facts must not be lost sight of in considering the packing industry:

"First—The public is now paying the packers only a small fraction of a cent a pound profit for themeat it buys.

"Second—Successful operation on this small margin of profit depends upon a large volume of packing business.

"Third—The bulk of meat products are highly perishable and must be quickly distributed to the public.

"Fourth—The difficulties of the retailer should not be increased. Already it is costing him from 25 to 50 per cent. to handle meats.

"Fifth—Out of every dollar received by the packer about 90 cents is paid back to the livestock raiser. Of the remaining 10 cents all is at present being spent in the processes of manufacture and distribution except about 2 cents, which represents profits.

"Any one who will ponder these facts will be disposed to go slow before committing himself to any change that may upset the delicate balance of meat production. Until it is determined whether the Administration is considering acting upon this recommendation a great uncertainty will exist. We have a number of necessary improvements pending and under consideration, all of which, of course, we shall have to suspend immediately. We trust the period of uncertainty will not last long.

"In deciding whether or not it will follow the recommendations of the Trade Commission the Administration will no doubt consider carefully whether in the report there is anything which indicates that the public will benefit either in the way of reduced prices or more efficient service. Subject as we now are to the control of the United States Food Administration, we, of course, feel that there is no such possibility."

Thomas E. Wilson, President of Wilson & Co., said:

"Since the reorganization of this company it has been its policy to treat fairly and honorably with the producers, consumers, and all with whom it has had business dealings. This policy has been maintained, and is going to be continued in spite of any report to the contrary."

CHARGES AMAZE BANKERS.

Local Interests Assert Chicago Institutions Have Financed Packers.

The charge contained in the Federal Trade Commission's report that the packing industry was dominated by a small group of men, including officers and members of New York banks and banking houses, was received with amazement by the local interests yesterday. The bankers asserted that nearly all the financial operations of the packing companies had been handled for many years past by Chicago banks, with New York institutions participating in a secondary capacity. It was pointed out that the recent sale of $60,000,000 bonds by Armour & Co. was put through by banks of Chicago, and that New York institutions had difficulty in obtaining as many of the bonds for their customers as were asked for.

Bankers who discussed the report could not explain what the commission meant by stating that Chase National Bank, the Guaranty Trust Company, and certain other institutions had the "veto" power in the case of Wilson & Co. It was supposed to refer to the voting trust which was formed for the stock of Wilson & Co. when this corporation was organized out of Sulzberger & Co. a few years ago. The voting trustees are A. Barton Hepburn of the Chase National Bank, Charles H. Sabin of the Guaranty Trust Company, Harry Bronner, formerly a member of Hallgarten & Co.; Elisha Walker of William Salomon & Co., and Thomas E. Wilson, President of the company.

The New York financiers who are interested in the packing companies as Directors are Lewis L. Clarke, President of the American Exchange National Bank, who is on the board of Swift & Co.; Samuel McRoberts, Vice President of the National City Bank, a Director of Armour & Co.; E. R. Tinker, Vice President of the Chase National, and Harry Bronner, Lewis B. Franklin, formerly Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Company, and Elisha Walker, who are Directors of Wilson & Co. Morris & Co. and the Cudahy Packing Company have no Directors located in New York. E. V. R. Thayer, President of the Chase National Bank, is President of the Kansas City Stock Yards Company of Maine and Vice President of the Chicago Stock Yards Company.

The bankers were inclined to think that a movement to have the Government operate packing company facilities would have to reckon with Food Administrator Hoover, who, it was said, had investigated the industry and considered it to be doing all that was possible, under current conditions, to supply meat where it was most needed.

GERMAN AGENTS SUSPECTED

Fear Spread in Queens by Fake Red Cross Nurses.

What is believed to be an effort of German agents to spread terror among relatives of soldiers in the outlying districts of Queens was revealed yesterday when inquiry was made at Red Cross headquarters in Long Island City concerning women who said they were representatives of that chapter who called upon soldiers' relatives.

The Red Cross officials promptly denied emphatically that any one representing them had been sent out and declared the alleged representatives were impostors. The authorities have started a hunt for them.

Reports received were that women in the garb of Red Cross nurses have been going to the homes of soldiers, saying they had information of the death of the soldier. In some instances the fake Red Cross nurse asked that the relative sign papers supposed to have a bearing on the soldier's insurance. So far as can be learned, no one as yet has signed any papers, but considerable distress was occasioned by the false information given that the soldier was dead. A warning was issued from Red Cross headquarters several days ago saying that impostors were about and that the organization had nothing to do with notifying the families of dead or wounded soldiers.

CZECH SONGS FILL ANCIENT CLOISTERS

Music of Oppressed Peoples Wakes Long Silent Echoes Somewhere in France.

SING THEIR OWN ANTHEM

Slavs' Sombre Melodies Vie with America's Air by Fighters for Bohemia's Freedom.

This letter, from an American aviator in France, depicts a phase of the training life among the American Czechoslavs in a cloistered billet "somewhere in France":

"There is to my mind hardly anything more romantic than ancient cloisters. They are the crowning glory of this monumental old pile which has been my home for the last four months, and I have grown to be very fond of them. I remember my thrill on finding these quiet cloisters, hedging in from the world a pensive courtyard and garden. Since then I have sought them often for inspiration and beauty. I have watched them under all lights and shades and wondered what saintly feet have trod those smooth-worn flagstones and what meditations filled the saintly mind and heart.

"These churchly cloisters have a military history undreamed of by the pious builders. They have rung hollow as musket butts struck the stone, and now strange soldiers in brown uniforms bask in the sunlit arches. I like them best in the still hours of the night, when the moon comes slanting down and the black shadows lie heavy on the white-washed walls. I come and sit on the stone bench and look out through the great round arches on the white spires of the church rising in the night like two pale, praying hands, and I am moved to reverence and humility.

"I early conceived of filling their classic shadows with light and life and color and music. I am happy to say that this thought developed into a wonderful reality. I expressed my thought to Mishka one day, and he talked with his comrades, the Czechoslavs, in the French military school. They worked for several weeks on their program. You remember my speaking of having dinner with their song leader to arrange some details. They were anxious to sing for the Americans, because we were interested in their music, and because the relations have been very cordial. It was planned to have the stage in the open court, but it rained, and we put it in a corner of the cloisters, and arranged the seats in both sides of the angle.

"The stage was brilliantly lighted and there was color enough in the festooned flags of the Allies. There was life, because all the Americans, all the Czechs, all the French officers, and as many French soldiers and civilians as possible were there. Having already heard their program, I gave myself up to the enjoyment of the dream come true, the ensemble. I remember once in St. Stephen's Cathedral in Vienna that I walked about in the aisles and nave while the service was in progress. It was a most colorful religious service. I tiptoed around among the mighty pillars and arches for the most wonderful acoustic effects in my life. As I moved the sound of the booming organ and the high soprano notes of the boy choir ebbed and flowed and eddied in the old gray church.

Slav History Echoed in Songs.

"I had the same effects here when I walked about my cloisters. The reflected sounds were softened with each contact with the chalky stone, and stray wisps of music went whispering in the interminable dark corridors. I went across the court where I could see the singers and, sitting in a shadowy window, I watched and listened. Their music is sombre. Their happiest songs are tinged with sadness. They are a proud people who have suffered the loss of their liberty. Their history is in their songs and they have a passionate love of their land which they strive to express in music. Their march songs are incomparable. They beat a splendid rhythm that lightens the road and swings them along. I believe you cannot stop men who can sing as they sing.

"Their orchestra played Dvorak's 'Humoresque.' They worship Dvorak, who was a Bohemian, you know. They sang 'The Star-Spangled Banner' in our honor and the first bar brought every American to his feet, standing rigidly at attention and holding the salute until the last note. It has never thrilled me more except at my first 'Retreat.' Then they sang their own anthem. It has all the pathos of an oppressed people, but they sang it with a new note of hope because they had faith that out of this world funeral-pyre Bohemia's freedom will rise like a phoenix.

"The falling rain played a solemn obligato to their hymn. A violinist played something I had never heard before, but the sobbing violin held even the rough soldiers breathless, so that the dripping eaves made the only other sound. I would not wait for the finish, but ran away because I wanted to preserve the impression—the pleading notes of the violin, the silvery bell-like sound of the drops of water, the white walls glowing with warm light which flowed out into the dark courtyard, and the faint outlines of the spire almost lost in the mist. Had the pious monk been suddenly returned, he might have imagined that he had been awakened from his holy revery by the heavenly choir."

NO TIME TO THINK OF PEACE.

Darrow Declares the World Not Big Enough for Peace and Prussianism.

The American Alliance for Labor and Democracy made public yesterday an article written by Clarence Darrow, the Chicago labor lawyer, who sailed recently for England, where he will tell the British people the mission and aim of America in the war.

"When I hear a man talking of how this war will be settled," said Mr. Darrow in the article, "I know he is giving aid and comfort to our enemy in time of war. It is no time to talk about terms of peace until we begin to fight.

"When the foe is in front of us we have no time to think of peace. Peace will come when the German military machine is destroyed, and it cannot come before. Neither have I any use for the faint-hearted or those who say we cannot conquer Germany; that we cannot win; that it may be a draw. It would be better that our cause should go down in ruin and defeat than that we should have an inconclusive peace in the end.

"Peace? There is no peace in the world today. There is no chance for peace. The earth is not big enough for peace and Prussian militarism at once."

THERE IS NO SUCH THING AS A PRO-GERMAN FRIEND—TURN HIM OVER TO THEAUTHORITIESAND BEFRIEND THE COUNTRY THAT BEFRIENDS YOU!

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38th Street —FIFTH AVENUE— 39th Street

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Navy Blue Serge of Exceptionally Fine Quality.

Cool, light, smart and serviceable Capes are in marked demand; the accepted favorites of Fashion for seaside, country and town wear.

We unexpectedly secured another hundred of these popular Capes and they are on sale today.

Third Floor.

Lord & Taylor
38th Street —FIFTH AVENUE— 39th Street

FINAL CLEARING SALE
Men's All Wool Suits

Conforming to our regular custom, our entire stock of men's wool suits has been reduced for immediate clearance.

Nothing the matter with the suits.

Could not go into the market to-day and buy them at the prices quoted for this sale.

We make these reductions now, however, even though the market is advancing, because our policy is not to carry Suits over from one season to another.

Light and medium weight suits for mid-summer and early Fall wear.

Sizes 34 to 46.

No charge for alterations.

$23.75, $28.75, $32.75 & $36.75

Palm Beach Suits $12.00

Hot weather relief in these inexpensive but dressy suits.

White Flannel Trousers at $7.50

Fourth Floor.

FOUNDED 1856

HOT wave deflectors—
Comfort dispensing attire for men and boys.
Mohair unlined coats and trousers.
Silk skeleton coats and trousers.
Nainsook athletic underwear.
Sheer lisle thread hosiery.
Gauzy neckwear—soft collars.
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Bathing suits and accessories.
Leghorn, Balibuntal and Bangkok hats.
Footwear in Summer leathers.
Likable variety—Agreeable prices.

If you have not Begun to save "Thrift" and "War Savings" Stamps you have not experienced the dual fascination of helping yourself and your Government.

BROKAW BROTHERS
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AT FORTY-SECOND STREET

Giants for Work!

A giant's work at reasonable cost, pounds of power from gills of gasoline.

That's Garford!

With a Garford, you get as near 100% in design, stamina, power and economy as years in the business—constantly perfecting, continually bettering—can produce.

When you put Garford to work, *profits increase* in your business—and expensive shipping and delivery delays are minimized.

Then why wait and waste when minutes are more precious than money.

There is a Garford to fit *every* business need.

See us today—we will tell you *which* Garford.

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Manufacturers of Motor Trucks of 1, 1½, 2, 3½, 5 and 6 ton capacity. 4½, 7 and 10 ton Tractors.
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REDS' FAREWELL SALUTE TO GIANTS TAKES FORM OF A CRUEL BLOW

LUQUE SPOILS DAY FOR M'GRAW'S MEN

Cuban Twirler Baffles Giants and Aids Reds with Some Timely Stick Work.

CUETO IS ANOTHER THORN

His Three Hits Add to Discomfort of New York Team, Which Is Defeated by 5 to 2.

The Cuban allies of Matty's Cincinnati Reds, Adolph Luque and Cutie Cueto, turned their attention to the Giants at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon and took the lead in the hostile demonstration against McGraw's waning champions of a year ago, said hostile demonstration winding up in a 5-to-2 defeat for New York.

Luque's name was a puzzle for the bleachers. Matty, his boss, who ought to know how to pronounce his name, calls him Luke-ee, while the Giants on the other hand called him a lot of other things. Matty's association with his Cuban allies has made him an accomplished linguist. He can speak Cuban, Spanish, and can also engage the Cubans in both the Cincinnati and New York dialects of the English language.

Luque did the pitching for Cincinnati, and did it well. McGraw's indifferent troupe got only four hits and made no desperate struggle to get any more. Cecil Algernon Causey met his first defeat after seven straight victories, and Bob Steele finished the game. It was a bitter pill for Algernon to swallow to be downed by the Reds.

It wasn't only Luque's pitching that aided Cincinnati, but also his batting. He had a perfect day at the bat, making two singles, a sacrifice, and getting a base on balls out of four times up. The other Havana stogie, Cueto, got a double and two singles. There was nothing wildly exciting about the game, the Giants taking their daily trimming with gentle resignation. The Giants act as if they realized that they weren't going anywhere in particular, a realization in which they are perfectly correct.

Cincinnati started to worry Causey in the third inning. Wingo opened the stanza with a double to left and Luque sacrificed him to third. Groh rolled to Fletcher, who tossed Wingo out at the plate. Groh stole second, but Neale was thrown out at first and the Cincinnati uprising was temporarily postponed. Eddie Roush ripped open the fourth inning with a double to left and Sherry Magee sacrificed. Griffith's single sent Roush home. Cueto edged into the picture very prominently at this stage and with a two-base slap to right pushed Griffith home. Blackburne and Wingo both fouled out to McCarty.

In their portion of that same inning the Giants snatched a run. Doyle got a pass and Kirke fanned. Wilhoit rapped a single to right and Griffith let the ball trickle through his feet to the wall, Doyle scoring and Wilhoit continuing his trip to third. Sicking hoisted a foul fly far back of first, Sherry Magee making a good catch. Wilhoit tried to score after the catch, but Sherry tossed him out at the plate by the margin of about one mile.

Causey was extracted from the game in the eighth to allow Ross Young's entry as a pinch hitter, so Bob Steele took up the pitching assignment in the ninth. The Reds greeted him joyously. Cueto singled to left and Blackburne forced him at second. Wingo's single sent Blackburne around to third and he scored when Luque singled to left. Groh rolled to Jay Kirke, who neatly threw Wingo out at the plate. Neale's single to left sent Groh to third, and when Heinie and Ed tried a double steal, Groh was nipped at third. The Giants do not play today, but will play a double-header tomorrow with Boston.

The score:

CINCINNATI. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh,3b	5	0	0	0	5
Neale,lf	4	0	1	2	0
Roush,cf	3	1	1	2	0
S. Magee,lb	3	0	0	13	1
Griffith,rf	4	1	1	2	0
Cueto,2b	4	0	3	0	0
Blk'bne,ss	4	1	0	3	3
Wingo,c	4	0	2	5	1
Luque,p	2	2	2	0	2
Total	33	5	10	27	12

NEW YORK. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Compton,rf	4	0	0	0	3
Thorpe,cf	4	0	1	4	0
Fletcher,ss	3	1	0	2	5
Doyle,2b	3	1	0	4	4
Kirke,1b	4	0	0	8	0
Wilhoit,lf	4	0	1	2	0
Sicking,3b	4	0	2	1	2
McCarty,c	4	0	2	5	1
Causey,p	2	0	0	0	3
aYoung	1	0	0	0	0
Steele,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	34	2	4	27	17

a Batted for Causey in eighth.
Errors—Magee, Griffith, Kirke, Sicking.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	2—5
New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1—2

Two-base hits—Wingo, Roush, Cueto, Luque. Stolen bases—Luque, Groh. Sacrifice hits—Luque, S. Magee. Sacrifice fly—Neale. Double plays—Fletcher, Doyle, and Kirke; S. Magee and Wingo. Left on bases—New York, 6; Cincinnati, 6. First base on errors—New York, 1; Cincinnati, 2. Bases on balls—Off Causey, 2; Luque, 3. Hits—Off Causey, 6 in 8 innings; Steele, 4 in 1. Hit by pitcher—By Luque, (Fletcher.) Struck out—By Causey, 2; Luque, 3. Wild pitch—Luque. Losing pitcher—Causey.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

FIRST GAME.

PHILADELPHIA. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bancroft,ss	3	3	1	6	1
Stock,3b	1	1	0	1	1
Williams,cf	4	1	2	3	0
Luderus,1b	4	0	2	9	0
Meusel,lf	4	0	0	1	0
Cravath,rf	4	0	2	2	1
Pearce,2b	3	1	0	2	6
Adams,c	2	0	1	3	1
Hogg,p	3	0	0	0	3
Total	28	6	8	27	13

PITTSBURGH. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Ellam,ss	4	0	2	1	5
Bigbee,lf	4	0	1	1	2
Leach,lf	0	0	0	0	0
Carey,cf	4	0	1	1	0
Southw'th,rf	4	0	2	0	0
Cutshaw,2b	2	0	0	4	3
Mollwitz,1b	4	0	0	8	0
McK'nie,3b	3	0	0	1	0
Schmidt,c	3	0	0	3	1
Comstock,p	3	0	0	0	1
Total	30	1	6	24	11

Errors—Adams, McKechnie, Comstock.

Philadelphia	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0—6
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1

Stolen base—Cutshaw. Sacrifice hits—Adams, 2; Stock. Sacrifice fly—Cutshaw. Double plays—Bigbee and Cutshaw; Pearce and Luderus. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 5; Philadelphia, 5. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Comstock, 3; Hogg, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Comstock, (Pearce.) Struck out—By Comstock, 7; Hogg, 3. Wild pitch—Comstock.

SECOND GAME.

PHILADELPHIA. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bancroft,ss	4	0	2	1	5
Stock,3b	3	1	1	2	2
Williams,cf	3	1	1	1	0
Luderus,1b	3	1	1	15	1
Meusel,lf	4	2	2	0	0
Cravath,rf	4	1	2	0	1
Pearce,2b	4	1	1	3	6
Adams,c	4	1	1	4	1
Jacobs,p	2	0	0	1	2
Total	31	8	11	27	18

PITTSBURGH. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Ellam,ss	3	0	0	1	3
aHinchman	1	0	0	0	0
bBoone,ss	1	0	0	2	1
Bigbee,lf	5	0	1	1	0
Carey,cf	4	0	1	1	0
Southw'th,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Cutshaw,2b	2	0	0	4	3
Mollwitz,1b	4	0	2	11	1
McK'nie,3b	4	0	1	4	1
Schmidt,c	4	1	1	2	1
Slapnicka,p	2	0	1	0	2
cLeach	0	0	0	0	0
Total	36	2	8	24	13

a Batted for Ellam in seventh inning.
b Ran for Hinchman in seventh inning.
c Batted for Slapnicka in ninth inning.
Errors—Luderus, Cravath, Ellam, (2.)

Philadelphia	0	3	0	0	0	0	5	0	0—8
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0—2

Two-base hits—Mollwitz, Pearce, Bancroft. Home runs—Cravath, Meusel. Sacrifice hits—Jacobs, (2.) Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 9; Philadelphia, 4. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 1. Bases on balls—Off Slapnicka, 2; Jacobs, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Slapnicka, (Williams.) Struck out—By Slapnicka, 1; Jacobs, 3.

AT BOSTON.

BOSTON. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Herzog,2b	5	0	2	4	1
Taggert,lf	4	0	0	2	0
Wickland,lf	0	0	0	1	0
Chadb'ne,cf	3	1	2	2	0
Terry,ss	4	0	1	2	7
J.C.Sm'h,3b	4	2	3	1	0
Konetchy,1b	3	1	1	10	0
Wilson,c	3	0	1	2	2
J.L.Sm'h,rf	4	1	3	3	0
Northrop,p	4	0	2	0	3
aCrandall	1	0	0	0	0
bRawlings	0	0	0	0	0
Total	33	5	13	27	13

ST. LOUIS. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Anderson,rf	4	2	2	0	0
Betzel,cf	3	1	1	3	0
Paul'te,1b,ss	3	0	0	3	2
Hornsby,ss	2	0	2	1	1
Grimm,lb	2	0	1	2	0
Fisher,2b	4	0	1	5	2
McHenry,lf	4	0	0	4	2
Bronkie,3b	4	1	1	4	2
Gonzales,c	4	0	2	3	1
Sherdell,p	4	0	0	0	1
Doak,p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	34	4	10	*25	12

*One out when winning run was scored.
a Batted for Taggert in eighth inning.
b Ran for Wilson in ninth inning.
Error—J. C. Smith.

Boston	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	3—5
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0—4

Two-base hits—Gonzales, Grimm, Anderson, J. L. Smith, Konetchy. Three-base hit—Chadbourne. Stolen base—Hornsby. Sacrifice hits—Betzel, Paulette, Konetchy. Double play—Hornsby, Fisher, and Paulette. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; Boston, 7. First base on error—St. Louis. Bases on balls—Off Sherdell, 2; Doak, 1. Hits—Off Sherdell, 11 in 6 2-3 innings; Doak, 2 in 1-3. Struck out—By Sherdell, 2; Northrop, 1. Passed ball—Gonzales. Losing pitcher—Doak.

BASEBALL

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati, 5; New York, 2.
Brooklyn, 4; Chicago, 1.
Boston, 5; St. Louis, 4.
Philadelphia, 6; Pittsburgh, 1. (First game.)
Philadelphia, 5; Pittsburgh, 2. (Second game.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Chicago. (Game played Wednesday.)
Boston, 4; Detroit, 1.
Cleveland, 8; Washington, 4.
Philadelphia at St. Louis. (Game played Wednesday.)

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	65	35	.650
New York	59	43	.578
Pittsburgh	52	47	.525
Cincinnati	46	52	.469
Philadelphia	46	53	.465
Brooklyn	45	53	.459
Boston	46	55	.455
St. Louis	42	63	.400

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	63	41	.606
Cleveland	60	45	.571
Washington	56	47	.544
Chicago	50	52	.490
New York	48	52	.480
St. Louis	47	54	.465
Detroit	45	58	.437
Philadelphia	41	61	.402

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Chicago at Brooklyn.
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Chicago at Cleveland.
Detroit at St. Louis.

ROBINS LOSE THEIR CAGE.

Ebbets Field to be Government Storehouse for Period of the War.

Ebbets Field, the home of the Brooklyn Baseball Club, will be turned over to the Government on and after Sept. 2, which means that the Dodgers will play no more baseball until after the war. The Brooklyn Club offers the big baseball establishment for a storage warehouse. This puts an end to all the schemes which have been suggested for continuing exhibition games after the major league season closes. This plan of President Ebbets, in converting his baseball park into a storage plant for the period of the war, will probably be taken up by other clubs, and the Government will have an abundance of much-needed space. The turning over of the baseball park means that the major leagues will not attempt to play next season.

There are large areas of space under the stands at Ebbets Field, as at other parks, and, as these places and the clubhouses are fitted with heat and water, they can be used for storage purposes with only a few changes. There is also plenty of office room at the park, which can be utilized by the officers.

Washington Park, the old Federal League park, has already been converted into a Government storehouse, and when the major league season is over next month it is probable that all the league parks will be offered to the Government for the same use.

AT DETROIT.

BOSTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper,rf	4	2	1	2	0
Shean,2b	4	0	0	3	3
Strunk,cf	2	1	1	3	0
Ruth,lf	4	0	1	2	0
McInnis,1b	4	1	1	12	0
Miller,lf	4	0	2	1	0
Scott,ss	4	0	0	3	8
Mayer,c	4	0	1	6	0
Cochran,3b	4	0	1	0	1
Total	34	4	8	27	13

DETROIT. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush,ss	5	0	0	1	2
R. Jones,3b	4	1	1	0	1
Cobb,cf	3	0	2	3	0
Veach,lf	4	0	1	2	0
Griggs,1b	3	0	0	10	0
Harper,rf	3	0	2	4	0
Young,2b	4	0	1	1	4
Spencer,c	4	0	0	5	0
Boland,p	2	0	0	1	3
Kallio,p	0	0	0	0	1
aKavanagh	1	0	0	0	0
bWalker	0	0	0	0	0
Total	32	1	7	27	11

a Batted for Boland in seventh inning.
b Batted for Kallio in ninth inning.
Errors—Bush, Harper.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—4
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1

Two-base hits—McInnis, Miller, Mayer, Strunk. Three-base hit—R. Jones. Stolen bases—Cobb, Veach. Sacrifice hit—Shean. Sacrifice fly—Cobb. Double plays—Cochran, Shean, and McInnis; Bush, Young, and Griggs. Left on bases—Boston, 7; Detroit, 9. Bases on balls—Off Boland, 3; Ruth, 4. Hits—Off Boland, 7 in 7 innings; Kallio, 1 in 2. Struck out—By Boland, 4; Ruth, 3. Wild pitch—Ruth. Losing pitcher—Boland.

AT CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney,lf	4	1	0	1	0
Chapman,ss	4	1	2	2	5
Speaker,cf	5	2	2	3	0
Roth,rf	4	2	3	6	0
Wood,2b	3	0	0	2	4
Johnston,1b	3	1	3	10	0
Turner,3b	4	0	1	0	0
O'Neill,c	2	1	1	3	0
Coveleskie,p	1	0	0	0	4
Coumbe,p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	8	13	27	13

WASHINGTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shotton,lf	5	0	1	4	0
Foster,3b	4	0	0	3	1
Judge,1b	5	0	2	5	1
Milan,cf	4	1	0	1	0
Schulte,rf	5	1	2	3	0
Shanks,2b	4	0	2	4	1
Lavan,ss	4	1	1	2	3
Ainsmith,c	3	0	1	2	3
Ayres,p	1	0	1	0	0
Matteson,p	0	0	0	0	0
Hovlik,p	0	0	0	0	0
Altrock,p	0	0	0	0	0
aJohnson	1	0	0	0	0
bMorgan	1	1	1	0	0
cCasey	0	0	0	0	0
dShaw	0	0	0	0	0
Total	37	4	11	24	10

a Batted for Ayres in fourth.
b Batted for Matteson in seventh.
c Batted for Hovlik in eighth.
d Ran for Casey in eighth.
Errors—Milan, Shanks, Lavan, Ainsmith.

Cleveland	4	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	*1—8
Washington	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0—4

Two-base hits—Ayers, Shanks, (2.) Morgan, Lavan, Chapman, (2.) O'Neill. Three-base hits—Roth, Ainsmith. Stolen bases—Judge, Johnston, Roth, O'Neill. Sacrifice hits—Coveleskie, (2.) Sacrifice flies—Wood, Johnston. Double play—Foster and Judge. Left on bases—Washington, 10; Cleveland, 7. First base on errors—Cleveland, 1. Bases on balls—Off Coveleskie, 4; Ayers, 3; Matteson, 2. Hits—Off Ayers, 6 in 3 innings; Matteson, 2 in 3; Hovlik, 3 in 1; Altrock, 2 in 1; Coveleskie, 10 in 7 2-3; Coumbe, 1 in 1 1-3. Struck out—By Ayers, 1; Matteson, 1; Coveleskie, 2; Coumbe, 1. Passed ball—Ainsmith. Winning pitcher—Coveleskie. Losing pitcher—Ayers.

DE PALMA ENTERS RACE.

Speed King Will Drive Auto in Sheepshead Bay Event.

Ralph De Palma, winner of three of the four big auto classics this season, last night handed in his entry for the International Sweepstakes, to be run at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway a week from tomorrow. He will post his $2,000 entry fee within a day. Each driver is required to give this sum toward the $25,000 purse guaranteed by the management.

De Palma was a "hold out" for nearly a week, and the management was beginning to show signs of concern, for the entry list closes tomorrow. With the addition of De Palma, the field of starters is about complete.

Those who will compete in the first running of the race are:

Ralph De Palma, holder of a dozen world's records for speed and winner of the Sheepshead Bay and Cincinnati 100-mile handicaps, as well as the Chicago Sweepstakes this season; Louis Chevrolet, winner of the Chicago Derby, and Speedway champion of 1917; Arthur Duray of France, holder of the world's speed record of 148 miles an hour; Ralph Mulford, world's twenty-four-hour record holder and runner-up to Chevrolet in the Chicago Derby, and third to De Palma and Milton in the Cincinnati Derby; Dario Resta, speed king in 1915-1916.

Wallie Pipp to be a Flier.

BOSTON, Aug. 8.—Walter Pipp, first baseman of the New York American League Baseball Club, was enrolled in the Naval Aviation School at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology today.

BROOKLYN THRIVES ON PICK'S ERRORS

Pesky Cubs Have Drowsy Afternoon and Dodgers Down Leaders by 4 to 1 Score.

Charley Pick and the Chicago Cubs had a spell of drowsiness at Ebbets Field yesterday and dropped another game to the Robins. The score was 4 to 1, but the superiority of the Brooklynites was measured by even larger proportions. The Cubs played sleepily and without much of their usual aggressiveness, while the Robins, as has invariably been their habit lately, played a snappy game.

Despite the victory, the supporters of the team across the bridge left the stands with something of sadness written all over their faces. Zach Wheat, the Robins' left fielder, had his consecutive games hitting spree ended. Zach in four trips to the plate failed to get a hit. Officially, Wheat will be credited with only three times at bat, for on his second trip to the plate Big Jim Vaughn winged him. Before yesterday's fracas, Wheat had established a new season's record of hiting safely in twenty-six consecutive games.

Vaughn and Sailor Rube Marquard were the opposing twirlers at the start of the game, but the prospect of an interesting southpaw duel was knocked on the head early. Marquard was first to retire, being forced out of the game because of a strained back in the fifth. Vaughn went along until the seventh, when Barber was sent in to bat for him, and Nick Carter finished the game against Larry Cheney, who supplanted Marquard. Larry, incidentally, didn't have any trouble holding the Cubs in check.

Pick was the big factor in the Robins' victory. He committed two misplays, both of them wild heaves, which gave the Robins all the runs they wanted. In the fourth, with one down, Vaughn winged Zach Wheat. Zach went to second on Myers's single to right, and then O'Mara rapped a grounder at Pick, stationed at third base. Pick made a play for Myers at second, but threw the ball high over Zelder's head into right field, Wheat scoring. Doolan grounded out and Myers and O'Mara advanced a peg. Miller was purposely passed, filling the paths, but Marquard was an easy out, Vaughn to Merkle.

In the fifth, Johnston started with a single to centre and gained second as Olson was thrown out. Daubert beat out a hit along the third-base line, and when Pick threw the ball to the grand stand trying for the put-out at first, Johnston romped home and Daubert went to second. From that station Jake registered after a hard run on Myers's blow to left.

In the seventh Johnston walked, stole second and third while the Cubs' infield was asleep, and scored on Daubert's single past Zeider to centre. In the eighth, Hollocher knicked Cheney for a double, and scored the Cubs' only tally on Mann's single to left.

The score:

BROOKLYN. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Johnston,rf	3	2	1	3	0
Olson,ss	4	0	0	3	0
Daubert,1b	4	1	2	6	0
Z.Wheat,lf	3	1	0	2	0
Myers,cf	3	0	2	5	0
O'Mara,3b	3	0	1	1	2
Doolan,2b	4	0	0	3	4
Miller,c	3	0	1	4	1
Marquard,p	2	0	0	0	1
Cheney,p	2	0	0	0	0
Total	32	4	7	27	8

CHICAGO. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Flack,rf	4	0	2	6	0
Hollocher,ss	3	1	1	1	1
Mann,lf	3	0	1	4	0
Paskert,cf	4	0	0	2	0
Merkle,1b	4	0	0	8	1
Pick,3b	4	0	1	0	1
Zeider,2b	4	0	1	0	2
Killifer,c	2	0	0	2	0
Vaughn,p	2	0	1	1	1
Carter,p	0	0	0	0	1
aBarber	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	1	7	24	7

a Batted for Vaughn in seventh.
Errors—Pick, 2.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	*—4
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1

Two-base hits—Flack, Hollocher. Three-base hit—Zeider. Stolen bases—Johnston, (2.) Sacrifice hit—Hollocher. Double play—Olson and Olson. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Brooklyn, 7. Bases on balls—Off Vaughn, 2; Carter, 1; Cheney, 2. Hits—Off Marquard, 4 in 4 1-3 innings; Cheney, 4 in 4 2-3; Vaughn, 7 in 6; Carter, 3 in 1. Struck out—By Vaughn, 1; Carter, 1; Cheney, 2. Winning pitcher—Marquard. Losing pitcher—Vaughn.

FAST TIME BY KAHANAMOKU.

Hawaiian Wins 50-Yard Swim at Exposition Meet.

Duke Kahanamoku of Hawaii gave another demonstration of his remarkable swimming ability in the 100-yard straightaway final at the New York International Exposition in the Bronx last night, when he defeated two other Hawaiians in the fifty-yard swimming event. After Kahanamoku had won his heat easily in 0:28 4-5, he got away to a bad start in the final. Clarence Lane and Harold Kreuger led him for a short distance, but the Duke crept up and won by a length in 0:24 1-5, considerably faster time than he was able to make in the preliminary trial.

The Metropolitan Association A. A. U. championship at 440 yards was won by Leo Glebel. For a hundred yards it was a close race, but after that Glebel forged ahead and won easily. John W. Newman from the Pelham Bay Naval Training Station was second. The winner's time was 5:52.

Lieutenant Ludy Langer of Los Angeles gave an exhibition swim at 200 yards, and covered the two lengths of the tank in 2:30. In the 100-yard event for enlisted men George H. Hoffman of Pelham Bay won from Ted Reilly of the Federal Rendezvous. The winner's time was 1:04.

The summaries:

100-Yard Novice Swim for Girls.—Won by Sophie Frethe, Women's Swimming Association; Miss Edna D. Jontzen, Women's Swimming Association, second. Time—1:48.

100-Yard Swim for Enlisted Men.—Won by George H. Hoffman, Pelham Bay Naval Training Station; Ted Reilly, Federal Rendezvous, second; John Curran, Federal Rendezvous, third. Time—1:04.

50-Yard Swim—Won by Duke Kahanamoku, Honolulu; Clarence Lane, Honolulu, second; Harold Kreuger, Honolulu, third. Time—0:24 1-5.

440-Yard Swim, Metropolitan A. A. U. Championship.—Won by Leo Geibel, unattached; John W. Newman, Pelham Bay Naval Training Station, second; C. J. Dison, Pelham Bay Naval Training Station, third. Time—5:52.

SHOOTING CROWN TO HENRY

Captures Grand American Handicap After Tie with Pendergast.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—John D. Henry of Elkhart, Ind., won the Grand American Handicap, the premier trap shooting event of the country, today after a shoot-off with H. J. Pendergast of Phoenix, N. Y.

Henry shot from sixteen yeards and Pendergast from twenty-two yards. Each broke 97 targets. On the shoot-off Pendergast missed three in twenty and Henry two. Pendergast missed two of the last four targets thrown. Mark Arie of Thomasboro, Ill., who tied for the high honors in the Grand American last year, finished third, winning in the shoot-off for the position.

The Columbus, Ga., trophy for high average resulted in a tie between Frank Troeh of Vancouver and Mark Arie, each missing 38 targets in 600. In the shoot-off at 100 targets, 20 from sixteen yards, 20 from eighteen yards, 40 from twenty-two yards and ten pairs, Arie broke 95 targets and Troeh 89.

Mrs. Harold Almert of Chicago and Miss Emma Wettleaf of Nicholas, Iowa, tied for high honors for women shooters and on the shoot-off Mrs. Almert won the women's championship of the United States.

Of the 620 entrants 598 started. One was a nine-year-old boy, G. A. Miller of Brewton, Ala., and another, Andrew Meaders of Nashville, Tenn., who was 79 years old.

Games for Reserve Bank Nines.

The baseball teams of the Boston Federal Reserve Bank and the New York Federal Reserve Bank will be opponents in a game at Ebbets Field, Brooklyn, Aug. 24, according to an announcement made yesterday by President Charles H. Ebbets of the Brooklyn Baseball Club. Ebbets Field was also to be utilized for a patriotic game Aug. 31, when the Morse & Robins Dry Dock teams will play. The receipts of this game, minus the expenses for ground work on that day, will be divided between the two teams and the Knights of Columbus.

International League.

Rochester, 5; Jersey City, 4.
Hamilton, 5; Newark, 2.
Binghamton, 6; Buffalo, 2.
Toronto, 1; Baltimore, 0.

MABEL TRASK IS DEFEATED.

After Equaling Season's Record, She Loses to St. Frisco.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 8.—The favorite easily won the Leader 2:09 pace, the feature of today's Grand Circuit program at North Randall today. Un outclassed his field and won in straight heats. Mattie the Great was the only one which did not participate in some part of the money.

Peter Elliott had little trouble in annexing the Champion Stallion Stake for three-year-old pacers. In the first heat he was the only one to stay on the pace, the other two breaking badly and finishing far behind. In the second heat the winner withstood the challenge of Direct the Work and won by a short margin.

Although Mabel Trask equaled the season's record by winning the first heat of the free-for-all trot in 2:01¾, she was unable to repeat in the next two miles, and succumbed to St. Frisco. Miss Bertha Dillon set the pace in the opening heat, leading into the stretch, where she broke. In the other two heats St. Frisco led all the way.

Another upset came in the 2:06 pace. The favorite, Directum J., won the first heat by a scant margin, but thereafter he was never a contender, Lee Grand capturing the next two and the race. The second favorite of the day to win went over when David Guy took the 2:19 trotting, straight heats.

The summaries:

2:19 CLASS, TROTTING, (PURSE $1,000.)

David Guy, (Murphy)	1	1	1
Miss Dewey Watts, (McDonald)	2	2	2
On the Rhine, (Cox)	3	3	5
Spunk, (Snow)	6	4	3

Peter Grimm, Little Grove, Miss, Peter Gilbert, Virginia Bingen, and Little Rena also started.

Time—2:08¼; 2:08¾; 2:08¼.

THE LEADER, 2:09 PACE, (PURSE $3,000.)

Un, (Valentine)	1	1	1
Harvey K., (Marvin)	4	2	3
Oro Pino, (Murphy)	6	3	2
Abe Bond, (Snow)	2	4	4

Windsor Todd and Mattie the Great also started.

Time—2:07; 2:04½; 2:05¾.

2:06 CLASS, PACING, (PURSE $1,200.)

Lee Grand, (Sturgeon)	8	1	1
Directum J., (Murphy)	1	4	4
Little Batice, (Cox)	2	8	2
Mary Rosalind Parr, (Valentine)	5	2	7
Hazel H., Homer D., Rascal, Aretta V, Walter Cochato, George E. Hutton, and May Direct also started.			

Time—2:05¼; 2:03¼; 2:05¾.

FREE-FOR-ALL CLASS, TROTTING, (PURSE $1,500.)

St. Frisco, (Geers)	2	1	1
Mabel Trask, (Cox)	1	2	8
Miss Bertha Dillon, (Sherrill)	3	3	2

Only three starters.

Time—2:01¾; 2:04¾; 2:05¼.

CHAMPION STALLION STAKE, THREE-YEAR-OLD, PACING, (VALUE $1,470.)

Peter Elliott, (McDonald)	1	1	
Direct the Work, (McAllister)	2	2	
Hazel Kuestner, (Sherrill)	3	3	

Only three starters.

Time—2:18¾; 2:10¼.

YEARLING BRINGS $15,600.

Mrs. Walter M. Jeffords Buys Switch for Highest Price Since 1900.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 8.—There was a sensational ending tonight to the sale here of thoroughbred yearlings bred in France by Mrs. H. B. Duryea when Switch, a chestnut colt by Sweeper out of Zuna, was knocked down to the bid of Mrs. W. M. Jeffords of Philadelphia for $15,600, the largest price paid at auction for a thoroughbred yearling since Yankee brought $20,000 in 1900.

Previous to this offering, the yearlings bred by Clarence H. Mackay and T. M. Murphy had been disposed of for ordinary prices, but when the handsome son of the winner of the 2,000 Guineas was led into the ring the scene changed, and all was excitement. Bids came from many quarters of the ring, until Joseph E. Widener retired. Then Dr. McCully, said to be acting for F. A. Clark, and M. J. Daly, representing Mrs. Jeffords, engaged in a duel, which ended in favor of Mrs. Jeff

"THE BLUE PEARL" IS A MYSTERY PLAY

George Nash a Police Commissioner Who Acts as His Own Detective.

SOCIETY MELODRAMA RAGES

The Secret Well Guarded, as Usual, and Unraveled with Rather Unusual Skill.

THE BLUE PEARL, a comedy drama in a prologue and three acts, by Anne Crawford Flexner. At the Longacre Theatre.

Rolling Chair Boy.....P. H. Bender
Wilfred Scott.....William David
Angelica Topping.....Dorothy Klewer
Hooper McHugh.....G. Oliver Smith
Mrs. H. Augustus Topping.....Amelie Hughes
Major H. Augustus Topping.J. Palmer Collins
Holland Webb.....Orlando Daly
Sybil Kent.....Julia Bruns
Laura Webb.....Grace Carlyle
Stokes.....Hubert Druce
Stephen Drake.....George Nash
Alexander Petrofsky.....Charles Angelo
Madame Petrofsky.....Yolanda Duquette
Footman.....Lyman Fink
Penrose Kent.....Perce Benton
Ellis.....Frederick Kaufman
Monahan.....H. B. Tisdale
Mason.....Thomas Borden
Mrs. Coombs.....Amelia Hendon

One of the joys in reporting a mystery melodrama is that there is really nothing to report. The whole point is to guess who the criminal is, and what his motive was; and if the good people who delight in this sort of play know that, they delight in it no longer. Only those who hate them would ever think of letting their precious puss out of its neatly tied bag.

Yet it may be said without offense that the blue pearl is a very beautiful pendant, "worth a King's ransom," which Mr. Webb gave to Mrs. Kent one weekend at Atlantic City, while standing in the moonlight on the boardwalk. As this amorous passage was in process, Mrs. Webb was developing her soul and intellect in the society of a pianist and a Police Commissioner, while Mr. Kent was even more deeply immersed in drink and cards. It may be added that, having acquired so momentous a jewel, Mrs. Kent, though already in receipt of two-fold alimony, was silly enough, indiscreet enough and vandalistic enough to have engraved on the back of it "Holland to Sybil, Atlantic City." Or perhaps one is wrong to attribute this lapse to the heroine's defects of caution and good taste it was so necessary to the author in the interests of her plot.

For the rest, the play was very much like "The Thirteenth Chair." The theft was committed at a dinner party and the guests were interned until the police had solved the mystery—and, incidentally, the matrimonial entanglements of the Kents and the Webs. Instead of the trance medium there was an amateur hypnotist. That is about even-Stephen. But instead of Bayard Veiller's atmosphere of spooks and murder, and his grisly details as to the knife, there was at best one's interest in the fate of a very beautiful jewel—and that was damaged beyond repair by the "Holland-Sybil" inscription.

True, there might have been the interest of a study of marital perplexities in high society. Something of the kind Mrs. Flexner evidently intended, and there were, now and again, strokes of wit and satire such as enlivened her previous play, "The Marriage Game." But mystery melodrama is an untoward medium for the development of social problems. The characterizations are of the kind, familiar to the movies, in which, in proportion as people are highly placed socially, their manners are bad. Judging by the atrocities which the guests of this dinner party committed upon one another they were members of our most exclusive few.

George Nash figured as the policeman who unraveled the mystery, and had ample scope for his vigorous and telling art. He was no ordinary policeman, but the Commissioner himself. He really had to be, for it was necessary to have him in as a guest at that vivacious and exalted party. Also, being featured on the bill, he figured as the mutely adoring lover of the virtuous and intellectual Mrs. Webb. Yet he must have been the real thing in sleuths, for his detective staff called him "Commish" in the tone of utmost admiration.

It is not possible to hail "The Blue Pearl" as a masterpiece of its kind, but the involution of the mystery is well handled, and its solution is quite unexpectedly novel and dramatic. The large cast is of very even excellence. In all probability the production will have considerable popularity, for it belongs to a genre for which the public has an apparently inexhaustible appetite.

MERCURY 94, EXHIBIT FURS.

Fashion Show at the Astor of Advance Fall Styles.

Pretty models wearing furs, feathers and filmy gowns showed a forecast of Fall fashions last evening to the music of patriotic airs at the Hotel Astor, where the Retail Millinery Association of America held its third semi-annual gathering. Most pronounced in the gowns was the tightness of the skirts; the smartest hats were small, with fears falling to the back, or big pompons; furs were in cape effects with loose fronts, and colors were repeated in the trimmings of gowns, in the buttons and hats.

There was a large gathering which filled the big ballroom of the Astor, which was decorated with plants and flags. There were songs by the Four-Minute Song Men and an address of welcome by the President, Harry S. Bernhard. Following the banquet a long platform was brought down into the centre of the ballroom and the models showed their specialties upon this. The evening was finished with a dance.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The Cort Theatre will be reopened on Labor Day with "Fiddlers Three," an operetta by William C. Dunean and Alexander Johnstone, as its attraction. Tavia Belge, a Belgian prima donna, will be featured, and the cast will also include Thomas Conkey, Louise Groody, Josie Intropidi, Echlin Gayer, Henry Leonie, Hal Skelley, Antonio Salerno, J. M. D'Agostini-Rogati, and Hazel Kirke.

A film version of "Salome," with Theda Bara as its star, will begin an engagement at the Casino Theatre on Monday night, Aug. 19.

"Under Orders," which had been tentatively announced for presentation at the Eltinge Theatre next week, will not be brought into New York until the week following.

Olive Wyndham has joined William Collier's company in "Nothing But Lies." The piece will be produced for the first time at Perth Amboy, on Aug. 23.

A performance of "Keep Her Smiling" will be given at the Astor Theatre on Sunday night, the audience to be made up of survivors of the San Diego and nurses who are soon to go overseas.

Frank Riley Hatch has been added to the cast of "Forever After," in which Alice Brady will star.

The Bronx Opera House will reopen on Friday night, Aug. 30, with "The Little Teacher" as its attraction.

The complete cast of Edward Clark's farce, "Not with My Money," includes Lucille Watson, William Morris, Walter Wilson, Beverly West, Corbet Morris, William S. Gill, Lucille Griffith, William Rollens, Robert Smiley, Minnie Milne, Beatrice Ebert, and John Williams.

Taylor Granville and Laura Pierpont will soon be seen in the vaudeville theatres in a condensation of "The American Ace," which was produced here last season.

Bert Williams and a contingent of players fromo Ziegfeld Midnight Frolics last night entertained the men aboard the U. S. S. Seattle.

MUSIC NOTES.

Tamaki Miura, Amato, Mardones, Max Rosen, Leo Ornstein, and others will appear at Long Beach this evening for the Red Cross.

Phyllis La Fond, soprano, will be soprano soloist with the Stadium Orchestra at the City College on Saturday evening.

Arthur A. Clappe, of the Bandmasters' School on Governors Island, will assist at tonight's concert at Columbia.

Frederick Etzel's band will give a concert in the Park Department's series this evening in Tompkins Square.

REVISE CONTRACT WITH RAILROADS

Government Announces New Terms for Treatment of Lines Under Federal Control.

WILL SAFEGUARD DIVIDENDS

Nothing to be Done That Will Unnecessarily Disturb Them—Executives Approve Changes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—A revised form of contract providing the terms under which the Government shall operate the railroad systems of the nation while they remain under Federal control was made public today by the Railroad Administration. It is understood that the more important features of the proposed contract have been submitted to Director General McAdoo, and, while he has not given his official approval, it is believed that he is willing to accept them with few, if any, important changes.

It is also stated that the form meets with the approval of the railway executives' Advisory Committee, which is representative of most of the more important transportation systems. It does not, however, meet with all of the demands of the financial interests and security owners' association.

Mr. McAdoo is now at White Sulphur Springs and is expected here next week. It is believed that the discussion over the contract will then be brought quickly to a conclusion.

Operation and Accounting.

One of the important alterations is found in Section IV., which deals with operation and accounting during Federal control. The following paragraphs include some of the changes suggested:

"Unless objected to by the company, the Director General may in any case and in cases where the current assets, including materials and supplies taken over by him under the provisions of this agreement, are in his judgment clearly in excess of the current liabilities of the company, paid or assumed by him, shall pay and charge to the company all expenses arising out of railway operation prior to Jan. 1, 1918, including reparation and other claims.

"Balances of the above accounts, except the cash taken over as working capital, shall be struck quarterly on the last days of March, June, September, and December of each year, and the balance found on such adjustments to be due either party shall be then payable, and if not paid, shall bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum unless the parties shall agree upon a different rate; but in cases where the current assets taken over clearly exceed the current liabilities of the company as hereinbefore provided the payment of the amount due by the company may at its option be postponed until the end of Federal control, bearing interest in the meantime."

Paragraph H of this section is changed to read as follows:

"(H) The Director General shall at his option be substituted for the period of Federal control in the place of the company in respect of the benefits and obligations of contracts relating to operation in force Jan. 1, 1918, (including contracts made by subsidiaries for the use and benefit of the company and the right to abrogate or change and make new contracts with express companies for the period of Federal control,) except as to contracts between the company and subsidiary companies which shall be considered and treated as arrangements or practices; and the Director General shall in like manner at his option be substituted for such period in respect of the benefits and obligations of arrangements and practices in force during the test period in regard to fuel, materials, and supplies for the operation of the property described in Paragraph A of Section 2 hereof and of any additions and extensions thereto obtained from any mine, oil field, or other source of supply owned or controlled by the company, it being understood that under such arrangements or practices, if availed of by the Director General, he shall, to the extent necessary to offset any increase in the standard return growing out of the furnishing by the company or of its subsidiaries, during the test period, of fuel, materials, and supplies under an arrangement or practice at less than the then cost or the then market value thereof for railroad purposes, be charged for such fuel, materials and supplies a price expressed in dollars and cents per unit below or above the then cost or the then market value thereof for railroad purposes (as the practice of the company may have been) in the same amount that the prices charged the company during the test period were below or above the then cost or the then market value thereof for railroad purposes."

It is provided that, in view of the differing situations of the various carriers, a uniform standard clause covering the subject matter of this paragraph will not be insisted upon and it is left open for such separate treatment as may be agreed on in each case.

Franchises and Covenants.

Paragraph J of Section 4 is amended to provide that the Director General shall not be required to make any capital expenditure necessary to preserve a franchise or ordinance right now heretofore availed of by the company. The Director General shall also save the company harmless from any and all claims for breach of covenant heretofore entered into by the company in any mortgage or other instrument in respect to insurance against losses by fire.

Paragraph M in the new form of contract provides that "the company shall have the right at all reasonable times to inspect the books and accounts kept by the Director General relating to the property of the company, or to the operation thereof, and the Director General shall during Federal control furnish the company with a copy of the operating reports relating to its property, and as soon as practicable after the end of each fiscal year shall furnish to the company a complete list of its equipment as of the end of such year."

To Section 6 in the new form of contract another paragraph is added, which provides:

"(f) in the event of a change by Congress in the system of taxation whereby the present distinction between war taxes and other taxes is altered or abrogated the Director General shall continue to pay such part of the taxes imposed under such changed system, by whichever name they may be called, as will bear a fair relation to the taxes which under the Federal Control act he is required to pay out of revenues derived from railroad operations while under Federal control.

In Section 7, which deals with compensation, the new contract specifies that:

Payment of Dividends.

"The power provided in this paragraph to deduct the amount due by the company for the cost of additions and betterments not justly chargeable to the United States is further declared to be an emergency power to be used by the Dirctor General only when he finds that no other reasonable means is provided by the company to reimburse the United States, and, as contemplated by the President's proclamation and by the Federal Control act, it will be the policy of the Director General to so use such power of deduction as not to interrupt unnecessarily the regular payment of dividends as made by the company during the test period.

"Overdue installments of compensation, or balances thereof, provided for in this section shall bear interest from maturity at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, except that if the Director General shall, prior to the execution of this contract, have loaned the company any money, the installments of compensation overdue at the date of the execution hereof shall bear interest from maturity at the same rate as that charged to the company on such loans."

In the old form it was provided that the regular payment of dividends should be as "theretofore made by the company," and not based on the test period.

There is another important addition in Section 3 of the new form of contract proposed. It supplements the declaration as to the policy for the future operation of the systems. As now proposed, this feature of the form of contract reads:

"(c) The Federal Control act, being in Section 16 thereof, expressly declared to be emergency legislation enacted to meet conditions growing out of war, nothing in this agreement shall be construed as expressing or prejudicing the future policy of the Federal Government concerning the ownership, control, or regulation of the company or the method or basis of the capitalization thereof, and the recitals or provisions of this agreement shall not be used, as evidence or otherwise, by either party hereto in any pending or future proceeding which involves the acquisition or valuation of the company's property or any part thereof; but nothing in this paragraph shall be taken or construed as affecting the settlement and discharge contained in paragraph (a) of this section, nor as limiting or qualifying any of the provisions of said paragraph for the purposes thereof."

SAVE HORSES FROM FIRE.

Flames in Borden Stable Threatened Big Bronx Plant.

A fire starting at midnight last night on the fourth floor of the stable of the Borden Milk Company, 180th Street and Park Avenue, threatened the whole plant, the central Borden milk depot of the Bronx, with destruction, and before it was got under control caused damage estimated at $100,000. On the third and fourth floors of the structure were 185 horses, but these were driven to safety before any were overcome by smoke.

Sergeant Heffernan of the Bathgate Avenue Police Station discovered the blaze and sent in the first alarm. Before firemen arrived the Borden employes were fighting the flames. A second alarm was sent in, and when Chief Kenlon arrived he ordered a third, as the huge milk storehouse and pasteurizing plant, only a few feet away from the burning building, were jeopardized by flames shooting in every direction. The fire was confined to the fourth floor, where it destroyed a great quantity of hay and feed for the horses.

Anna Held's Condition Still Serious.

The condition of Anna Held continues serious, it was stated at the Savoy Hotel yesterday. However, she has stood the intense heat of the last few days remarkably well, and this fact has given some encouragement.

WILL MOBILIZE SLAVS AT CAMP WADSWORTH

Orders Issued for Formation of Legion of Races Oppressed by Teutonic Powers.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Orders for the immediate mobilization at Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C., of the Slavic Legion, authorized by the Army Appropriation bill, were announced today at the War Department, providing for voluntary enlistment of Jugoslavs, Czechoslovaks, and Ruthenians, and other oppressed people who are anxious to fight against Germany and Austria-Hungary.

So far as practicable, companies and other units will be made up of members of the same race. Officers of units, except field officers, will be appointed from the races composing the unit, as far as practicable, and will be selected after a course of training at the Central Officers' Training School, at Camp Lee, Va.

Men enlisted in the legion will be required to furnish proof of their loyalty to the United States, and of their desire to fight the empire of which they and their people have been unwilling subjects.

A countrywide recruiting campaign for the legion will be started soon by leaders of the Slavic races in America. The plan of voluntary enlistment at the regular army recruiting stations will be followed, except that no recruiting will be done in the mining districts.

The number of available Czechoslovaks probably will not exceed 5,000, it is said, since most of these men had taken out naturalization papers shortly after arriving in this country and were cared for in the draft, while another large group enlisted immediately after the United States entered the war. There will be many thousands of the other nationalities.

Formation of the Slavic Legion will be hailed with joy by the Slavs of military age. Complaint has been made by Slavs at cantonments that they were the victims of unofficial suspicion because they or their parents were born in Austria-Hungary, and that this suspicion resulted in the Slavs being listed as casuals and assigned to cleaning camp and other menial tasks.

The campaign for recruits for the Czechoslovak Army in France, which has been going on for some time, will be continued, though it is expected that the majority of the candidates will prefer service with the American forces and thus provide for their dependents by means of allotments and insurance.

OPEN TRINITY TENT.

Pavilion in Historic Cemetery Erected for War Workers.

Among the historic graves in the cemetery of old Trinity Church, at the head of Wall Street, where Americans, British, and French lie buried side by side, a Red Cross tent has been erected, where knitting and the making of bandages and other supplies for the wounded will be carried on. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity Church, is interested in the work.

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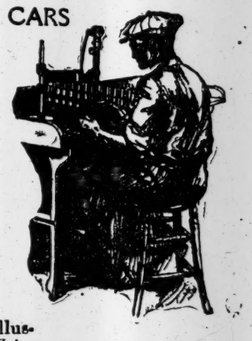
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MARSHAL HAIG'S TURN.

The offensive begun by Marshal HAIG in Picardy with the Fourth British Army and the First French Army, which together have a strength of about 250,000 men, must be associated, in considering what it means, with Marshal FOCH's victory in the Soissons-Rheims salient and the position of his line on the Vesle. The British and French attacked yesterday on a front of twenty miles, extending from Morlancourt, five miles below Albert, south to Montdidier. A swift and damaging advance on this front, combined with a further success by General MANGIN between the Vesle and the Aisne, would inevitably cause the retirement of the German line between Montdidier and Soissons, which the enemy failed in a disastrous thrust to extend to Compiègne. The new offensive is obviously not an isolated movement undertaken to make the enemy keep his distance from Amiens. It is a major operation.

All successful offensives in this war have been a surprise to the enemy when they were launched, and it has been impossible to check them for from four to six days. Marshal HAIG's concentrations were made under cover of night, and the Germans were reeling from the shock of the first assault before they realized what had happened. Apparently the Allies assembled more tanks than had ever been seen on a battlefield, with the result that the enemy's formations lost touch, and the British seized the opportunity to employ cavalry. The country is fairly open.

The furthest British advance, which was unusually rapid, carried the line beyond Harbonnières, a distance of seven and a half miles. At this point the British were in striking distance of the railway junction of Chaulnes, which must be one of their objectives. Péronne, in the valley of the Somme and ten miles northeast of Chaulnes, is plainly another objective. According to a statement made by Mr. BONAR LAW in the House of Commons yesterday afternoon, 7,000 prisoners and 100 guns were taken, a total that undoubtedly will be swelled by later reports. The advance of the Fourth British Army seems to have been pushed further than that of the First French Army on the southern part of the line, which the report that "enemy resistance was bitter about Moreuil and Morizel" explains. Moreuil was the key to the enemy's position on the French front.

The German General Staff will now have to choose between reinforcing the front attacked by Marshal HAIG or the German Crown Prince's line between the Vesle and the Aisne. The decision will have its risks, for Marshal FOCH has been receiving British as well as American reinforcements, not to speak of French increments. He is now stronger than the enemy, and he will not relinquish the initiative he has seized. Speculations about Marshal FOCH's objectives would be idle at this stage of operations. It is unlikely that he has an ultimate goal at present. Like LUDENDORFF, his constant purpose is to demoralize and destroy the enemy, and he cannot see far beyond the day's successes.

AMERICANISM IN MISSOURI.

Missouri, the Democratic Party, and the country are to be congratulated upon the victory, in the Democratic primaries, of Mr. JOSEPH W. FOLK, candidate for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator over Mr. XENOPHON P. WILFLEY, the temporary successor, by appointment, of WILLIAM J. STONE.

Mr. WILFLEY is an amiable citizen whose reputation at the time of his appointment was severely local. Twenty-one days before the declaration of war with Germany, he was one of the signers, among whom well-known St. Louis Germans were conspicuous, of a telegram asking the President to keep us out of the war, asserting that "the aggressions of Germany and England against the law of nations differ only in method," and that Germany deserved "American sympathy and forbearance." Mr. WILFLEY has made various and conflicting statements as to that telegram. It remains in judgment against him. It shows what his position was, right on the eve of war, after BERNSTORFF had been sent home, when Germany was sinking our ships and, in act if not in form, was engaged in war against the United States.

The Democratic voters of Missouri, by a plurality of 35,000 or more, have said that the successor of WILLIAM J. STONE shall be a 100 per cent. American with a consistent record of loyalty; that the State shall have a Senator worthy of her sons in the war.

Mr. FOLK is a lawyer of ability and distinction, who has held important legal posts at Washington and was Governor of Missouri for four years. He has long had a national reputation. He acquired it by his prosecution of official corruption in St. Louis. If some of his policies of innovation or reform are of doubtful value, none the less he has public respect for his attachment to honest government. He is fit to be Senator.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE'S BIT.

The part played by the British land forces in the war should be well understood by this time. It is a record of amazing energy, and reflects imperishable honor upon the empire. In his speech in the House of Commons on Tuesday afternoon Premier LLOYD GEORGE supplied information that was lacking, as, for instance, the fact that during the German offensive which began on March 21 reinforcements amounting to 355,000 men were dispatched across the Channel in one month. Included were youths of eighteen and a half who had had five or six months' training. "No veterans," said the Premier, "ever fought with greater courage and greater splendor than these lads to help hurl back the legions that had fought to destroy the British Army." Mr. LLOYD GEORGE also said that India's contribution had been 1,250,000. To it will be added 500,000 more, according to a late report. For the army and navy "Great Britain alone," according to the Premier, has raised 6,250,000 men, most of them, in fact nearly all of them, by voluntary recruiting, "an unexampled feat in the history of any country." There can be no excuse for belittling or misrepresenting the British Empire's contribution of combatants and auxiliaries to the cause of the Western Allies. Only malice will attempt it.

But, in spite of all that Great Britain could do to aid France in her extremity, it was not enough. Mr. LLOYD GEORGE said that "soon after the blow on March 21" (the launching of the great German offensive) an appeal was made to President WILSON to hurry men over, "even if they were not formed into divisions, so that they could be brigaded in British and French formations." Mr. WILSON instantly cabled back, saying in effect: "Help us with ships and you shall have the men." Sir JOSEPH MACLAY five days ago described the "transport miracle."

Mr. WILSON sent the men over so fast that today the American contribution in France is 1,300,000. With American troops in the line Marshal (then General) FOCH flattened out the Rheims-Soissons salient, taking 35,000 prisoners and almost 1,000 guns. We now know that if British and American reinforcements had not been thrown into the line the Germans would have won their great offensive. There can be no other conclusion from the facts.

The part of the British Navy in the war had been recognized in a general way before Mr. LLOYD GEORGE spoke. Naval men on both sides of the Atlantic, the professional men, the experts, needed no enlightenment, but the "man in the street" in America had only a nebulous conception of the British achievement at sea. In saying that "when the war started, the British Navy had a tonnage of 2,500,000, and it now has 8,000,000, including the auxiliary fleet," the Premier did not mean that the fighting fleet had been doubled or trebled. The auxiliary fleet, including the submarine patrol, is very large. At the same time, it must not be assumed that Great Britain has failed to make additions to her fighting fleet. When the true story is told, it will astound the world.

Unless British Admirals have lost their skill and British seamen their traditional valor, the German Grand Fleet would have, were it to come out, only a forlorn hope of defeating the expanded British Navy alone. With the addition of America's powerful dreadnoughts now in British waters, the Allies are invincible under conditions the most propitious for Germany; in short, it is not conceivable that the Allies could be taken by surprise, suffer even a minor reverse, or lose ships without inflicting far greater losses. The Premier drew a graphic picture of the multifarious and never-ceasing work of the navy "on a vast wilderness of sea over hundreds of thousands of square miles." Four years of vigilance and duty: "No darkness arrests it. No weather and no Winter stops it. The navy never goes into Winter quarters."

Germany, as Mr. LLOYD GEORGE said, cannot possibly triumph. Success on land would be abortive, since failure on the sea is inescapable. The allied navies have a strangle-hold on Germany that she can never tear from her throat. Mr. LLOYD GEORGE does not boast nor exaggerate when he says that "in the main this deciding struggle is carried on by the British Navy." That is what our own MAHAN would say, if he were alive today.

ACCORDING TO DELBRUECK.

The German intelligence service, which lately complained that American prisoners taken expressed hopelessly different views as to why America is in the war, has an opportunity to do a great service to the cause of truth. Let them start schools for the re-education of these prisoners, teaching them in the Prussian way of whose excellences we have heard so much; and let the course on America's war aims be directed by Professor HANS DELBRUECK.

This distinguished historian, in the August issue of his Preussische Jahrbücher, complains that the German people are being "led by the nose" by a lying press. They are being told that we went to war to save our investments, or to get an excuse for arming against Japan, or because blood is thicker than water; all of which theories the professor pronounces false. Perhaps he doesn't know that in denying the first one he is disputing some of the most distinguished of America's Bolsheviki.

Why, then, did we enter the war? "America is far on the road toward agreement in principle with us," he says; she is, in fact, virtually agreed with Germany on one of the most important issues of the war, the freedom of the seas. This explains all; America declared war on Germany in order to break British naval power. An illuminating interpretation, coming from the same DELBRUECK who in 1911 said that the movement in this country in favor of arbitration treaties was designed merely to deceive Europe while we proceeded to the conquest of Mexico.

Now it would be unkind to dwell too much on this, or to exclude consideration of other portions of the article. DELBRUECK has long been an advocate of peace by negotiation, and while he thinks, or professes to think, that the attitude of the European allies is in the way of the opening of peace parleys now, he asks also: "Is not our own policy somewhat at fault for the fact that we cannot get together to talk about peace?"

Coming from a man of DELBRUECK's position, from the cousin of a Prussian Minister and the former tutor of a Prussian prince, from a professor at Berlin, this statement unquestionably means a good deal more than it says. He has advocated a kind of league of nations; when the other peoples see, he argues, that Germany is willing to sit down with them instead of standing over them, there will be no such fear of Germany as prompted this present war.

In other words, DELBRUECK is doing pretty well for a Prussian of his class. But how far he is from realizing what the enemies of Germany really feel may be judged from his observation that America and Germany are well on the way to agreement in principle. He thinks that a peace more or less without annexations and indemnities, a world tribunal dependent for German adhesion only on Germany's word, would meet all the requirements of the most exacting. The distinguished professor might acquire some additional and instructive information from the writings of those amateur historians, LICHNOWSKY and MUEHLON.

A POLICY OF DIVISION.

In his reply to Mr. WILSON'S appeal to him to vote for the Federal woman suffrage amendment, Senator BAIRD of New Jersey points to the anti-suffragist majority of 50,000 in that State, says he gets as many petitions against suffrage as for it, promises to support the President in measures affecting the conduct of the war, but declines to regard woman suffrage as one of those measures. "Would it not be better," he says, "to leave the settlement of this extraneous question to calm and clear minds, when the war is over? May it not be disposed of with better judgment then than now, when we are engaged in the tremendous task of raising armies of millions of men?" It is a disputed question whether woman suffrage should come from the several States or by Federal amendment. Why not defer the settlement of it "until after we have freed the world of the terror of the Hun"?

In haste, as a matter of political strategy, only in the smallest degree upon consideration of the merits, this matter of controversy and division is to be forced upon the country. However languid the interest in it may be at present, Mr. BAIRD may be sure, and he would have made his letter a good deal stronger by insisting upon this point, that to the South the actual submission of this amendment will be a grave political and social danger. In every great State of the North it will be a cause of scission where there should be union of thought, purpose, and effort on the sole and cardinal business of beating Germany.

Distraction and division in place of concentration and concord: that is the fruit most to be feared of this untimely and unnecessary agitation.

NORWAY AND THE GERMAN BOYCOTT.

When the dreadful story of German cruelty told by the only survivor of the Norwegian bark Eglinton's crew was brought to an American port by a British steamship a few days ago a part of the published report was as follows:

> The steamship officers said the Germans would have a bitter reckoning to face after the war with the Norwegians for the inhuman manner in which they have sunk Norwegian ships and murdered unfortunate crews in the North Sea.

So far as we can learn, however, there are no indications of a movement in Norway for a bitter reckoning. At the end of July the number of Norwegian ships sunk during the war had risen to 856, and with these vessels 1,802 lives had been lost. Many of the victims had been killed in lifeboats by gunfire from submarines. But Norway's organized seamen, although invited, have not consented to support the British and French sailors' boycott, the term of which has been prolonged for nearly seven years after the war. And Norwegian ship owners, their journals say, are chartering vessels to Germans for terms of four years following a peace settlement. There should be such a reckoning as the great loss of lives and property suggests. Germany should be required to pay for the ships she has destroyed and the men her submarine pirates have murdered. But neither sailors nor ship owners seem inclined to insist upon punishment and reparation.

FEDERAL TAXATION OF LOCAL SECURITIES.

The proposal to levy a Federal tax on the income from State, county, and city securities should be considered as the first gun in the fourth Liberty Loan campaign and as part of the pending revenue law. It is obvious how it widens the basis of taxation and what assistance it gives to Secretary MCADOO'S declared intention not to increase the rate of interest above 4¼ per cent. on Liberty bonds. The forty-eight States have a net debt of $501,943,386. Cities of population of more than 30,000 have net debts of $2,587,082,507. The addition to the base of taxation much exceeds this three billions and is so much needed that only for very good reasons should their present position of exemption from the tax on income be retained. If their income is made taxable, immediate preference is given to the outstanding Liberty issues as well as to the forthcoming issue. How much need there is of such preference is clear from the discount on the existing issues, and the doubt expressed in many quarters whether it would be possible to issue other billions when takers of present issues, at current prices, have lost in their principal the equivalent of several years' taxes. Exemption is dearly bought at such a cost.

No doubt there will be objection on the part of holders of such securities, and perhaps from the political subdivisions which have considered themselves and their securities exempt from Federal levy. But it will be difficult to maintain such objections against the manifest equities and necessities of the case. Before there was a Federal income tax all securities were on an equality in the markets. To tax the local securities now would be merely to restore the old equality for all but the Federal securities. That is the only way in which the Federal securities can obtain the preference in the appeal to investors which they need, if they are to be sold in preference to the local securities. It is to the universal interest that the Federal securities should have such a preference, whereas it is only to local interest that the local securities should share the Federal privileges. War securities are the premier securities, and the local securities are not war securities in any sense. It is contrary to the interest of the Federal securities and their 17,000,000 owners that the local securities should compete on terms of equality in the appeal to investors.

When the Liberty bonds are being issued other issues are discouraged, and without reference to the tax question. If now the Federal income tax is collected from the local securities there will be further obstacles to their excessive issues. That their issues already are excessive, apart from the tax question, is clear from the recent official statement that in 129 cities out of 219 of over 30,000 population the excess of expenditures over income was $69,461,352. Of the forty-eight States, twenty spent $20,910,984 more than they collected. Their access to the investment market has been too easy for their own good, and it would be well to reduce it on considerations of prudence alone. The debt of New York is 38 per cent. of all State debts. The debt of this city is over three-fifths of the debt of 219 cities. This unenviable precedence of this State and city makes it all the more desirable that we should set an example of compliance rather than of protest against the preference of Federal issues. If New York sets the example, the protest of others would be weak indeed.

If it were proposed to levy a specific tax on local securities, the objection would be more reasonable, but this is a general tax on all income. Reasons are more necessary for the exceptions than for the rule. A Federal tax is the same for all, and none can complain of the general burden. When Federal issues are themselves taxed for surtaxes, it is reasonable that local securities should be taxed for the normal income tax. The proposal relates only to later issues, but there is no apparent reason why it should not relate to outstanding issues. The exemption from the Federal income tax excludes securities from inclusion in "invested capital" for purposes of the excess tax. The payment of the tax would allow the securities to be included among "invested capital," and business men would appreciate the privilege.

The law against the Federal taxation of local securities before the Sixteenth Amendment to the Constitution was ratified is not applicable to the present situation. The words "from whatever source derived" include income from all sources. The States are represented in Congress both according to States and population, and they are precluded from now setting up that their interests were not protected when the amendment was adopted. In no other way can these minor instrumentalities of government contribute, as such, their mites to the smashing of Kaiserism.

OUTINGS FOR THE CHILDREN.

For almost a half century, the Children's Aid Society of New York has been the good Samaritan to the poor of the congested tenement districts. When the weather is hottest and the humidity highest, the society alleviates suffering in these districts by sending away to its various Summer homes tired mothers with their ailing children, who, because of high prices, have been compelled to subsist upon a diet that was not substantial and nutritious. Last year 1,586 children spent two weeks or more at the Children's Summer Home, Bath Beach, L. I., which accommodates 300 youngsters at one time; the Health Home, Coney Island, housing a like number, cared for 368 mothers and 1,145 children for 15,193 days, while 896 mothers and 3,159 children came to spend a day at a time. This year the society has decided to add one more cottage, making three in all, for the exclusive use of crippled children.

Pursestrings have been stretched almost to the limit by subscriptions to Liberty bonds, War Savings Stamps, the Red Cross, and other worthy causes. But it would be sad indeed if help were withheld from a cause as excellent as the one fostered by the Children's Aid Society. One thousand dollars will maintain for the season a cottage where crippled children may have professional attention in fresh sea breezes, while $6 will send a crippled child to the country for two weeks. But any donation, however small, will help some child or mother to breathe for a while the seashore or country air. Contributions should be sent to EDWIN G. MERRILL, Treasurer, or C. L. BRACE, Secretary, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Welcome Change of Weather.

It was largely by contrast with the day before that yesterday seemed such a pleasing specimen of Summer weather, for all of us would have called it an uncomfortably hot day had it come after a really cool week, instead of after one of more than tropic warmth. Absolutely as well as relatively, however, the change was very much for the better from the standpoint of human sensations, for with low humidity and a breeze we can get along easily and happily enough when the temperature of the air is below blood heat, even though it be only a little below it, but when we have to struggle with an environing heat higher than the point marked in red on the clinical thermometers we are in serious trouble unless the atmospheric conditions favor rapid evaporation from the surface of the body.

As usual, the change was marked by a thunderstorm, and, as usual, people who are fussy about accuracy of statement had to be pained again as they read and heard the familiar assertion that the thunderstorm had cooled the air. In reality, the cooling of the air was, as always, the cause of the thunderstorm, not the thunderstorm the cause of the cooling, but that particular horse has so often and for so long been put before that particular wagon that it would be too much to expect a reversal of their positions at this late day. And even though thunderstorms do not cool the air, there is no doubt that the rain they bring cools street pavements and the exterior of buildings, and renders "latent" a large amount of heat that otherwise would have been "radiated" in active form to increase human discomfort.

The inhabitants of cities far to the south of us, and even visitors from the West Indies, say, truly enough, that we have hotter and more trying weather than they do; what they forget is that our "hot spells," though of fierce ardor, are never long, and between them come periods of relief that are lacking in the homes of those who criticise our weather.

Employment and Draft Exemption.

Some sympathy will be felt for, and is deserved by, the protest coming from a correspondent of THE TIMES against the use of the words "exempt from draft" in either seeking or offering employment. This phrase, so used, does, indeed, create a discrimination that is unpleasant and even obnoxious in its implications, and it is therefore reprehensible.

The fact that a man is of the age and of the physical condition that make him fit for the very highest service a citizen can render to his country certainly should not count against him in any way in the time preceding his departure for the front, whether as a volunteer or a drafted man. Still less should it count in favor of a man that he cannot be called away from his work as a civilian to do a vastly more important work for all his fellow-countrymen and for those who are united with them in fighting for the best of good causes.

That there are industrial and commercial advantages for the employer in having at least the majority of his force men not subject to military summons is obvious, but they are advantages which he, as a patriot, must forego, and will, at a time like this. It is as unbecoming, too, for a man to exploit, to try to capitalize, his incapacity for military service, as it is for the employer in any way to penalize capacity for it. Both the seeker for work and the seeker for workers should avoid even the appearance of putting the man exempt from draft above the man who is not.

As a matter of cold fact, in some ways and for certain purposes, the exempt man is preferable to the other, but they are ways and purposes that nobody of sensitiveness or right feeling would think of emphasizing. Adjustment in the business world to war conditions must be made. It can be made, however, without offending the proprieties as do the explicit claims to which our correspondent objected. We have, fortunately, a draft that is selective—a draft that gives due consideration to individual circumstances, on the one hand, and to the needs of essential trades and industries, on the other.

He Praised, but He Did Not Flatter.

French tactfulness and good taste could hardly be better illustrated than were both of those admirable qualities in the letter of thanks and appreciation addressed by General MANGIN to the American troops who took part in the second battle of the Marne. In what he wrote there is not one word of fulsome or exaggerated praise. He wrote as a soldier to soldiers, and while the tribute given was ardent and eloquent, it contained no invidious contrast with the other men who in that battle, as in so many others, have done all that men could do.

General MANGIN thought it enough to tell the Americans that they were as good as the best, and it was enough. He enumerated their achievements as well as their qualities and declared them worthy comrades in arms. That he mentioned "enormous booty" as among the products of their valor and energy seems to have given something of a chill to certain delicate critics on this side of the war, but "booty" means one thing in the vocabulary of the Allies and quite another in that of the Germans.

When the Americans have been looters even once—not a thousand times, as the Germans of all ranks have been—it will be time to find fault with them. Their "booty" has been distinctly and wholly the legitimate spoils of war, and they can be as proud of it as General MANGIN said he was.

Critics of Congress.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a short speech made by me in the House of Representatives I referred to the fact that Charles Edward Russell, while on a speaking tour in the employ of the Government, denounced Congress in general and certain Congressmen in particular. My attention has been called to a letter recently published in your paper through which he seeks to create an impression that I contended that criticism of Congressmen was in itself improper.

Some one has said that the meanest lie is a half truth. Mr. Russell will probably escape this sentiment, as he does not even tell half the truth. If any one will take the trouble to read my remarks he will find that I expressly conceded the right of criticism. As a private citizen it is Mr. Russell's privilege to abuse and misrepresent Congressmen if he is so disposed, and he apparently is. I do not object to this, nor see any reason to concern myself about it. What I objected to was his being paid by the Government for such effusions. The impropriety of one branch of the Government hiring some one to denounce members of another branch, (and not an inferior branch either,) never seems to have occurred to Mr. Russell. For this intellectual vacuity one should not find fault with Mr. Russell, but rather sympathize with him in his affliction.

If, however, it were conceded that it was necessary that some one should be engaged by the Government and sent out to berate Congress, I would still object to Mr. Russell going at the Government's expense, on the ground that a better job could be obtained for nothing.

WM. R. GREEN.
Washington, Aug. 7, 1918.

Against the Davidson Statue.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me a few lines to enter a protest against Jo Davidson's "France Aroused," photographed in Everybody's Magazine for August. The bronze statue is to be sent to the French people and placed at Senlis, on the battlefield of the Marne. This sculptor enjoys a well-merited reputation in the field of art. It is therefore all the more inconceivable that he should represent this wonderful French nation as a woman who is screaming to the world in her rage and despair.

History will never accept this conception of a people who have thrilled the hearts of the world at large with their magnificent calmness, nobility, patience, and sublime heroism.

A LOVER OF JUSTICE.
New York, Aug. 7, 1918.

The Suffrage Disorders.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"The world will indeed look with amazement upon the spectacle," as Miss Paul said—not of the arrest of the suffragists, but that they should choose this time for their attack upon the President. Have these women nothing more serious to do now than to annoy and molest the head of the nation, the nation of which "they are ashamed"? Those of us who can find better things to do are ashamed of them. Let them learn a lesson from the English suffragists.

MARION DELCOMYN.
New York, Aug. 7, 1918.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The shocking, selfish lawlessness of the suffrage women in Washington inciting to riot and disorder at this critical time calls for drastic regulation and punishment—their arrest on misdemeanor charges simply means more "spotlight" and notoriety for these neurasthenic women.

S. J. DAYTON.
Trenton, N. J., Aug. 7, 1918.

THE WOMAN.

Don't you want me, Uncle Sam?
I'm a fighter, too!
Doesn't seem, here where I am,
That there's much to do.

I can load and fire a gun,
Yes, and I can hit!
Done it lots of times for fun.
"Scared"? No, not a bit!

Yes, I've stood by many beds
Where the ill have lain.
Bandaged feet and hands and heads,
Heard no one complain.

Wounds from bayonet or shell,
Famine, fire or flood—
No, I have no fear of hell
And no fear of blood!

Don't you need me, Uncle Sam?
Seems to me you do!
Staying here just where I am
Will not help you through!

Better draft me into line;
"Woman"? S'pose I am?
Isn't this old country *Mine*?
Think twice, Uncle Sam!

LURANA SHELDON.

SUFFRAGE SENATORS REBEL.

May Vote Against Amendment if Women Continue Demonstrations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The suffragist demonstration last Tuesday in Lafayette Park, just opposite the White House, which resulted in the arrest of forty-eight women, was the subject of sharp criticism today in the Senate. Senator McKELLAR of Tennessee deplored the demonstration. Senator Thomas of Colorado, a suffrage supporter, said: "If this keeps up some of us who are in favor of the suffrage amendment may reconsider our decision."

Another suffrage advocate, Senator Smoot of Utah, said the newspapers should not give the militant suffragists any advertising, should not mention their demonstrations.

Senator Reed of Missouri, anti-suffrage man, said: "The suffragette seems to have a right today to walk into a Senator's office and demand three seconds, even if he is talking to a Cabinet officer, and then remain three hours. During that time you are called a brute, a back number, a fossil, and a relic of the stone age, and you are expected to smile and give thanks. If the critic was a man you would walk him to the window and show him how long a drop it is to the pavement."

Protesting against what they call the unwarranted arrest of the woman suffragists in Washington, representatives of the National Woman's Party yesterday cited the words of Miss Alice Paul, Chairman of the party, in the call for the meeting. She wrote:

"The present demand of women that President Wilson take effective action is based on the fact that he has proved his power to secure the legislation he desired and on the fact that nothing but his insistence can win this victory for American democracy."

The party holds that the meeting was intended in no way to annoy the President, but was to be an appeal to him to force the "group of willful men" who are blocking the vote to help pass the woman suffrage amendment.

Judge Ben Lindsey, who witnessed the arrests, says he has no sympathy with any move to annoy the President, and he assured himself that that was not the purpose of the meeting; that it was merely a protest against the action of the Senate in delaying the suffrage amendment. He continues:

"I most heartily approve of the protest against the action of the Senate, and from what I saw and heard of the meeting the authorities who were responsible for the arrest of the women ought to be indicted for aiding German propaganda against our country. From my experience in Europe in fighting German propaganda I know how it will be used against us who are fighting for democracy to have a lot of women peacefully assembling to hold a meeting in a public park to protest against the action of the Senate thrown into jail in this land of democracy which is fighting a war for democracy."

WOMAN SEEKS NOMINATION.

Mrs. Mitchell Outlines Her Plans in the Primary Campaign.

Mrs. Betty Wakeman Mitchell of Hudson Falls, N. Y., wife of Commander Willis G. Mitchell, Fleet Engineer of the United States Navy, at the State Woman Suffrage Headquarters yesterday, told of her political aspirations, and the fight she is to make to be elected to the Assembly from Washington County on the Republican ticket.

"The women were all strongly in favor of Charles O. Pratt," said Mrs. Mitchell, "but when it was found that he was not to be permitted to run, I said I would run myself. I thought I couldn't at first, with my children, my war work, and the Red Cross. My husband is strongly in favor of my candidacy. He says that it is the best kind of war work to uphold home conditions, for it is impossible to do anything with the men and keep up their morale if affairs at home are not going smoothly.

"There should be women in the Assembly to look after the laws for the women and children. I oppose Eugene R. Norton—but I shall not say anything about him, for I have decided I shall not make any statements against my opponent, though when I am campaigning I shall try not to be too modest about myself. Every member of the County Committee is for Norton. The factory workers who know my stand on the labor laws and the farmers will be for me.

"I had to get 396 names before I could get my petition filed, and I had three days to get them in. The Republicans of the organization said I could not get twenty. I got 701.

"My fight will be in the primary election Sept. 3. There are about 9,000 women in the county, and 5,000 are Republicans. There are 10,000 men, and 7,000 Republicans. I shall tell the women to come out and vote for the best candidate. My father was a strong Republican, and worked hard in all campaigns. I love to fight, and so I think I am going to have a beautiful time. One of the farmers who wanted to circulate my petition said that there were 'three men and a woman running, and the best man was the woman.'"

Mrs. Mitchell is a little woman with three children, aged, respectively, 2, 4, and 6. She is the daughter of Abram Wakeman, Secretary of the Lower Wall Street Business Man's Association. She was Chairman of the Rural Problems Committee of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, Assembly District leader, and member of different committees. She was one of the members of the organization cited as a good mother and suffragist, too.

NEW THRIFT STAMP DRIVE.

Pioneer Division Prepares to Dispose of $25,000,000 Worth.

The drive of the 151 commercial, industrial, and professional organizations of the War Savings Committee of New York, known as the Pioneer Division, was inaugurated last night at a dinner given by Frederic W. Allen, State Director, at the Yale Club. About 125 of the trade Chairmen were present, and it was announced that each trade would be asked to underwrite a certain quota of War Savings Stamps that it would buy outright. While no figure was named, as the quota will not be known for a few days, it was unofficially said that the trade organizations would be asked to take about $25,000,000 worth of stamps.

The week of Aug. 22 to 29 will be known as "Salesmen's Week", and every merchant and trade and professional organization will send out its salesmen and employes to sell stamps. A considerable part of the work is expected to fall on the shoulders of the 20,000 members of the National Council of Traveling Salesmen.

The trades were organized by W. Ward Smith, Vice Chairman of the Pioneer Division, who also had charge of the dinner arrangements. The speakers were Pierre Jay, Job Hedges, the Rev. Thomas Travis, back from three years with the allied troops; Joe Mitchell Chapelle, also recently returned from France, and S. L. Bernstein, representing the travelling salesmen.

LEWIS MAKES NEW ATTACK ON WHITMAN

Assails the Governor for His Attitude in Regard to Heacock's Candidacy.

TAKES UP SUBWAY MATTERS

Gives Advice to Kracke and Talks of District Leaders in the Service Board's Transit Bureau.

Governor Whitman was accused yesterday of attempting to carry water on both shoulders by his opponent for the Republican nomination for Governor, Attorney General Merton E. Lewis, in a statement the latter made public at his campaign headquarters in the Murray Hill Hotel last night.

Mr. Lewis took for his text comment made by Governor Whitman when told on Wednesday that ex-State Senator Seth G. Heacock had gone into the primaries as a candidate for the nomination for Lieutenant Governor in opposition to Lieut. Gov. Edward Schoeneck. All the Governor would say, when told Mr. Heacock would be a candidate, was: "Both Heacock and Schoeneck have declared for me."

"This is the thought, 'They have declared for me,' said Mr. Lewis. "That is all the Governor cares about the matter. No question of gratitude for loyal support on the part of the Lieutenant Governor during the last four years enters into the matter. 'The Lieutenant Governor has declared for me.' No question about the former Senator butting in and attempting to smash the Governor's slate. That makes no difference. He has 'declared for me.'

"Neither is there any question about what is best for the party. The Governor is the party, and what is 'best for me' must be best for the party. This clearly is the Governor's view. What the people of Syracuse and Onondaga County may think about the matter remains to be seen. It may be that the Lieutenant Governor's friends may feel that reciprocity is to be expected. They may think that the Governor should declare for the Lieutenant Governor and order the former Senator out of the race. Such an order doubtless would abrogate any agreement that may have been made between the Governor's managers and former Senator Heacock, but four years of loyal support from the Lieutenant Governor may be thought to be sufficient to compel the Governor to overrule his campaign managers.

"The Governor has long had a reputation for ability to play the good Lord and the good devil. It looks to me as though his capacity in this direction will be tested in this campaign. Heacock may insist upon the support of the Governor's jobholders' organization.

"Interesting developments are more than likely within the next few days. So far as I am concerned, I am an impartial onlooker."

The mixed-up subway situation and the defense made by Public Service Commissioner F. J. H. Kracke in reply to an attack on Attorney General Lewis on Wednesday gave the latter, who gained considerable familiarity with Public Service Commission matters as counsel for the Thompson Committee which investigated and forced a partial reorganization of the two commissions, occasion to return to his attack last night.

In a statement Mr. Lewis said:

"Commissioner Kracke, who assures a deeply interested public that he is spending all his time in the solution of the great transit problems of New York City, voluntarily takes upon himself by reason of his assurances, his full share of the responsibility for the complete failure of the shuttle system which broke down at the time it was put into operation, and has since been in a state of innocuous desuetude.

"It may be a bit surprising to Commissioner Kracke that this system should have broken down, and hard to understand. The Public Service Commission has for some time had as the Chief of the Transit Bureau Frank K. Bowers, a district leader of the Thirtieth Manhattan District. Mr. Bowers was doubtless regarded as entirely competent for the important and highly technical work of this position because of the fact that he made a very remarkable, although unsuccessful, attempt to defeat Alfred E. Smith for Sheriff when Mr. Smith was elected to that office.

"Prior to his assumption of the position of Chief of the Transit Bureau he had held various lucrative political positions. No one of them, so far as the public knows, had any relation to transportation problems, but as district leader he was a valuable man, and as such was regarded by the Public Service Commission as competent for the position of Chief of his bureau.

"Perhaps the Commissioner may feel like shifting the responsibility for the failure of the shuttle system to Mr. Bowers. Possibly, too, the chief assistant of the Chief of the Transit Bureau, former Jail Warden Wright of Greenpoint, may be called upon to assume some share of the responsibility for the deplorable conditions that prevail between Grand Central Station and Times Square. Mr. Wright's experience as Jail Warden, coupled with his experience as the leader of the Greenpoint district, should have qualified him to discover the defects in the shuttle plans. Clearly, it is up to Commissioner Kracke to shift the responsibility from himself to one or the other of these technical experts and faithful district leaders, and relieve himself as far as possible from the censure which is now directed upon him."

GOV. EDGE FILES PETITION.

Puts Americanism Before Party and Attacks Record's Stand.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 8.—Governor Walter E. Edge today filed his petition as a candidate for the Republican nomination for United States Senator with Secretary of State Martin. The petition contains 37,452 signatures from all parts of the State. Camden County has 6,000 names, the highest number. Essex is a close second. With the petition the Governor filed the following designation, which will appear on the ticket after his name: "Republican—Americanism before party."

The Governor also issued a statement in which he said:

"I should like to take the opportunity to express publicly my appreciation of the reception accorded my platform. With two or three thoroughly understood and discounted exceptions, practically every newspaper in the State has commented in a friendly and complimentary manner. I will adhere to the policy I have so many times expressed, that I shall not make any campaign tour before the primaries. Mr. Record is making a speech for me nightly. The more he advertises that I am diametrically opposed to his idea of settling, in advance of the evidence, highly involved national and international questions affecting the happiness and prosperity of all classes of citizens, the more pleased I shall be. Mr. Record already has arrived at a solution of all the troubles of the civilized world. I haven't. I frankly propose to study the problems and take advantage of the great opportunity offered by the country's present unusual experiments, just as I believe any other sincere public man should do.

"I repeat, therefore, that for any man to stand up today and arbitrarily decide the future of such problems as Government ownership, permanent taxation policies and the like, is to prove that he is utterly incompetent to assume the responsibilities of business government in reconstruction times, and you can't make that too strong. Just so long as Mr. Record advises the public to the contrary I consider it unnecessary to say more on this subject."

HOW OUR RED CROSS HAS AIDED ITALY

Its Great Relief Work Started at the Moment of Collapse of Isonzo Front.

GREAT MULTITUDE FED

318,000 Families in 2,000 Localities Helped with Money in Three Weeks.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Aug. 8.—Ten months ago Italy sent forth her S O S call. The bulwark against which for twenty-nine months the enemy flood beat in vain suddenly, unexpectedly, and almost mysteriously had given way. The floodgates were treacherously opened and the enemy tide was rushing through. It was the first time that the solidarity on the allied front was put to the supreme test.

France and England poured their troops into Italy. America's striking arm was not yet long enough to reach to the Piave. It is gratifying and significant that America first appeared to Italy, as to France and Belgium, as the healer and consoler before undertaking to be the avenger. Figures showing the actual extent of American relief are interesting, but it is impossible to convey by statistics the even more important results following the advent of the Americans in Red Cross uniform in Italy. These results are measured only by the present universal brotherhood and the sincere good-will for all Americans throughout Italy.

Chronologically the American Red Cross began work with the visit of the commission headed by George F. Baker, Jr., in the Summer of 1917, who recommended a permanent organization here; but the real work started at the most tragic moment, when the country was invaded by refugees, escaping from the Austrian occupation.

Local committees for relief did miracles, together with the courageous volunteers and the able Government and municipal authorities. It is a tribute to their work that the death roll was not large, and that disease and pestilence were kept away.

Under these terrible conditions, Ambassador Page asked Major Grayson M. P. Murphy to send aid quickly. Thus the emergency commission was dispatched to Italy, headed by Major Carey Taylor, assisted by Major Bernan I. Prentice, who expended 11,000,000 lire for immediate relief, besides buying quantities of supplies from France and America, placing orders for $3,000,000 of supplies in Italy and opening warehouses at central points, each with a distribution capacity of 55,000 tons.

Seven weeks later came the permanent commission, headed by Robert Perkins, its work growing in the six months following on an unprecedented scale. There are thirty kitchens, serving 131,000 people; forty-three workrooms, employing over 3,000 women, who are producing about 80,000 garments monthly; eighty-two nurseries, caring for over 13,000 children; nineteen health centres, containing 8,046 children; eighteen children's homes and Summer colonies where sickly children are restored to health and strength in the mountains or at the seaside, containing over 4,000 children, constantly shifting as each regains its health; twelve adult health centres, containing over 500 people, and fourteen workshops, employing about 400 people, who are making lace and shoes, and doing carpentering, &c.

There is another form of relief, and it consists of distribution of money gifts. This distribution in the month of April celebrated the anniversary of America's entrance into the war, and the gifts reached the exceptional sum of over 6,000,000 lire, granted especially to the needy families of soldiers, as material evidence that America was giving freely of her resources and was heart and soul in the struggle.

This distribution was made by representatives of the American Red Cross. Motoring day and night, they covered the whole of Italy in three weeks, visiting over 2,000 towns and villages, and aiding 318,000 families. No fewer than 2,500 of these families, especially deserving, receive monthly small donations.

All the work is conducted under the supervision of Americans, many being volunteers, working as they never worked before. Here, close to where men are giving their lives for the cause of the freedom of the world, comes the realization that every minute counts, that every second is precious, and that every effort contributes to final success.

RED CROSS TO AID SWISS.

Appropriates $125,000 to Combat Spanish Grip.

To combat the epidemic of Spanish grip which has assumed alarming proportions among the Swiss Army and the civilian population, the Government of Switzerland has found it necessary to erect many hospital and isolation camps. The strain upon its resources, owing to the many demands made upon it in connection with the war, has proved extremely great, therefore the American Red Cross has come to the rescue by appropriating from its war fund $125,000 for the erection of hospitals and the financing of other relief measures.

The seriousness of the situation has become known in this country through a cable report sent to the War Council by Carl P. Dennett, temporary head of the Red Cross Commission to Switzerland. The disease has spread rapidly among the Swiss people, and to avert a calamity quick action was necessary.

RED CROSS HOME SERVICE.

Volunteer Physicians Needed for Families of Soldiers.

Figures just compiled by the Red Cross indicate the New York and Bronx County Chapters cared for 10,330 families of American or allied soldiers, and that $15,329 was spent in assisting them through loans and grants. The Home Service Section also provided medical and nursing aid, obtained employment, and gave scholarships to boys and girls wishing to stay at school instead of going to work before completing their terms of study.

Of those families applying for assistance or advice 1,831 were new applicants. The money paid to those in need was in the form of weekly allowances to meet household expenses or for unexpected demands, such as sickness, or for aid pending the arrival of allotments from the Bureau of War Risk Insurance.

The task of giving medical assistance has grown to such an extent that some of the stations are hard pressed for physicians to do the work. Therefore a call has been issued for volunteers.

TEACH ENGLISH TO SOLDIERS

Y. M. C. A. Makes Plans for Development Battalions.

Plans for carrying on the "development battalions" of soldiers, who do not write or speak English, were announced yesterday by the Y. M. C. A., which the military authorities have placed in charge of the work. The "development battalions" will be detailed to the Y. M. C. A. for five hours each day for a period of four months, under the present plan, thus insuring a working knowledge of English to every American soldier. A part of the course will be devoted to physical training.

The "development battalions" will include English-speaking illiterates from various parts of the country, foreign illiterates who have deficient speaking knowledge of their own tongues and little or none of English, and the educated foreigners who have never learned our language. The teaching staff will be recruited from college professors and superintendents of grade and high schools, and will also include many regular Y. M. C. A. educational secretaries.

TELL OF TRANSPORT ATTACK

Members of Crew Say Six of Ten U-Boats Were Sunk.

A sensational story of an attack by ten German U-boats upon an American transport, in which six of the submarines were sunk, was told yesterday by members of the crew of the transport, who arrived at an Atlantic port. According to the seamen, the transport was attacked just after the ship had passed out of the danger zone.

The lookout on the transport discovered a periscope, it was said, and immediately after a torpedo was launched at the transport, but it went many feet wide of the mark. For several hours after the attack, which was repulsed with depth bombs, large quantities of oil were seen to rise to the surface. The transport immediately after the alarm was sounded put on more steam and proceeded on a zig-zag course.

WED TO LIEUT. S. W. ROYCE.

Miss Dorothy Linnard Marries Aviator in St. Thomas's Church.

The marriage of First Lieutenant S. W. Royce of Liberty, N. Y., Air Service, Military Aeronautics, stationed at Mineola, L. I., and Miss Dorothy Linnard, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Linnard of the Hotel Maryland, Huntington, and Green, Pasadena, Cal, took place at 5:30 yesterday afternoon in the chantry of St. Thomas's Church, their assistant rector officiating.

Miss Linnard's brother, Le Roy Linnard, gave her in marriage, and she was attended by Mrs. Donald Brown of California. Her grandmother, Mrs. B. B. Bennett of Hatboro, Penn., was among the relatives present.

Lieutenant Royce and his bride are on a motor honeymoon trip through New York State.

MISS TUCK WED IN EGYPT.

Judge's Daughter Married Lt. Col. J. D. Mills of British Army June 16.

The marriage is announced by letter from abroad, on June 16 at the British Consulate General, Alexandria, Egypt, and at All Saints' Church, Ramleh, of Lieut. Col. J. D. Mills, Yeomanry of Bisterne, Ringwood, Hampshire, and Taverham Hall, Norfolk, and Miss Carola Marshall Tuck, the only daughter of Judge Somerville Pinkney Tuck of the International Court of Appeals, and Mrs. Tuck, formerly of New York.

Judge Tuck, who was born in Maryland, married Miss Emily R. Snowden Marshall of Baltimore and practiced law in this city until President Cleveland nominated him and the Khedive appointed him, in 1894, Judge of the International Court of the First Instance at Mansourah, Egypt, to succeed Ernest H. Crosby. Later he was moved to Cairo, and in 1908 was promoted to his present position.

MISS LEXOW BETROTHED.

Late Senator's Daughter to Wed Corporal Call, Serving in France.

Mrs. Clarence Lexow of Nyack, N. Y., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Catherine Lexow, to Corporal Donald Marshall Call, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Payson Call of Larchmont Manor, N. Y. Miss Lexow is the daughter of the late Senator Clarence Lexow.

Mr. Call went to France a year ago on ambulance work as a member of the City Club unit, and has since joined the American tank service.

Barton-McAlpin Wedding Aug. 17.

The marriage of Miss Flora B. McAlpin to Lieutenant Charles Pierce Barton, jr., Ordnance Department, U. S. N. A., will take place on Saturday, Aug. 17, at noon, at the Easthampton, L. I., residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Lodowick McAlpin. A wedding breakfast will follow the ceremony for relatives and intimate friends.

Their engagement was announced last July. The McAlpin town house is at 9 East Ninetieth Street. Lieutenant Barton is the son of Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Barton of Louisville, Ky., and is stationed at Camp Hancock, Ga.

Wed to Major Wm. R. Woodward.

The marriage is announced of Miss Celeste Halsey Hunter and Major William Roscoe Woodward, which took place on Aug. 3 at the Church of the Transfiguration, the Rev. Dr. George C. Houghton officiating. Major Woodward recently returned from a year's active service in France, and is now detailed for instruction duty at Camp Jackson, S. C.

Gumbinner-Seldner.

Richard Gumbinner of New York and Miss Gladys Seldner, a daughter of Adolph Seldner of 10 Baldwin Place, Yonkers, were married yesterday at the bride's home by Rabbi Gabriel Schulman. Miss Hortense Seldner, a sister of the bride, was her maid of honor, and Adolph Schlesinger was the best man.

McCullough-Weldinger Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. George H. McCullough of Brunswick, Ga., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Maude Peyton McCullough, to Carl Richard Weldinger of this city and Englewood, N. J. Miss McCullough is the granddaughter of the late Brig. Gen. Hardy Smith of the Georgia Division of the Confederate Army. Mr. Weldinger was a member of the class of '15 at Columbia. He is connected with the United States Shipping Board, and is now stationed at Brunswick. No date has been set for the wedding.

ANOTHER SHIP SUNK OFF CAPE HATTERAS

American Steamer Merek Sent Down by U-Boat Which Destroyed Lightship.

VESSEL WAS NOT ARMED

Former Dutch Steamer Was Bound for Chile with Coal Cargo—All of the Crew Are Landed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Within less than twenty-four hours after the Diamond Shoal Lightship off Cape Hatteras, North Carolina, had been destroyed by shell fire, the small American unarmed steamer Merak was shelled, torpedoed, and sunk by a German submarine near the North Carolina coast on Tuesday afternoon. Announcement of the destruction of the ship, the third sent down in that vicinity since last Sunday, was made today by the Navy Department.

The Merak's crew of forty-three men got away in small boats and were landed safely, twenty-three at Norfolk and the remainder at Elizabeth City, N. C. Complete details of the sinking of the ship were lacking tonight.

Naval officials feel certain that the submarine which accounted for the Merak was the same that sank the tank steamer O. B. Jennings on Sunday off the Virginia Capes and the Diamond Shoal Lightship on Monday afternoon. In some quarters surprise was expressed that the submarine would have lingered near the spot where the lightship was sent down.

Secretary Daniels said today that he had nothing to add to his former opinion as to the operations of the raiders on this side of the Atlantic, that they are instructed to hinder commerce as much as possible without exposing themselves to danger. Mr. Daniels said other sinkings probably would follow.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., Aug. 8.—Twenty survivors of the crew of the Merak were landed here today. A patrol boat brought the men from the Kennykeet Coast Guard station after they had landed in their boats. The Captain and other members of the crew were landed last night at Norfolk.

According to the story told by members of the crew, forty warning shots were fired at the steamer before they took to the boats. The Merak sank ten minutes after she was abandoned.

The Merak, one of the former Dutch vessels which were taken over a few months ago by the Shipping Board, was on her way to Chile with a cargo of coal. She was a vessel of 3,224 gross tons.

SINK VESSELS OFF FRANCE.

The Berwind and the Lake Portage Destroyed by U-Boats.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—German submarines operating off the French coast on Aug. 3 sank the small American steamship Lake Portage and the British steamer Berwind. A belated official report, announced here today, told of the sinkings without details. The Lake Portage, of 1,988 gross tons, was built last year at Duluth, Minn.

The steamship Berwind, announced as having been sunk on Aug. 3 off the French coast, is the American steamship Berwind, not a British steamship, it was learned here today.

The Berwind, 2,580 tons, owned by the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company, and formerly engaged in the sugar carrying trade between Porto Rico and New York, was requisitioned by the Shipping Board last September and consigned to the use of the American Army in France. Since that time she has been plying between British and French ports. The vessel was built in 1893 at Sunderland, England, under the name of Boston City.

BRITISH TONNAGE NET LOSS 3,500,000

Was 18,500,000 at Start of War, Is 15,000,000 Now, House of Commons Is Told.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The British mercantile tonnage at the outbreak of the war amounted to 18,500,000 tons gross, and the figure at the present time is 15,000,000 tons gross, Sir Leo G. Chiozza Money, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Shipping, announced in the House of Commons today.

GAINING FAST ON U-BOATS.

Temps Shows Great Progress of Allies in Combating Them.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The French High Commission today received and made public a cablegram quoting from Le Temps of Paris the statement that the war at sea had been won.

"The fourth year of naval warfare," asserted the dispatch, "clearly ends with success. The war, as far as the marine is concerned, must be considered as won. The events which may still happen cannot modify the situation which has been created. The Temps discusses the situation as follows:

"'Submarines are still operating, but their ravages are gradually diminishing. The figures given below show the decrease of losses: Second quarter, 1917, 2,237,434 tons; third quarter, 1917, 1,494,373 tons; fourth quarter, 1917, 1,273,844 tons; first quarter, 1918, 1,142,916 tons; second quarter, 1918, 946,473 tons.

"'American troops, with their convoys, crossed the ocean, and their losses have been very insignificant. They amount to less even than a thousandth part of a million brought over. The United States and England have created new State shipbuilding yards and developed those that existed, and everywhere vessels are being constructed with speedy energy.

"'Naval construction far outstrips the destruction caused by submarines, and this advantage is being accentuated. Eric Geddes was able to tell the House of Commons that on June 30 the Allies and neutral countries were in just as good a position as regarded navigation as in the early part of January, 1918; that the gain of construction over destruction amounted to 100,000 tons a month, and that the figure was still on the increase.

"'The last figures indicate a radical change in the situation, for in the third quarter of 1917 the output of tonnage was less by more than 800,000 tons than the tonnage of vessels sunk. This difference was no more than 340,000 tons in the fourth quarter of 1917, and today the proportion is reversed, for the actual output exceeds by more than 300,000 tons a quarter the amount of tonnage sunk.

"'The question which was considered by a great many experts as incapable of solution a year ago has been now solved greatly to the advantage of the Allies, as much from the point of view of the American transports built as from the failure of the submarine warfare and the recovery of tonnage sunk.'"

AMERICAN TROOPS EARN DOUBLE LAURELS

Fight Magnificently, Although Only Partly Trained, Many of Them, and New to Ground.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—THE NEW YORK TIMES learns that there is the heartiest recognition of the splendid spirit shown by the American Generals in throwing without hesitation their troops into the battle of the Marne despite in some instances their lack of complete training. This action is reckoned as ranking with the patient foresight and determination of Marshal Foch and the courage of the French and British armies in withstanding earlier in the year the overwhelming odds and leading to the complete failure of the German offensive.

A number of American units were only partly trained and only recently off the tedious ocean voyage. They had had no time to shake down or to learn their new surroundings before they were hurled into the furnace. Yet they fought magnificently. The great credit they earned thereby must be shared by the army leaders who had the courage to submit them to this ordeal at the call for help from their allies.

ITALIAN ESTIMATE OF OUR MEN

"Finest Pursuers in the War," Says Correspondent of the Giornal.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Aug. 8.—"The Americans are the finest pursuers in this war," says the Giornale d'Italia's special correspondent on the western front. "They are young, robust, and alert, with a quick leg, long breath, and prodigious physical and mental celerity of movement."

Notwithstanding their inexperience, the "Sammies" set themselves with ardor and science to sweep up the Germans toward the Aisne. Their patrols for reconnoissance are most audacious in advancing in the open. Their individual formation is possible only for such soldiers of extraordinary initiative. Their officers are nothing short of prodigious, sometimes venturing alone on horseback into the enemy's lines, almost always returning with booty. These sporting boys are capable, if necessary, of advancing twenty miles daily.

KITCHIN SAYS HIS WAY WILL PREVAIL

Asserts Committee Will Follow Him Rather Than McAdoo on Taxation of Profits.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The Ways and Means Committee will follow his leadership rather than the wishes of Secretary McAdoo as to the section in the new Revenue bill dealing with war profits, Representative Kitchin, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, announced today.

Mr. McAdoo favors a flat 80 per cent. war profit tax with the alternative of imposing the present excess profit taxes of from 20 to 60 per cent.

"Except as to the rates on excess profits; I think the committee and myself are in accord with Mr. McAdoo," said Mr. Kitchin. He said a majority of the committee was convinced that the present excess profit tax rates, which Mr. McAdoo wishes to retain as an alternative along with a flat 80 per cent. war profit tax, were entirely too low, as certain big corporations would escape proper taxation and would not pay any more than in 1917.

Treasury officials say that a heavy excess profits tax coupled with an 80 per cent. war profit tax would injure small businesses. Mr. Kitchin and his followers insist that, to make the taxes equitable and catch all classes of corporations, the alternative excess profits tax should run from 30 to 80 per cent.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8. (Associated Press.)—A tax of 10 per cent. on amounts paid for leased telephone and telegraph wires, including press association and brokerage circuits; a horsepower tax on automobile owners, and a doubling of the tobacco taxes of the present law, instead of the higher range rates previously agreed to, were written into the $8,000,000,000 Revenue bill today by the House Ways and Means Committee.

Chairman Kitchin's résumé of today's committee work follows:

The committee agreed to put a tax of 3 per cent. on freight transportation within the United States originating in a foreign country, to apply on that part of the shipment within the United States.

We increased the tax on transportation of oil by pipe line from 5 to 6½ per cent.

A tax of 10 per cent on the amount paid for leased wires and talking circuits was agreed to. That included telephones. There is no tax now on these leased lines. I have no estimate of revenue from this source. The tax will be paid by the lessees.

On motion-picture films we agreed upon a new tax of 5 per cent. on the rentals received by the producer," said Mr. Kitchin. "The committee reconsidered the tobacco schedule and in substance agreed to double all the present law rates on cigars, cigarettes, and tobacco. Heretofore the committee tentatively proposed rates that in some cases trebled the present law rates. The committee now has agreed to double the rates and believes that it will obtain as much revenue thereby.

The committee reconsidered the tax on users of automobiles and levied a tax on the basis of horse power, as follows: 23 horse power or less, $10; 24 to 30 horse power, $20; 31 to 40 horse power, $30; more than 40 horse power, $50. This includes truck as well as passenger vehicles.

Mr. Kitchin said the committee had finally decided to allow payments income and excess profits taxes in three installments, with a discount of 1 1-9th per cent. if all the tax is paid when due.

President at the Theatre.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—President Wilson had no been to the theatre for two weeks, but last night, in spite of the intense heat, he occupied his box at the Belasco, and apparently had a very enjoyable evening. Mr. Wilson and his party, which included Mrs. Wilson and her brothers, John Randolph Bolling and Wilmer Bolling, saw Adolph Klauber's production of "Helen with the High Hand."

CLARK WOULD DRAFT EVEN MEN OF 68

Speaker Says Under Those Conditions He Would Go to France for Service.

DISCUSSES NEW TAXES

Favors, Among Other Things, Levies on Luxuries to Meet the Nation's War Bills.

Declaring that if he had his way he would raise the draft age to 68 and then go to France to enter the regiment commanded by his son, Speaker Champ Clark of the House of Representatives addressed 450 members of the Southern Travelers' Association last night at a dinner held at the Biltmore Hotel. James W. Gerard, ex-Ambassador to Germany, the first speaker of the evening, said that at that moment he would like to be a fly on the wall of the palace at Potsdam to hear what the Potsdam gang were saying about our soldiers.

Other speakers were Rear Admiral Albert Gleaves, who was in command of the convoy of the first detachment of American troops sent to France, and Lieutenant H. K. Black of the Royal Flying Corps. The room in which the dinner was served was decorated with 150 American and allied flags. Immediately after the entrance of Speaker Clark a color guard of three sailors from the Granite State marched to the front of the room, and while they stood at attention the guests sang "The Star-Spangled Banner." While dinner was being served the 71st Regiment Band played and Miss Leona Sherwin of the Temple Beth-El sang patriotic songs.

Before Speaker Clark made his formal address he was asked what his views on the proposed draft bill were. He replied that he did not know whether boys of eighteen would be taken into the army, but he was certain that the upper limit would be raised to forty-five, if not higher, and that he was heartily in favor of this, for it would bring into the war those who were talking war and planning the war. They, too, could take an active part and realize the responsibilities. With regard to the new funds required to finance the war, Mr. Clark felt that they should come directly from excess incomes, excess profits, and from luxuries. He asserted that it was often difficult to determine the boundary line between luxuries and necessities, but that there was no doubt between luxuries and necessities, but that a satisfactory solution would be worked out.

In his address Mr. Clark referred to Benjamin Disraeli, whom he called the most brilliant Englishman since Lord Byron.

"The contemporary foreign opinion of a public man," he said, "is identical with the verdict of history, Disraeli asserted, and if that be true, President Wilson is a happy case. Now he is acclaimed leader by half the world, and each nation has ransacked its vocabulary to find words adequate for his praise.

Clark Praises Roosevelt.

"We used to be a modest people, but now we are great boasters—in a modest way. But there is one thing that nobody talks about but me, and that is the political influence of the United States outside of this country. Not only does it come from Democrats, but also from Republicans. One can hardly tell 'tother from which nowadays, anyway. For instance, I like Roosevelt. For one thing, he knows a little about more things than any other human being. Then there is another reason. He is an American. Notwithstanding his fantastic capers, he practices what he preaches—and so do I. I like to praise a Republican—when I can find one that deserves it.

"According to my way of thinking, the whole matter of the war can be reduced to one brief sentence. I have worked over that sentence until I got it to suit me, and here it is. 'No nation will long endure that deserves to endure which will not protect all of its citizens wherever they may be, by land or sea.' I wish I could bore that sentence into the mind of every man, woman, and child between the two great oceans that wash our shore.

"The freedom of the seas is dear to every American heart, and we will fight any nation on earth for it. The American Navy, which has been the pet of the people from the time of Commodore Perry to that of Josephus Daniels, will attend to that. The Barbary pirates, who threatened it once when they tried to collect tolls at the Strait of Gibraltar, were taught a lesson, and they have never tried to collect tolls since.

Praises Work of Congress.

"The situation today is expressed in the words of Emerson. He said: 'We live in a new and exceptional age. America is another word for opportunity. Our entire history appears like a last effort of Providence in behalf of the human race.' That sums up the matter, and the present Democratic administration has done its part to fulfill the prophecy. When I say the Democratic administration I mean the President, the Democratic Congressmen, and the Republican and Independent Congressmen. The Sixty-fifth Congress has shown the best team work ever seen in Washington.

"There have been mistakes, but any man can take a telescope and find spots on the sun. It will be a glorious day when victory comes."

Rear Admiral Gleaves told of the sailing of the first transports for France and the anxiety with which they made the voyage, at the end of which every man was safely landed without a mishap. In paying tribute to the naval officers and enlisted men who have so successfully navigated many of the transports, he told the audience that the largest ship in the world, the Leviathan, formerly the Vaterland, was now being sailed by men of the navy at a greater speed than she had ever attained when in the hands of civilians.

Secretary Lansing at Manchester, Vt.

Special to The New York Times.

MANCHESTER, Vt., Aug. 8.—Secretary of State Robert Lansing, Mrs. Lansing, and Mrs. John W. Davis arrived at Manchester from Lake George by automobile this morning and will spend the night at the Equinox House. Mr. Lansing had planned to spend several days here and play golf at the Country Club, but is unable to do so. He will leave for Lenox Friday morning.

Military Ball at Long Beach Aug. 17.

A military ball is to be given on Saturday evening, Aug. 17, at the Hotel Nassau, Long Beach, under the auspices of the National Aeronautic Committee, of which Mrs. Charles A. Van Rensselaer is Chairman. The proceeds will be devoted to athletic equipment of aviation camps. Tickets, admitting two, will be $5, but they will be free to men in uniform.

Jam for the Americans Abroad.

Five hundred tons of jam will be required monthly by the American Red Cross in France in connection with its work among the troops of the American Expeditionary Forces. The War Council has appropriated $564,780 for the purchase of chocolate, cocoa, 1,500,000 packages of chewing gum, and other supplies to be distributed to the troops in the American Army zone.

Draft Board Chairman Dies Suddenly

Henry M. Wincoop, 72 years old, of 93 Sands Street, Brooklyn, Chairman of Local Draft Board 25, died suddenly yesterday after supervising the departure of sixteen drafted men to a training camp. The men left the board headquarters at 152 York Street and Mr. Wincoop stepped into a nearby store. He became ill and died before a physician arrived. Mr. Wincoop was a veteran of the civil war and was in the real estate business with his son.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged.

OHMAN—STOLPE.—The Rev. M. Stolpe of New York announces the engagement of his daughter Mildred to Mr. Fillmore Ohman of New Britain, Conn.

CONKLIN — MUNCNER. — Lina Muncner to Henry W. Conklin.

NEWTON — FRANK. — Mildred L. Frank to Edward E. Newton, jr.

Married.

MILLS—TUCK.—At All Saints, Ramleh, Alexandria, Egypt, on the 16th of June, Lieut. Col. J. D. Mills, Warwickshire Yeomanry of Bisterne, Ringwood, Hants, and Taverham Hall, Norfolk, and Carola Marshall, only daughter of Judge Somerville Pinkney Tuck of the International Court of Appeals, and Mrs. Tuck, Alexandria, Egypt.

Died.

ARDENNING.—On Wednesday, Aug. 7, Anna Stevenson Ardenning. Funeral services on Friday evening, 8:15, M. L. Murnane & Son Funeral Parlor, 6th Av. and Carroll St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Friends invited.

BOGIE.—In Brooklyn, on Aug. 6, Harriett G. Bruce, wife of James C. Bogie. Funeral service at 2 P. M., Friday, 9th inst., at the Life Line Mission Church, 362 Bridge St., Brooklyn.

BOYD.—At Hempstead, N. Y., on Aug. 7, 1918, Tyrone Boyd. Funeral service at his late residence, Jerusalem Av., Hempstead, Friday, Aug. 9, 3 P. M. Interment private.

BREWER.—Aug. 7, Rebecca F., beloved daughter of John and Myrtle M. Brewer, in her 17th year. Funeral service Friday, Aug. 9, at house, Red Bank, N. J. Pittsburgh papers please copy.

BRIGGS.—On Wednesday, Aug. 7, 1918, Anna Maria Briggs, aged 74 years, widow of Josiah Briggs. Funeral from residence of Mrs. Frank Trafton, 846 East 228th St., on Sunday, Aug. 11, at 2:30 P. M.

BURNHAM.—Suddenly, at his home in Morristown, N. J., on Wednesday, Aug. 7, 1918, Frederick Gordon Burnham, in the 86th year of his age. Funeral service at his home, Saturday, Aug. 10, 11 A. M. Please omit flowers.

CALYO.—On Thursday, Aug. 8, 1918, Joseph Calyo, age 86. Funeral services from his daughter's residence, Mrs. Frances A. Sanborn, 634 East 236th St., Bronx, on Sunday, Aug. 11, at 4:30 P. M.

CARMAN.—At Amityville, N. Y., Aug. 7, 1918, Annie E. Carman, widow of the late George T. Carman. Funeral services at her late residence, 86 Park Av., Amityville, on Saturday, Aug. 10, at 3:30 P. M. Conveyances will be waiting at Amityville on the arrival of train leaving Pennsylvania Station, New York, at 1:55 P. M. and Flatbush Station, Brooklyn, at 1:51 P. M. Interment private.

COLES.—Herbert H., suddenly on Aug. 7, in his 37th year. Funeral services Friday evening at 8 o'clock from his late residence, 729 Bigelow Av., Woodhaven, N. Y.

COWPERTHWAIT.—On Aug. 7, 1918, at Bellport, L. I., Frank H. Cowperthwait, in his 77th year. Funeral from the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Walter L. Tyler, 80 Pierrepont St., Brooklyn, N. Y., at 10:30 A. M., Saturday, Aug. 10. Kindly omit flowers.

CROWNFIELD.—Katharine, F., on Aug. 8, at 3:15 A. M. Services at 24 Grove St., Englewood, N. J., Sunday, at 4 P. M. Train leaves Erie Station, Jersey City at 3 P. M.

CUMINGS.—In France, on June 30, of wounds received in action, Wells, son of the late John Bradley Cumings and Florence Briggs Thayer Cumings, in his nineteenth year.

CUSHMAN.—At Bergenfield, N. J., Aug. 8, Clifford D., eldest son of Emma Boynton and O. L. Cushman. Funeral services at the home of his father Friday, 8:30 P. M. Interment at Henniker, N. H.

FITZGERALD.—On Wednesday, Aug. 7, Mary F. Fitzgerald. Funeral Saturday, Aug. 10, at 9 A. M., from the residence of her brother, Thomas F. Fitzgerald, 129 Lembeck Av., Jersey City, thence to St. Paul's R. C. Church, where a mass of requiem will be offered at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary.

FOGG.—At St. Paul, Minn., Thursday, Aug. 8, Louise Miller, aged 66 years, beloved wife of Frederic A. Fogg and mother of Mrs. Thomas J. Cassidy and Frederic M. Fogg.

FRIEDENSTEIN.—Simon, in his 78th year, on Aug. 8, beloved father of Arthur and Mrs. Jos. Stein, Mrs. N. Zauderer, Mrs. J. Benedict, and Mrs. Charles Jacobs. Funeral on Sunday, Aug. 11, 1918, at 2:30 P. M., from 10 East 22d St.

GWYNNE.—On Aug. 8, Thomas Gwynne, in his 82d year. Funeral services Saturday at his late residence, 1,465 East 9th St., Brooklyn, at 11 A. M. Interment private.

HAMON.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Aug. 8, 1918, Philip Clinton Harmon, residence, 1,260 College Av. Notice of funeral hereafter.

HEAL.—At Orange, N. J., on Aug. 7, 1918, Charles Edwin Heal, age 60 years. Funeral from late residence, 15 Lawn Ridge Road, on Saturday, at 2:30 P. M. Interment private.

HOWARD.—Edward Tasker. On Aug. 7, Edward Tasker Howard of Brooklyn, N. Y., in the 76th year of his age. Funeral services will be held at his late Summer residence, New Canaan, Conn., Friday afternoon, Aug. 9, at 4:45. Carriages will meet the train leaving the Grand Central Station at 2:57. Interment at the convenience of the family.

KEOHANE.—On Aug. 8, Dennis Keohane, at his home, 207 East 112th St. Notice of funeral tomorrow.

KEIN.—Aug. 7, James P., son of the late John N. and Catherine O'Brien Kein. Funeral from his late residence, Hotel Endicott, Saturday, at 9:20 A. M. Requiem mass at Church of the Holy Trinity, 82d Street, near Broadway, at 10 o'clock. Interment in Calvary. Kindly omit flowers. Automobiles.

KEIN.—Members of the Catholic Club of the City of New York are requested to attend the funeral services of the late James P. Kein on Saturday at 10 A. M., at the Church of the Holy Trinity, 82d St., near Broadway.

PERCY J. KING, Pres.
EDWARD K. HANLON, Sec.

KETCHUM.—John Haxall, son of Morris and Jane Haxall Ketchum, on Wednesday, Aug. 8, at Flushing, L. I.

KETELTAS.—On Wednesday morning, Aug. 7, 1918, Alice, daughter of the late Eugene and Melvina Keteltas, in her 78th year. Funeral services at her late residence, Newport, R. I., Friday, Aug. 9, at 4:30 P. M. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery.

KORNDORFER.—On Thursday, Aug. 8, 1918, Louisa Korndorfer, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. A. Karl, 4,368 Carpenter Av., Bronx. Services at above address at 8:30 P. M. on Aug. 9. Funeral private.

LE GRAW.—On Thursday, Aug. 8, 1918, Mortimer E. Le Graw, beloved husband of Elizabeth Le Graw, (nee Roxbury.) Friends and members of Tabernacle Lodge 598, F. & A. M., are invited to attend the funeral service on Saturday evening at 8 o'clock, at his late residence, 5 West 107th St. Interment at Woodlawn.

LE GRAW.—Tabernacle Lodge 598, F. & A. M., members are requested to attend funeral services of our late brother, Mortimer E. Le Graw, at his late residence, 5 West 107th St., on Saturday evening at 8 o'clock.

CHARLES H. GROEBLER, Master.

MARTIN.—At Atlantic City, Aug. 8, Ann Leiper, widow of the late Robert Lanphier Martin. Funeral services from the residence of C. H. Breed, Lawrenceville, N. J., Aug. 10.

MEYLE.—On Wednesday, Aug. 7, Cora Meyle, (nee Lietz,) beloved wife of the late Julius L. Meyle and mother of Maud, Lester, Herbert, and Mildred. Funeral on Saturday, Aug. 10, at 10 A. M.

OFFERMANN.—On Tuesday, Aug. 6, 1918, George W. Offermann, in his 38th year. Relatives and friends; also members of Hermann Lodge 208, F. and A. M.; Mecca Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; Manhattan Commandery 31, New York; Amity Chapter 160, R. A. M.; New York Schutzen Corps, Harlem Ind. Schutzen Corps, Lounsbery K. V., Saeman Democracy and Frits Reuter Altenheim are invited to attend funeral from St. John's Evan. Luth. Church, 81 Christopher St., on Friday, Aug. 9, at 2 P. M.

OWENS.—Suddenly, at her residence, 70 Irving Place, Aug. 8, Mary Louise Owens, daughter of the late Owen C. Owens. Funeral private.

PASSMORE.—At Westwood, N. J., on Aug. 8, 1918, Charles A. Passmore, in his 54th year. Funeral private.

PICARD.—On Wednesday, Aug. 7, Lazard Picard, father of Melanie, Rosalie Meyers, and Dr. J. Milton, in his 71st year. Funeral from his late residence, 141 West 110th St., Friday, at 10 A. M. Omit flowers.

RAITHAUS.—It is with great sorrow that we announce the death of our brother, Charles Raithaus. The brethren of Gothic Lodge No. 934, F. and A. M., are requested to do their last duty toward him and be present at his funeral, which will take place Friday, Aug. 9, at 10 A. M., from his late residence, 2,138 80th St., Brooklyn.

JOSEPH SOOKNE, Master.

REES.—William, beloved husband of Marie Rees, Aug. 7, 1918. Funeral from his late residence, 130 East End Av., Saturday, 10:30 A. M., and from St. Joseph's Church, East 87th St., at 11 o'clock.

REYNOLDS.—At Bedford Hills, N. Y., Thursday, Aug. 8, 1918, Kenneth W., son of Charles and Bertha Reynolds. Funeral services at his late residence, Monday, Aug. 12, 3:30 o'clock.

Died.

RICHARDSON.—Della Doris, wife of Granville A. Richardson, died in New York City, Aug. 7, 1918. Burial at Columbus Grove, Ohio, Saturday, Aug. 10, 1918.

RIDGWAY.—At San Francisco, Cal., Sunday, Aug. 4, 1918, Lawrence Van Brakle Ridgway, youngest son of James Vandervoort and the late Gertrude Marion Ridgway, in his thirty-first year. Funeral and interment at Chicago, Ill.

SCHNEIDER.—Leah, beloved wife of Abraham Schneider and the mother of Rose, Edith, Herman, Jennie, and Milton; sister of Simon, Pincus, Henry, Joseph, Isidor L., and Louis R. Gans, and Mrs. A. Elstein, Mrs. Flora Davis, and Mrs. B. Waxman. Funeral services Friday, Aug. 9, 2 P. M., at her late residence, 2,703 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn. Interment Washington Cemetery.

SHEA.—At Ghent, N. Y., on Thursday, Aug. 8, 1918, William H., beloved son of Isabella and the late James Shea. Funeral private.

SILLIMAN.—At Pasadena, Cal., July 29, after a brief illness, Miss Mary Warren Silliman, daughter of the late Rev. George D. Silliman, formerly of Stockport, N. Y., and sister of Rev. W. W. Silliman, Malone, N. Y., and Lieutenant George S. Silliman, U. S. Med. Res. Corps. Interment at Pasadena.

SMITH.—Calvin Rae Smith passed away Thursday, Aug. 8, at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Draper, 406 Westminster Road, Flatbush. Notice of funeral hereafter.

SMITH.—C. Imbrie, on Aug. 8. Funeral services at his late residence, 402 West 148th St., on Friday evening

WITHDRAWS PLAZA SUSPENSION ORDER

Food Board Learns That Hotel Erred in Making Return of Surplus Sugar Supply.

MANAGEMENT IS PRAISED

Declared to Have Been a Most Consistent Supporter of Food Conservation.

The Food Administration's order suspending the baking license of the Hotel Plaza, which was penalized for sugar hoarding on Saturday, together with the St. Regis, McAlpin, Imperial, and Claridge hotels, was withdrawn yesterday following a rehearing of the case against the hotel. The charge that the Plaza had on hand a large surplus supply of sugar was the result of a clerical error on the part of the hotel management in stating the amount of sugar it had stored. The error, according to a statement issued yesterday by the Federal Food Board, was not discovered until after the hearing last week.

"On the ground that clerical errors of a material nature had been made in their sugar reports," says the statement, "the Hotel Plaza asked the Federal Food Board for a rehearing on the charge of holding excessive sugar supplies, for which its baking license was revoked last week. A rehearing was granted by the board, in which it was shown beyond question that the sugar reports of the hotel, in the items of meals served and sugar consumed, were intended to be given on a monthly and not on a three-monthly basis as called for by the official report.

"The error, which increased by three times the seeming stock of sugar on hand, was not discovered by the hotel until after the hearing last week. As corrected, the figures show that the hotel had on hand sugar but slightly in excess of the proper allowance on the July rating and practically no excess under the rules existing at the time the sugar was purchased in the early part of June. Had the correct figures been available at the hearing the hotel would have been subject only to the application of this excess to the August consumption. Under the circumstances the board has felt that, while the hotel has been careless in making its sugar report, it should not be charged with hoarding sugar or having on hand an unlawful supply; therefore, with the concurrence of the United States Food Administration at Washington it has withdrawn the order suspending the baking license.

Praises Plaza's Efforts.

"It is but fair to add that the management of the Plaza has been a most consistent supporter of the Administration's efforts to conserve food in this city, being one of the first to forego the use of wheat during the recent shortage and in all ways has aided the work of the Food Administration."

Complaints were heard by the Federal Food Board yesterday against several bakers and lunchroom owners charged with the violation of the substitute rules. Special Commissioner Samuel A. Berger permitted the following bakeries to contribute stipulated sums of money to the Red Cross Fund in lieu of temporary suspension of their baking licenses: Hartford Lunch Company, 364 West Fiftieth Street, $250; Jacob Koch's Sons, 117 Jersey Street, New Brighton, $250; Herman Enteman, 36 Foxhall Street, Queens, $100; Sheerin's American Baking Company, 224 Ninth Avenue, Brooklyn, $100; John Glaser, 1,670 First Avenue, $150; Conrad Beyer, 7,400 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, $50; Max Zibulski, 595 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, $25, and Herman Israel, 74 East 106th Street, $25.

As a result of these complaints, the board sent out a warning in regard to the substitute rules stating that all reports, notwithstanding the rules of the United States Food Administration requiring 25 pounds of substitute with every 75 pounds of wheat flour in the baking of bread and cakes, 33 1-3 pounds of substitute to 66 2-3 pounds of wheat flour in sweet yeast dough, pies and pastry, and 66 2-3 pounds of substitute cereals with 33 1-3 pounds of wheat flour in quick breads, muffins, corn bread, &c., are still in effect. Rye flour may be used as a substitute to the extent of one-fifth of the requirement of the substitutes.

The board issued a modification of two weeks' duration, from Monday, July 29, permitting the baking of whole wheat and graham flours without substitutes. This temporary modification of the rules does not alter the rule requiring full proportion of substitutes when white wheat or patented flour is used, said an official.

Conservation in the use of ice because of the continued hot spell and the consequent increased demand for iced dishes is urged by the Division of Collateral Commodities of the Food Administration.

SCANDINAVIA ASKS US TO SEND FOOD TO FINNS

Norway, Sweden, and Denmark Join in Pledge That It Shall Not Reach Germans.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Identic notes from Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, appealing to the United States to aid famine sufferers in Finland, were presented to the State Department today by the Ministers of the three Scandinavian countries.

Pledges were offered that no food sent from America would be allowed to fall into the hands of the Germans or to aid Germany in any way. Absence of a responsible government in Finland to develop such guarantees on its own account until now has blocked all plans for help from American or allied sources.

The appeal was the subject of a conference during the day between Colville Barclay, counsellor of the British Embassy, who is acting as Ambassador, and Acting Secretary Polk. A reply probably will be made soon.

The Scandinavian Governments acted, it is learned, after being urged as brethren to do something for the Finns. The American Government is assured in the appeal that the Finns will be willing to accept whatever terms may be adopted by the Scandinavians regarding the administration of the supplies, and that Germany also will furnish proper guarantees.

Dr. Kaarlo Ignatius, who was sent to this country last Fall by the Finnish Government to seek recognition of Finnish independence and to obtain foodstuffs, has returned to Finland. He was unable to obtain any assurance that Finland would be recognized by the United States, although recognition has been given by Switzerland and France, as well as the Scandinavian countries and Germany.

It is stated that political conditions in Finland are so unsettled as to make it seem unwise from the American and British standpoint to grant recognition.

VAST STORES FOR ALLIES.

America Sent 87,564,350 Pounds of Beef Alone in Month of June.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The extent to which food is being furnished to the allied nations is indicated in a statement issued today by the Food Administration, showing that during June exports of beef amounted to 92,173,000 pounds, of which 95 per cent., or 87,564,350 pounds, went to the United Kingdom, France, Italy and Belgium. The monthly average of beef exports for the three years preceding the war was 1,066,000 pounds.

Pork exports for the month of June amounted to 169,331,000 pounds, of which 83.5 per cent. went to the four allies. The monthly average before the war was 1,531,567 pounds of pork. The amount of pork products sent to England, it was stated, has enabled the lifting of restrictions on the consumption of bacon in that country.

WANTS NO SUGAR USED.

Massachusetts Controller Asks People to Do Without for Two Months.

BOSTON, Aug. 8.—A request that the people of this State, except children and invalids, forego the use of sugar entirely for the next two months was made by Henry B. Endicot, Food Administrator, today.

"It is a fact that the present ruling allows two pounds per month per person," he said, "but it is also a fact that for the next few months it is very doubtful wether enough sugar can be obtained to distribute two pounds per person per month.

"Therefore I urge every man and woman in Massachusetts first to do entirely without sugar for the next two or three months, and secondly, if for any reason any one feels that he cannot go without it entirely, to see how little he can get along with."

AVERTED BELGIAN FAMINE.

Legation Says America's Aid Alone Prevented Great Catastrophe.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The Belgian Legation issued a statement today declaring that the assistance of America had saved the Belgians from famine. It follows:

"Article 51 of the Fourth Convention of The Hague stipulates, concerning requisitions, in an occupied country, of war material, which conserve only the armies of occupation, that they must be proportionate to the resources of the country.

"In Belgium, the Germans have interpreted this article so liberally that the stipulated restriction no longer has any meaning; they have possessed themselves by seizures, purchases, more or less voluntary, and requisitions of the food stores and of the agricultural products, on the pretext that they were necessary for their so-called army of occupation, which in reality was their foreign army. There has resulted a great scarcity of the very essentials of existence.

"With the same scorn of all the obligations to which they themselves subscribed, the invaders do not trouble themselves at all to feed the people, so that, without national and foreign aid, the people would be in danger of dying of hunger. It is to the great generosity of the United States that the Belgians owe their escape from destruction by famine. They will never forget it.

"One may realize the enormous importance of American aid by considering the following figures. There are to be found the quantities of products, according to their weight, brought to Rotterdam and sent on to Belgium in the care of the Commission for Relief in Belgium. These totals would be much larger if the Germans had not too often carried off the stores of the 'Relief.'

"There have been sent from the United States, (reported April 2, 1918): Cheese, 31,023 tons; flour, 52,158 tons; meat, bacon, and lard, 983 tons; corn, 14,389 tons; rice, 2,674 tons; peas and beans, 4,080 tons; coffee, 34 tons; milk, 53 tons; potatoes, 9,491,250 bushels; miscellaneous, 9,054 tons; clothing, 122,124 tons.

"In addition, large purchases have been made in several countries. They represent a total weight of 2,789,406,000 kilos."

CUT HOTEL RATES TO ARMY.

Officers to Get Reduction on a Total of 500 Rooms.

More than sixty of New York's large hotels have agreed to place rooms at the disposal of officers of the army and navy at half the ordinary rates. Their action is the result of a ten-day canvass conducted by the New York War Camp Community Service, the officials of which found that many of the officers on leave in this city were having difficulty in obtaining accommodations at reasonable rates.

By the agreement entered into by the hotels they will give a 50 per cent. reduction on 1 per cent. of their room capacity on five days of the week, from Monday to Friday inclusive, and on Saturday and Sunday will allow the same reduction on 2 per cent. of the capacity. This arrangement provides 250 rooms for each of the five days and 500 for Saturday and Sunday. Officers wishing to take advantage of this reduction in rates can get information concerning the hotel at which they wish to stop by calling Murray Hill 4482.

In addition to this the New York War Camp Community Service has more than 2,000 beds available for enlisted men, the usual rate being twenty-five cents a night with an added charge of from ten to thirty cents for breakfast.

REGIMENT RETURNS COLORS

State Will Care for Flag of the Fifteenth Infantry.

Governor Whitman announced before leaving for Albany last night that a stand of colors which he presented last Fall to the 15th Regiment of the National Guard, the negro regiment of the State militia, commanded by Colonel William Hayward, former Public Service Commissioner, had been returned as a gift to the State by the Colonel since the regiment has been incorporated with the National Army and become part of the American Expeditionary Force in France.

The 15th has distinguished itself in some of the fighting on the Marne. When the regiment entered the Federal service a new stand of colors was received, and the old then was returned.

The Governor said that a suitable glass case was being made in which the colors of the old 15th, which show some wear, though no battle scars, will be set up until the regiment is mustered out and becomes part of the State militia again. The colors will be kept in the Executive Chamber.

RIDICULES GAFFNEY SEARCH

Fugitive Safe in 26th Police Precinct, Says House.

Patrolmen of the West Forty-seventh Street Station arraigned four chauffeurs in the Traffic Court yesterday for soliciting fares for sightseeing cars from places other than public hack stands. Magistrate House had previously told the police he disapproved the serving of summonses in these cases.

"You weren't watching that car because you thought Vincent F. Gaffney was on it, were you Mr. Officer?" asked the Magistrate.

The policeman admitted he was not. Gaffney, a Sing Sing convict, who escaped from the Tombs while temporarily confined there several weeks ago, has since eluded the police, although they were hot on his trail several times.

"I bet if somebody would want to find Vincent F. Gaffney he could find him in the Twenty-sixth Precinct. It's the safest place in the world for him," said Magistrate House.

The chauffeurs were fined $3 each, which they paid.

Ross to Run for Congress.

MADISON, N. J., Aug. 8.—Mayor Otto Ross of Madison has filed his petition as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Fifth District, to succeed the late John H. Capstick, Republican. Although a Democrat Mr. Ross has been elected as Mayor in a strong Republican borough for two consecutive terms. Mayor Rufford Franklin of Summit, Republican, announced his candidacy a week ago for the office.

CONEY BEACHES HIT BY A GARBAGE WAVE

Hylan Administration Blamed by Federal Harbor Supervisor for Old Disposal Methods.

ASHES CLOG SHIP CHANNELS

Scows No Longer Provided for Vessels, Port Is Menaced, Says Commodore Smith.

With Coney Island beaches littered with garbage and other refuse, the result of a tidal wave of waste materials swept in from the sea yesterday, other Long Island and New Jersey beaches may be visited any day by a flood of refuse, according to Commodore James Smith, U. S. Navy, Federal Supervisor of New York Harbor.

The blame for the ruin of the beaches and the danger to public health was placed by Commodore Smith, in a statement yesterday, on the present city administration for its failure to see that the million dollar municipal garbage reduction plant on Staten Island was utilized at capacity.

Maintaining that some masters of vessels entering this port are making a habit of dumping ashes and other waste indiscriminately in the ship channels, the statement also laid the responsibility of endangering the usefulness of New York as a port at the door of the Hylan Administration by its failure to provide ash scows as required under the City Charter. There is grave danger that the channels may be closed to steamships of large draught, the statement asserted.

Dumping Off Scotland Lightship.

The statement, which disclose that the city is again employing the bitterly condemned method of disposing of refuse by dumping it five miles off Scotland Lightship instead of incinerating it, read:

"The Metropolitan Byproducts Manufacturing Company, Inc., of 147 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, which has a contract with the city to dispose of garbage at the Staten Island reduction plant, has not been able to dispose of the refuse fast enough to keep the city clean. As a consequence, the most objectionable material has to be disposed of at the mouth of the harbor, where, no matter how far out the designated point of deposit may be, it is evident that under favorable wind and tide conditions more or less of it will be washed up on the beaches of Summer resorts on the Long Island and Jersey coasts.

"It might be argued that this refuse should be stored somewhere until the plant can be brought up to capacity. The retention, however, of this material at the dumping boards along the waterfront for any length of time would probably result in an epidemic. Moreover, the Department of Health has insisted upon its immediate removal and final disposition at sea.

"As it is, there is considerable congestion of garbage along the waterfront. The present system of disposal is a return to methods which were discarded years ago because they were a menace to the health of New York and vicinity."

Dealing with the illegal dumping of ashes into the harbor, thus building up shoals, a practice which it is alleged has grown to some proportions of late, the statement continues:

"Chapter 16, Title 3, Section 881 of the Charter of Greater New York provides that two or more scows shall be located at such points within the harbor as the Supervisor of the Harbor may designate for the reception of ashes and rubbish from steam vessels and tugs plying the harbor. For a number of years eight scows have been maintained by the city authorities for the purpose stated at the following locations or moorings: Communipaw, two; Bedlow's Island, two; Weehawken, one; Hoboken, one; Red Hook, one; Astoria, one, and one at the foot of East Twenty-first Street.

Scows No Longer Maintained.

"For some months past these scows have not been maintained at the points designated, and, as a consequence, the temptation of vessels to dispose of their ashes and rubbish surreptitiously has been much enhanced. As a matter of fact, under present conditions in the harbor, the masters of small craft, in the interests of their employers, no doubt clear their vessels of such 'truck' whenever favorable opportunity offers.

"The mere fact that the contractors which have been retained to dispose of this refuse appear to be unable to do so is not sufficient excuse for the city to jeopardize the channels of this great port by failing to provide proper facilities for the disposition of ashes from harbor craft. It is understood that the Supervisor has a fleet of vessels of the tugboat class to protect the channels from illegal deposits, but these vessels are necessarily employed on more important work of maintaining a permanent patrol from the Narrows to a point five or ten miles off Scotland Light.

"This patrol is necessary to check up on the enormous quantity of dredge material that passes out to sea. Should the patrol be hampered by withdrawal of boats to watch affairs in the harbor proper, the channels would be damaged to such an extent that within a period of from two to three months they would be inaccessible to vessels of the greatest draught."

The Staten Island garbage reduction plant was shut down completely because of lack of coal last night. District Attorney Albert Fach and four members of the Grand Jury, which has been investigating the plant, announced shortly afterward that they had conferred with Mayor Hylan at the City Hall earlier in the day and that the Mayor had promised to do all in his power to relieve the citizens of the Island from the odors they had complained of.

NO TIME TO THINK OF PEACE.

Darrow Declares the World Not Big Enough for Peace and Prussianism.

The American Alliance for Labor and Democracy made public yesterday an article written by Clarence Darrow, the Chicago labor lawyer, who sailed recently for England, where he will tell the British people the mission and aim of America in the war.

"When I hear a man talking of how this war will be settled," said Mr. Darrow in the article, "I know he is giving aid and comfort to our enemy in time of war. It is no time to talk about terms of peace until we begin to fight.

"When the foe is in front of us we have no time to think of peace. Peace will come when the German military machine is destroyed, and it cannot come before. Neither have I any use for the faint-hearted or those who say we cannot conquer Germany; that we cannot win; that it may be a draw. It would be better that our cause should go down in ruin and defeat than that we should have an inconclusive peace in the end.

"Peace? There is no peace in the world today. There is no chance for peace. The earth is not big enough for peace and Prussian militarism at once."

Drowned in Park Lake.

Max Adams, a salesman, of 52 Morningside Avenue, was drowned and Miss Rose Soray of 62 East 100th Street and an unidentified girl companion suffered from immersion when their rowboat capsized last night in the 110th Street lake in Central Park. Both girls, after treatment, were able to go home. Adams hired the boat early last night, and, after rowing about, decided to permit one of his friends to take the sculls. In the change of seats the boat tipped. The cries were heard by William O'Connell and William Bathkhauser, employes at the boathouse, who put out and got the girls. The rescuers were unaware at the time that Adams had been in the boat, and it was only after Miss Soray was revived that a search disclosed the salesman's body.

Louisiana Ratifies 'Dry' Amendment

BATON ROUGE, La., Aug. 8.—Louisiana has ratified the Federal prohibition amendment. Ratification was voted today by the House 69 to 51, following favorable action early in the week by the Senate.

TROOPS TAKE BARRACKS ON COURT HOUSE SITE

Two Companies of U. S. Guards from Fort Niagara Ready for Military Police Duty.

For the first time soldiers were on duty last night outside the barracks recently built on the Court House site just north of the Municipal Building. The guards were members of the two companies of the 9th Battalion of United States Guards that took possession of the barracks yesterday morning, having come from Fort Niagara for that purpose.

The duties of the men will be those of the regular military police, to seek out soldiers who have overstayed their leaves, to look after men in uniform unable to take care of themseves, and to direct and assist soldiers at railroad stations, in short to act as auxiliaries to the local police force.

The two companies consist of 150 men each, Company C is in command of Captain J. C. Van Eman, senior officer, and Captain John L. Monteith commands Company D. The men in the two companies are men of draft age unsuitable for overseas service and volunteers above the draft age. The men were especially selected from more than 8,000 applicants, and many of them have served in the Police or Fire Departments of cities.

The barracks consist of two buildings, a mess hall and a headquarters building. After their arrival yesterday morning the soldiers made themselves comfortable, and soon the barbed wire atop the palings surrounding the camp and the window sills of the barracks were covered with perspiration-soaked garments put out to dry. Throughout the day a crowd of curious persons lingered in the vicinity to observe the first soldiers recently encamped almost at the door of the City Hall.

The small space in the inclosure is not sufficient for a drill ground, it was pointed out, and the men will probably use it for the regulation calisthenics drill, while several times a week they will be taken to Governors Island or some other nearby drill ground. The United States Guards, of which the two companies are a part, was organized to act as guards for munition plants and other places in need of protection, so that men available for overseas service might not be kept in this country.

TARDIEU SAW SIGNS OF HASTY RETREAT

German Morale Seems Shattered, He Says, After a Visit to Soissons.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Back from a trip through French territory taken from the Germans in the Alsne-Marne drive, André Tardieu, High Commissioner of France to the United States, has informed the commission's headquarters here of his satisfaction over what he saw.

"On the 4th," said M. Tardieu's cablegram, as made public, "I went with M. Clemenceau to Soissons, and in the whole reconquered region. It is indputable and it must be emphasized that there has been not a German withdrawal followed by a French reoccupation, but a German withdrawal forced by a French victory.

"The fights of Aug. 1 and 2 were especially hot. The prisoners gathered during those two days declared that they had received the order to hold their lines at any price. The heaps of ammunition which I have seen on the spot are proving the confusion and the rout. The Germans did not have time enough either to destroy the bridges nor to cut the roads.

"Soissons had been taken in the night of Friday to Saturday, and on Sunday we reached the place in a motor car, which demonstrates the haste of the retreat.

"The German morale seems shattered. From July 14 up to the present time there have been engaged 100 German divisions, of which the most part are worn out.

"Prisoners report quarrels among Bavarians. The inhabitants of Oulchy-le-Chateau have seen the Germans form in column formation, shouting "Nach Berlin!" (Off o Berlin!") and in Soissons three very old inhabitants only remained. The desperate efforts of the Germans to drag them along with them prove their anxiety not to leave behind any source of information. They have for the same purpose taken away their dead."

BLINDED BY AUTO LIGHT.

12 Persons Hurt, 3 Seriously, When Truck Crashes Into Two Motors.

A big automobile truck of the New York and Philadelphia Trucking Company, loaded with merchandise and bound for Philadelphia, while running along the Amboy Road, at Dongan Hills, Staten Island, at midnight last night, crashed into two automobiles coming in the opposite direction. Of the twelve persons in the autos, three were so seriously injured that they are in the Staten Island Hospital, where it is feared they will die. Nine others suffered minor hurts.

It was said last night that a dazzling headlight carried by the truck was the cause of the accident. The road is narrow and the drivers of the autos were blinded and could not see where they were going. The first automobile hit was owned and operated by John Meyer of 432 Day Street, Staten Island. The second car was owned by Anthony Morrose of 25 Monroe Avenue, Jersey City. He was at the wheel of his car.

The occupants of the autos were all thrown into the road. They were carried into a nearby firehouse, and physicians who responded gave first aid until ambulance surgeons arrived. The three most seriously injured suffered fractured skulls and internal injuries. They were: Francis Reilly of 79 Bank Street, Manhattan; Annie Cirrione, 78 Market Street, Manhattan, and Leo Arnstein, 88 Hope Street, Jersey City. The police arrested John Lippmann of 2,913 West Thirtieth Street, Coney Island, the driver of the truck.

POLES FLEE GERMAN YOKE.

Population Has Decreased from 14,000,000 to 10,500,000.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Polish newspapers declare that the population of the kingdom has decreased from 14,000,000 to 10,500,000 during the war, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen.

Mortality is increasing and great numbers of Poles are leaving their country because of the rigorous conditions of life under German rule.

Take Soldier's Testimony in France

The first order directing the taking of the testimony of an American soldier in France in a matrimonial suit brought here was filed yesterday in the Supreme Court in the action of Mrs. Elizabeth Wilson McMillan, wife of Samuel McMillan, a prosperous realty owner, for a separation on the ground of cruelty. The order by Justice McAvoy directs the American Consul in Paris or any person designated by him to take the testimony of Claggett Wilson, brother of the plaintiff, who, it is alleged, is her chief witness. The defendant owns property worth $500,000 and lived with his wife in one of his houses at 936 West End Avenue.

To Speed Up Loading of Ships.

A patriotic rally will be held in Tammany Hall at 7:30 o'clock tonight under the auspices of the International Longshoremen's Association and Riverfront Workers. The meeting is for the object of speeding up the loading of transports and munition and supply ships. Major Gen. David C. Shanks, embarkation officer at this port, will speak, and Captain Arturo S. Zampaglione of the Royal Italian Grenadiers will tell about the fighting on the Italian front, from which he has just returned. There will be music by the Battleship Recruit Band.

HONORS FROM K. OF C. TO FRENCHWOMEN

Gift of 10,000 Francs to Fund for Widows of Which Mme. Foch Is the Head.

TO GIVE BATON TO MARSHAL

Organization Celebrates at the Statue of Joan of Arc the Achievements of the Allies.

The final ceremony in connection with the Victory Convention of the Knights of Columbus yesterday took the form of a tribute to France and a commemoration of the recent military achievements of the Allies. It was held at the statue of Joan of Arc, Riverside Drive and Ninety-fourth Street, and in addition to a large delegation of Knights was attended by representatives of the French and United States Governments. James Flaherty, Supreme Knight, placed a large floral cross, of lilies of the valley, at the foot of the statue and it was announced that at the same hour—10:15 o'clock—a similar service was held at the statue of the Maid of Orleans in Paris.

Beside Mr. Flaherty as he laid the cross at the base of the statue stood Marcel Knecht, of the French High Commission; Gaston Liebert, French Consul General; George M. Kunz, President of the Joan of Arc Committee, and the Abbé Borde d'Arrere, the "fighting priest of Paris." On behalf of the French Government the tribute was accepted by M. Knecht and M. Liebert. Mr. Flaherty then announced that the Knights of Columbus had voted to contributed 10,000 francs to the Fund for Widows and Orphans of French Soldiers of Paris, of which Mme. Foch, wife of the Marshal, is Chairman.

"We honor the modern woman of France," said Mr. Flaherty, while paying tribute to the memory of Joan of Arc, "and I can think of no more fitting way of doing this than by helping Mme. Foch, wife of the great Marshal, in the work she is doing for the widows and orphans of French soldiers who have fallen on the field of honor. Therefore, the Knights of Columbus in America present to the Fund for Widows and Orphans of French Soldiers in Paris the sum of 10,000 francs."

Mr. Flaherty also announced that the Knights would honor Marshal Foch personally by presenting him a Marshal's baton, bearing the inscription: "Nancy, St. Gond, Ypres, La Somme, La Seconde Marne," the four battles in which Foch's strategy had stemmed the German tide. Mr. Kunz presided at the ceremony.

COURT FREES ABERCROMBIE

Justice Guy Finds Lunacy Proceedings Irregular.

William C. Abercrombie, a lawyer, whose sister is the wife of Judge Robert S. Lovett, and who was declared insane in lunacy proceedings brought here by his brother, Leonard A. Abercrombie of Texas, two years ago, was freed yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Guy in habeas corpus proceedings instituted in his interest by his wife and Frank Hendrick, a lawyer.

Justice Guy ruled that the proceedings under which Abercrombie was committed to the Bellevue psychopathic ward were irregular. His relatives are at liberty to institute new proceedings if they desire to do so. One of the allegations against Abercrombie was that he believed Mrs. Lovett and her husband were conspiring against him. They contended that, while he had a brilliant mind, it had been affected by liquor.

Wife Sues Blue Book Publisher.

A suit for a separation with $5,000 alimony was filed in the Supreme Court yesterday by Mrs. Edna H. Dau against Frederick W. Dau, publisher of society blue books. The Daus were married in 1903 and have two children. Mrs. Dau accused her husband of treating her cruelly for eight years and of refusing to provide for her since June. She alleges that he has been attentive to another woman. The defendant denies the allegations.

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Mr. Britely Says:

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Evenings, 7 to 1—the utmost in clever vaudeville.

Shanley's is easily reached from the shopping district for luncheon—90c (music) 12 to 2:30 P. M.

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ICE TO DANCE ON
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Phone Col. 9900 for Tables.

Special Table D'Hote Dinner, $1.50
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May-November Farm, Hartsdale, N. Y., Now Open.
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"MARIMBA BAND" DINNER - - SUPPER
DANCING in Broadway Dining Room at 9 P. M.
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ALSO TABLE D'HOTE AND A LA CARTE
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TRANSIENT RATES
For Either One or Two Persons.
Room and Private Bath, $3 to $4 Per Day.
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ROOMS WITH USE OF BATH & SHOWER
1 person, $1.50; for 2, $2.00 per day.
ROOM—PRIVATE BATH
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2 ROOM SUITE | Private Bath, 2 Persons. | $3 to $4
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Leases by the Year or Season.
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SUBWAY EXPRESS AT 96TH ST.
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C. E. McGINN, Manager.
Facing only Private Park in N. Y.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 25896.

Notice is given that HARRY STUART RALEIGH, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, Sept. 11, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT. SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24917.

Notice is given that JOSEPH STRUGATZ, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, Sept. 11, 1918, at 10:30 A. M. there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

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Music and dancing. Bathing, boating, fishing, tennis, saddle horses, etc. Garage.
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Open all year. favorable weekly rates. folder. G. N. VINCENT, BOONTON, N. J.

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BEACH HAVEN, N. J.
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A Germicide Climate and Clean Streets.
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COTTAGES AND CASINO
On the Beach, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Coolest location on the Coast
Near all Piers and Amusements
Swimming Pool, Tennis, Surf-bathing
Special Diet Kitchen
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FIREPROOF
OCEAN FRONT, IN THE HEART OF ATLANTIC CITY.
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THE WILTSHIRE VIRGINIA AVE. AND BEACH
Ocean view. Capacity 350. Private baths, running water in rooms, elev., etc. American plan. Open all year. Booklet and special rates upon request. SAMUEL ELLIS.

The Loraine ST. CHARLES PLACE AND BEACH.
Private fresh and sea water baths; running water in rooms; elevator; superb table. Special Rates. Coach at train. A. E. WAGNER, Owner. W. R. LAYTON, Mgr.

BLACKSTONE HOTEL
CAPACITY 600. STRICTLY EUROPEAN PLAN.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.—In the matter of CAUSEY, DE BECKER HOTEL AND RESTAURANT CORPORATION, doing business under the name and style of CAFE DES ARTISTES, Alleged Bankrupt.

Please take notice that pursuant to an order duly entered in the office of the Clerk of this Court on the 6th day of August, 1918, Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, will sell the property described below at the premises formerly occupied by the bankrupt, No. 1 West 67th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 15th day of August, 1918, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of the said day.

The property to be sold consists of the following:

I. All the right, title and interest of the receiver and of the bankrupt in and to the unexpired term of a certain lease of the restaurant located at No. 1 West 67th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, subject to all arrears of rent and any and all charges due or which may become due under the provisions of said lease, and including charges and rents for the period if any for the period during which said premises were occupied by him.

II. All the right, title and interest of the receiver and of the bankrupt in and to the silverware, china, crockery, linen and glassware, etc., located in the above mentioned premises.

III. The entire stock of wines, liquors, cigars, groceries, food supplies, etc., including kitchen utensils.

IV. All the right, title and interest of the receiver, and of the alleged bankrupt in and to the use of the name CAFE DES ARTISTES.

The above property will be offered for sale on the date and at the time above mentioned, as a going concern, and will also be offered for sale in separate lots. Delivery to be made to the highest bidder.

The property can be inspected any day between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. For further particulars regarding the terms of sale apply to Louis Jersawit, Receiver, 302 Broadway, N. Y. City, or Yankauer & Davidson, attorneys for Receiver, 261 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Dated New York, August 7th, 1918.

LOUIS JERSAWIT, Receiver.
YANKAUER & DAVIDSON, Attorneys for Receiver, 261 Broadway, N. Y. City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EMMA ACHENBACH, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, Aug. 9, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 816 Courtlandt Av., Borough of Bronx, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of delicatessen, groceries, canned and bottled goods, fixtures, &c. MATTHEW A. HENKEL, Trustee.
WM. HENKEL, Jr., Attorney for Trustee, 149 Broadway, New York.
MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy, Woolworth Building, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.—In the matter of SAMUEL COHEN, Alleged Bankrupt.

It appearing to my satisfaction by the petition of HERMAN G. RABINOWITZ, verified the 29th day of July, 1918, that a petition was filed in this Court on the 9th day of July, 1918, praying that the above-named SAMUEL COHEN be adjudged a bankrupt and that a subpoena directed to said alleged bankrupt was duly issued out of this Court to the marshal of this district, and that the said marshal has been unable to serve the same, and that said alleged bankrupt is not now within this district so that personal service may be made upon him, and that diligent efforts have since been made to ascertain the whereabouts of the said alleged bankrupt, but that he is not now within the jurisdiction of this Court, it is

Now, on motion of HERMAN G. RABINOWITZ, ESQ., Attorney for the petitioning creditors,

ORDERED that the above-named alleged bankrupt plead, answer, or demur on or before the 19th day of August, 1918, to the petition herein filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court on the 9th day of July, 1918; and in case of his failure to plead, answer, or demur thereto, adjudication shall be made according to the prayer of said petition.

AND IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, that this order be published in the N. Y. Times and North Side News once a week for two successive weeks, said publication to commence not later than the 2d day of August, 1918, and that a copy of this order be mailed to the said alleged bankrupt at his last known residence, No. 1,384 Franklin Ave., Borough of Bronx, City of New York, on or before the date of the first publication.

Dated, New York, July 30, 1918.

AUGUSTUS N. HAND, U. S. D. J.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT. SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankrupt

WARNED NOT TO DELAY SHOES FOR THE ARMY

Brockton Strikers Must Return to Work if War Labor Board Is to Intervene.

BROCKTON, Mass., Aug. 8.—The striking shoe cutters here were notified tonight by E. M. Hopkins, assistant to the Secretary of War, that they must return to work and restore the production of shoes for the soldiers before their appeal for the intervention of the Federal War Labor Board can be granted. The telegram, which was addressed to John Quinn, President of the Cutters' Association, said that the Secretary of the War Labor Board was in agreement with Mr. Hopkins in this attitude.

Mr. Hopkins said that the action of the strikers in attempting to establish themselves as a separate union was endangering half the needed monthly production of shoes for the army, and that a continuance of the delay must inevitably result in contracts being placed outside the zone of trouble, Brockton and vicinity.

If the strikers believed that the State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation was prejudiced against them, Mr. Hopkins said, he was willing to secure help from the War Labor Board after the men returned to work. Meanwhile, any question in dispute must fall under the State board's consideration.

"The War Department feels," he contended, "that the precedent would be not only unfortunate, but dangerous, if we were to recognize that formal agreements between manufacturers and labor unions had been neutralized by withdrawal at any time at their pleasure of a group from either of the contracting parties."

The striking lasters, as well as the cutters, have appealed to the War Labor Board and the reply of Mr. Hopkins is regarded as applying to them also.

UNIFORMS ALARM VIERECK.

Again Asks Police Protection on Seeing Khaki-Clad Men.

George Sylvester Viereck, formerly editor of The Fatherland, again called upon the police in Mount Vernon last night to protect him.

At midnight Police Sergeant Michael Reilly received a telephone message from a woman who would not give her name, who requested him to send police to prevent a disturbance at her home, 102 Summit Avenue. She said about thirty men in khaki were in front of the house. Sergeant Reilly sent two motor cycle policemen to investigate. A few minutes later a man who said he was George S. Viereck called up the police and excitedly demanded that all the reserves be sent at once, as he feared there was going to be trouble. Then Mayor Brush called up Sergeant Reilly and told him Mr. Viereck had asked him to see that police reserves were sent to protect him.

When the policemen arrived at the house they said they found no one outside it and had not seen any men but themselves in uniform. Policeman Reilly said Mr. Viereck asked him to remain in front of the house all night. The police believe the men seen by the Viereck family were either members of the Mount Vernon battalion of the 8th Coast Artillery, who had drilled last night and were going to their homes in the neighborhood, or Boy Scouts.

MALVY GOING TO SPAIN.

Banished French Ex-Minister to Proceed to San Sebastian.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—The Minister of the Interior was informed today of the sentence of five years' banishment recently imposed on former Minister of the Interior Malvy, who was convicted by the Senate, sitting as a high court of justice, on a charge of malfeasance in office.

The Temps announces this afternoon that Malvy will proceed to San Sebastian, Spain.

FOUND CLUE IN ODD GAIT.

Tulumullo's Flat Feet Led to His Indictment for Murder.

Flat feet led to the arrest and indictment yesterday of Antonio Tulumullo, 37 years old, of 1 Second Avenue, who is charged with first degree murder. The indictment handed to Judge Malone in General Sessions accused Tulumullo of having killed Edward Capitano in a fight on July 29 in front of 32 Chrystie Street.

Witnesses told Assistant District Attorney Joyce that they saw the murderer flee after the shooting. They said his gait was peculiar, as though he had flat feet. A search of the neighborhood ended when the police arrested Tulumullo because he fitted the description. Before going before the Grand Jury, Joyce had Tulumullo run at varying speeds through the corridors of the Criminal Courts Building while the identifying witnesses looked on.

The Grand Jury also found indictments for manslaughter, first degree, against four men, striking operators of the Arbuckle Refinery Company, alleged to have been responsible for the death of 5-year-old George Angst of 2,447 Eighth Avenue, who was killed on July 29. The child was killed by a brick thrown from the roof of 2,445 Eighth Avenue, and designed, the police allege, for the driver of an Arbuckle wagon standing before the building.

The men indicted were William Boyd, 21 years old, 329 West 126th Street; Louis Beck, 21 years old, of 231 West 120th Street; Clarence Brandt, 21 years old, of 2,461 Eighth Avenue, and George J. Trier, 22 years old, of 2,454 Eighth Avenue.

M. P. AGAIN TALKS PEACE.

Pacifist in Commons Brings Up Subject of War's Aims.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—On a motion for adjournment of the House of Commons until Oct. 15, William Crawford Anderson, Labor member, who belongs to the small pacifist group in the House, tonight again raised the question of peace, declaring that while the Government strove for unity of command regarding military operations there had not been anything like unity of statesmanship between the allied countries regarding the aims and purposes which they had set out to achieve.

Mr. Anderson also urged the Government not to plunge into protection or preference, which, he said, would endanger the prospects of the formation of a league of nations.

Girl Killed by Train.

Louise Edwards, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Edwards of Old Country Road, Mineola, was struck and instantly killed last night by an express train passing through Mineola. The young woman, with other companions, had been clinging to a fence between the main railroad tracks, waving to soldiers on a troop train. The party was beside the track when the express train passed. In some way Miss Edwards got too far from the fence and was killed in view of her sister Nellie.

Suarez Now Colombian President.

BOGOTA, Aug. 7.—Marco Fidel Suarez was inaugurated President of Colombia today with imposing ceremonies. Perry Belden, acting Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, was present as special representative of the United States Government. The British mission, headed by Sir Maurice de Bunsen, which is visiting South American countries, will arrive here tomorrow. It is reported that there is an increasingly favorable sentiment toward the Allies throughout Colombia.

100 FIRMS ARE ADDED TO ENEMY TRADING LIST

Sixty-five from Mexico, Including Theatres and Newspapers—Four Removals.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The following changes will be made in the enemy trading list, as of date Aug. 9, 1918:

ADDITIONS.

Argentina.

Burbank, Adolph C., Buenos Aires.
Tress, A., San Antonio Oeste.
Homad, Felipe, Buenos Aires.
Scapusio, Juan B., Co., Buenos Aires.

Bolivia.

Alfredo Metting Estates, Potosi.
Hage, Elias El, Puerte Suarez.

Brazil.

Chame, Jorge, Rio de Janeiro.
Souza, R., & Co., Rio de Janeiro.

Chile.

Olivares, Miguel, Concepcion.
Rose, Walter, Valparaiso.
Schuler, Elsendecher & Co., Valdivia.

Colombia.

Cristo, Jorge & Co., Cucuta.

Costa Rica.

Compania, Agricola, Turrialba.
Hermann, Frederick, Santa Cruz, San Jose.
Himmel & Von Storeen, San Jose.
Kumpel, Juan, Sarchi and Grecia.
Lohrengrel, C. W., Tres Rios.
Rodriquez, Jose, Port Limon.

Dominican Republic.

Guzman, Juan Z., San Pedro.

Ecuador.

Bastidas, Timo, Esmeraldas.
Gabriel, N., Manta.
Gomez, Rufino, Esmeraldas.
Ponce, Adel Francisco, Guayaquil.
Ponce, Francisco Martinez, Guayaquil.
Wendt, Hans, Quito.

Guatemala.

Chang, Antonio & Co.; Guatemala City.
Lon & Co., Puerto Barrios.
Wing on Fay, Guatemala City.
Wong & Co., Eugnio, Guatemala City.

Honduras.

Eyl, Wilhelm, Tegucigalpa.
Kohncke, Enrique, Amapala.
Voeggler, Karl, San Pedro, Sula.

Mexico.

Aschen & Munich, Mexico City.
Agapito, Arriga, Orizaba.
Albingia, of Hamburg, Mexico City.
Albuerne, Jose, Mexico City.
Allianz, of Berlin, Mexico City.
Bernardorf, G., Puebla.
Bettinger, Otto, Mexico City.
Blanco, Cayetanas, Jr., & Cia, Scars, Mexico City, San Jerome.
Boehringer, Ernest, Torreon.
Berchard, Juan F., Vera Cruz.
Calvo, J. B., Vera Cruz.
Casa, Alemana, Orizaba.
Cavasos, Manuel, Sr., Nuevo Laredo.
Cavasos, Manuel, Jr., Nuevo Laredo.
Cia De Seguros Contra Incendia, 1877, Hamburg, Mexico City.
Compania Tugamapan, Vera Cruz.
Coppel, Louis, Mazatlan.
Damm, Max, & Co., Durango.
Droguerla Del Collseo, Mexico City.
El Abastecedor, (Mendoza & Llanos,) Mexico City.
El Dia, Monterey.
Remmerling, Guillermo, Mexico City.
Freiderberg, Guillermo, Mexico City.
Francke, Alfredo, Puebla.
Garcia, Manuel Cavasos, Nuevo Laredo.
Grossman & Pabst, Mexico City.
Hadad, Alfredo, Tampico.
Hale, C., & Co., Vera Cruz.
Hanseatica Nordeutscher of Hamburg, Mexico City.
Hemken, Enrique, Mexico City.
Hofmann y Cia., Puebla.
Hofmann, Y Cia, Puebla.
Kariebach, Max, Orizaba.
Kramer, Theodor, Mexico City.
Laue & Cia, Puebla.
Laue, Juan, Puebla.
Ledermann, Arturo, Puebla.
Louvier & Co., Sucs., Puebla.
Magdeburgunsa of Madgeburg, Mexico City.
Mannheimer Vericherungs Gesellschaft, Mexico City.
Mantilla, V., & Co., Mexico City.
Meyer, Hans, Vera Cruz.
Meyer, Rudolfo, Mexico City.
Mochulam, Roberto, Saltillo.
Oetling, Federico, Mexico City.
Ortiz, Augustin, Morelia.
Petterson, Alberto, Orizaba.
Princesa Teatro, La, (A. Fernandl,) Tampico.
Raesfeld, Ernesto, Puebla.
Rejo y Cuellia, Mexico City.
Ruiz, Ovidio, Frontera.
Salaman, K. N., and A., San Luis Potosi.
Saleme, Felipe, Morella.
Schneider, Franz, Mexico City.
Segundo, Alonzo, & Co., Mexico City.
Slim, Elias, Mexico City.
Slim, Jorge, Mexico City.
Standard, El, (Alberto Pettersmon,) Orizaba.
Sundberg, Gustavo, Mexico City.
Valquarts, Conrad, Puebla.
Vila, Jose Gastels, Puebla.
Warhholtz, Enrique, S. En. C., Mexico City.
Warhholtz, Carlos, Mexico City.
Watty, Ricardo, Mexico City.
Wichmann, Ernesto, Mexico City.

Nicaragua.

Bunge, F., Managua.
Dorn & Co., Matagalpa.
Junge, Fritz, (Frederick,) Bluefields.

Salvadore.

Hecht, Bruno, San Salvador.

The removals from the list are: Brazil — Carlos Santos in Lisboa and Onofre, Carvalho & Co. in Roncador; Panama—Otto Lindo in Panama City; Salvador—Frederick Arnold in San Salvador.

TWO NAVIES WORK AS ONE.

Padgett Says British and Americans Will Give Complete Satisfaction

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Lemuel P. Padgett of Tennessee, Chairman of the Naval Committee of the United States House of Representatives, issued a statement today, upon the committee's return from the naval base in Ireland, praising the work of the British Navy, and adding that the committee was especially gratified to see that everywhere the British and American navies were working together in the most complete harmony. There is a perfect understanding between them, Mr. Padgett says, and an entire absence of friction prevails.

"Instead of two services of two countries, we have one service," he continues. "We are impressed with the firm belief that the British and American navies, co-operating so cordially and with such marked efficiency, will render complete satisfaction to our peoples if they have the opportunity."

Girl Saves Boy from Drowning.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 8.—Dorothy Lee Griggs, 12 years old, of Washington, risked her life in the ocean today to save a six-year-old boy from drowning. Miss Griggs is the daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Maitland F. Griggs, and her mother, from shore, watched her daughter save the child. Miss Griggs, a good swimmer, heard a shout for help from the boy, who had been caught in the current and carried 100 feet from shore. She went after the child, managed to grasp his shoulders, and held his head above water until help came.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.07	Justice	.01
Alta	.03	Mexican	.15
Andes	.05	Occidental	.80
Best & Belcher	.03	Ophir	.04
Bullion	.01	Overman	.02
Challenge Con	.03	Potosi	.05
Chollar	.04	Savage	.03
Confidence	.06	Seg. Belcher	.01
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.02
Con. Virginia	.18	Union Con	.38
Gould & Curry	.01	Utah	.01
Jacket	.07	Mexican dollars	.77½
Julia	.01		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	2.75	Goldfield Con	.20
Cash Boy	.04	Goldfield Merger	.01
Halifax	.13	Great Bend	.03
Jim Butler	.58	Jumbo Ext	.09
McNamara	.31	Kewanna	.03
Midway	.04	Lone Star	.07
Mizpah	.07	Silver Pick	.03
Monarch Pitts	.06	Spearhead	.01
Montana	.00	Big Four	.02
North Star	.07	Consolidated	.64
Rescue	.08	Mustang	.01
Tonoph. Divide	1.50	White Caps	.27
Tonopah Ext	1.07½	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West End	1.05	Nevada Hills	.02
West Tonopah	.21	Packard	.02
GOLDFIELD.		Rochester	.03
Atlanta	.03	Round Mountain	.18
Booth	.03	United Eastern	3.00
Florence	.11		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	4¾	4⅞	Isabella	4½	6
Dr. Jackpot	3	6	McKinney	7¾	10
Elkton	4½	5	Portland	81	90
El Paso	11	..	U. Gold M.	14	16
Golden C.	164½	168	Vindicator	43	50
Granite	18½	25	Rose Nicol.	6½	8

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BEAVER Wanted.—Open to buy 50-75 pieces cheap beaver. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th.

BOLIVIA Wanted.—Plum Bolivia, Holden-Leonard, Forstman-Hoffman; will pay cash or exchange for navy and black. Phone Madison Square 1880.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—F. & H. or botany 315, taupe and plum, only cash. Theodore Weiss, 25 West 27th St. Farragut 4369.

BROADCLOTHS AND VELOUR Wanted.—Botanies, all colors, low prices. Madison Square 7039.

BURELLA Wanted.—Will buy Black and navy 09057 American or exchange other shades for same. Lieberman & Dorf, Farragut 2980.

BURELLA Wanted. — Pekin heavyweight; any mill. Farragut 2357.

COATS, Suits, Dresses Wanted.—High grade, for c sh. Gottdiener, Franklin 4133.

COTTON VOILE Wanted.—Assorted colors, 39 to 40 inches; will buy 2,000 pieces. Rector 6534.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—Open for large quantity white, flesh, and black; also cheap black taffetas. La Rose Waist, 31 West 21st St.

CRYSTAL CORD Wanted.—Holden & Leonard, Fall shades, quantity for cash. Greeley 2137.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobbers placing stock orders on silk and serge dresses bring samples 11th floor, 129 West 27th.

DRESSES, Coats, Suits, Skirts, Waists Wanted.—Better grade; cash. National, 4343 Franklin.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at Fall dresses, satin and serge. 129 West 34th St., 3d floor.

DRESSES Wanted. — Silk, satin, jersey, serges; cash; any quantity, jobs. Farragut 5154.

DRESSES, COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Spot cash, jobs only. Joffe, Franklin 3597.

GILLETTE BLADES Wanted.—Will pay cash, Gillette blades. Capitol Supply Co., 19 West 27th St.

HOSIERY Wanted.—Ladies' fibre 13-inch boot black; will buy quantity. Rector 6534.

HUDSON BAY Wanted.—Madison Square 8504.

JERSEY Wanted.—Can use 100 pieces of jersey for cash. Farragut 8905.

JERSEY CLOTH Wanted.—Dress quality, all colors, any amount. Tel. Mad. Sq. 7750.

JERSEYS Wanted. — All colors, dress weights. L. Noschkes, 37 West 28th St.

KHAKI Wanted.—All cotton, 28 inches, army shades. 354 4th Av., Room 1613.

MATALAM Wanted.—Will pay cash for any quantity of Dobson's matalam. Chelsea 9038.

MATALAM Wanted.—Will pay cash. Spring 4846.

MERCHANDISE Wanted.—Mail order merchandise appealing to women; submit closing out price and samples to cash buyer. Y 201 Times Annex.

NEEDLES Wanted.—Will buy for cash any amount. Capitol Supply Co., 19 West 27th.

POPLINS Wanted.—Scotia and American, cotton warp, black and brown. Niederman & Hoffman, 45 West 25th. Farr. 2950.

POPLIN Wanted.—Open to buy 90610 in black, navy, brown, and green. A. Zimmerman, 55 East 11th. Stuyvesant 2217.

POPLINS Wanted.—Will pay cash for 90610 navy and black. Madison Square 3085.

SERGES Wanted.—Will buy Lorraine 3674, all shades; Lorraine 1533; Jullliard's 4061; Amoskeag 6014, all shades; spot cash. A 238 Times.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for large quantity 7614 navy; will pay cash; must be cheap. Dubin, Madison Square 4845.

SERGES Wanted.—Will exchange storm serges, 36 and 50 inch, colors, for navy. Farragut 9010.

SERGES Wanted.—4002, green and brown; 87, all colors; 1453 Bachmann's plaids. Madison Square 2639, Ext. 2.

SERGE Wanted.—Cotton warp and navy jeans on regular terms. Abe Millman, 50 West 17th St. Chelsea 6358.

SERGES Wanted.—Open to buy, lowest price, 60 days, 4408, 54289, 7120, 1,170 Broadway, Rudolfo, 501.

SERGES Wanted.—Whitman's 94, 3, $2 net; American 0609, $2.37½; 3850, $2.45. Mad. Sq. 6565.

SERGES Wanted.—94, 3, 99, 7301, 7614, 6002, and 0209; any quantity; cash. Gramercy 1064.

SERGE Wanted.—Amoskeag 7614. Navy Store, 41 West 25th. No phone calls.

SERGES Wanted.—6234, 8200, 838, 9056, navy only. Telephone Gramercy 5174.

SERGES Wanted.—0609, 0936, 354, 364, 454, 17470. Stuyvesant 8072.

SERGE Wanted.—7120, at $2 yard. Call Orchard 6078.

SHEPHERD CHECKS Wanted. — All constructions, 54-inch. Call 354 4th Av., Room 1613.

SILKS Wanted.—Open to buy discontinued lines of silks, large or small lots; most any shade. Spring 7934.

SILVERTONES AND CRYSTAL CORD Wanted.—Hold Leonard 702, 2093, 602, 2983, 611, 355, 414, 396, 612, 387 for cash. Madison Square 5406.

SUITS, COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on snappy chicken models. First floor, 15 West 20th St.

TAFFETA Wanted.—Open for large quantity black and navy taffeta for spot cash. J. Blumenthal & Bros., 14 West 24th.

TAPE WANTED. — White and slate; large quantities; immediate or future delivery; bring samples. Perman Co., 239 4th Av.

TWEEDS Wanted.—Fisher Kennedy's 3400, 9, 1600, 195 for cash. Madison Square 5406.

TWEEDS AND ALL-WOOL MIXTURES Wanted.—Wachs Bros., 18 West 27th.

VELOURS Wanted.—Burgundy and green, American heavyweight, or similar quality, all wool, any quantity; pay good prices; also heavyweight kerseys. Greeley 4582, Piece goods dep. rtment.

VELOURS Wanted.—American or Wyandotte, Burgundy; quantity; pay cash. Spitzer, Madison Square 1872.

VELOUR Wanted.—Will exchange or buy 6290 Clark Sienna velour, Peking or Copen. Chelsea 4812.

VELVETEEN Wanted.—Twill back, worrel dyed, all colors, for cash if price is right. Room 1307, 220 5th Av.

WASH SKIRTS Wanted.—Open for job in wash skirts. Braus Cloak and Suit Co., 28 West 33d.

WHIPCORD, ARMY CLOTH Wanted for army suits, from 15 to 20 ounces. U. S. Specialty, 536 Broadway.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted.—Open for 100 pieces dress weights, all shades; also quantity of China silks. Harry A. Roman & Co., 22 West 32d St. Mad. Sq. 1218.

WOOL JERSEYS Wanted.—All colors; will pay highest price; spot cash on delivery. Marion Dress Co., 2 West 33d St.

WOOL JERSEYS Wanted.—All colors, for dress trade; cash paid. Madison Square 6880. Mark Periman, 25 West 31st.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted.—All colors, quantity no object. Princess, 19 West 24th St.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted for cash. Annetta Dress, 111 West 27th. Farragut 3093

WOOL JERSEY Wanted.—100 pieces dress weight. Gross-Leibowitz, 134 West 26th St.

$100 REWARD.

A reward of $100 will be paid by The New York Times for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person publishing an advertisement in The Times containing false or misleading information.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

AUTO DUSTERS.—To close out cheap; very snappy Fall coats from $13.75 to $26.75. Plotkin, 110 West 25th St.

BATHING SUITS.—Women cloth suits at closing out prices. Kenilworth, 7 E. 17th.

BEAVER.—Chase's beaver for sale below market price. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 W. 29th St.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany, 50 inches; $2.75; poplins, Gabardines and serges; below market price. Farragut 4470.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany 315, color 658 and 685, Copen and Rose; will sell or exchange for black and navy. Gramercy 2929.

BROADCLOTH, Serges, Poplins, Velours, and Kerseys, all numbers. Henry L. Bunin, 348 4th Av. Madison Square 651.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany 315 and Columbia; All shades; Holden-Leonard Bolivia. Madison Square 7950.

BROADCLOTH, Botany black, $3.17½; 09070 navy, $2.75; Burgundy brown, $2.62½. Gramercy 845.

BROADCLOTH, plum; also American lightweight velour, taupe, plum, reindeer. Farragut 9406.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany, 52-inch, Stevens, 50 inches; Deering-Milliken, 54-inch, all shades. Call Farragut 9142.

BROADCLOTHS.—F. & H., Deering, Milliken, very cheap. Madison Square 9650. Kramer.

BROADCLOTH.—F. & H., very cheap. Farr. 4072, 45 West 25th St., tenth floor.

BURELLA.—0310, all colors; also heavyweight men's wear velours and ¾ material in khaki color and pebble cheviot; all colors. Farragut 2641.

CAMISOLES, Silk.—To close out, reasonable, 300 dozen. Globe, 106 East 19th.

CELLULOID SHEET MATERIAL, all colors and thicknesses. D-B-L Products Corporation, Woolworth Building. Barclay 5497.

CHARMEUSE.—Heavy quality, navy and black, to close out. Madison Square 9678.

CHEVIOTS.—Flagler's 1500-24, Kessel 500, Stoney & Starkey, 27, 2200, and 1700; Fred. Lawrence, 255, 4900, all colors, below market prices. Greeley 4582. Piece Goods Dept.

CHIFFON, Velvets, all high shades; ten boxes; 42 inches; silk back. Madison Square 7950.

CLOAKING.—¾ Newhouse, 9-114, Duvals 60, Bachman 40-1 and other cloakings; cheap. Chelsea 7897.

CLOTH.—O. D. leather skin cloth. Hockmeyer's, Spring 5653.

COATING.—15 pieces heavy cheviot, double width, at $1.40 net cash. I. L. Singer & Co., 22 West 26th.

COATINGS.—¾ Meltons and Thibet. Beuder & Snyder, 1,123 Broadway. Far. 2573.

COATS.—5,000 coats for immediate delivery, all the the latest material, prices which will interest you; don't miss seeing our velour cheviot coats, 48 inches long, plush trimming, large plaid all around, $8.75. F. J. Gelfond & Co., 141 West 28th.

COATS.—Salt's pile fabrics and velours, kerseys, and broadcloths, at right prices; jobbers invited. N. Hurwitz & Son, 109 West 26th St.

COATS of all styles, made of pile fabric materials; special offer to our patrons. Benj. Shapiro, 27 West 20th St.

COATS.—300 velour, silk lined, with fur collars, $18. Schwartz & Schaffer, 13 West 17th St. Farragut 8272.

COATS.—1,000 all wool velours and mixtures, assorted styles, 4 to 14; $3.75 and $4.75. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

COATS.—Smart styles in better grade coats at surprisingly low prices. I. Novick & Co., Inc., 45 West 27th St.

COATS.—Plush coats of the better kind; reasonable prices. A. L. Schulman, 27-33 West 20th St.

COATS, wool velour, all lined, interlined fur collars, $16.75. Rosenman, 43 West 27th.

COATS.—Job Fall coats; will sell at sacrifice. Progress Garments, 1,153 Broadway.

COATS, suits, caracula, metalan, uralamb, velours, plushes, export. Hutner, 48 W. 25.

COATS.—Infants', children's, juniors' novelties; exceptionally cheap. Hutner, 48 W. 25.

CORDUROY, wide wale, 32-inch, 62½c. net cash. The M. Feynman Co., 19 West 21st St.

COTTON PLUSHES.—Pearsons 8041, also ¾ goods, all colors, below market price. Greeley 4582. Piece Goods Department.

COTTON DRESSES, Voiles and Ginghams, at sacrifice prices. Queen, 149 West 36th.

COTTON SKIRTS.—Close out, sacrifice prices. Queen, 149 West 36th.

COVERT CLOTH, 1,000 yards at $2.45 net cash. Madison Sq. 2128, Sonny Dresses, 5 West 31st.

CREPE METEOR.—Eagles 851, myrtle green, four pieces, at $1.35. Republic Textile Co., 244 5th Av. 1504 Madison Square.

DRESSES.—Better kind of novelty voiles, organdies, Anderson's, Scotch; also imported ginghams; special prices. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Jerseys, serges, satin; you can save $2-$2 on each garment by coming down to 22 West 15th St., the London Apparel Co.

DRESSES.—Ratine; beautiful assortment of colors; very good style; immediate delivery at a price. Bildmore Dress Co., 6 West 20th.

DRESSES.—Buy direct from contractors; serges and satins; wonderful styles; immediate delivery. Rivera Dress Co., 2 East 20th.

DRESSES.—Special offering in 2,000 silk, taffeta, satin, and serge; snappy styles. Kirschner & Bosniak, 20 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—6-14 gingham and crash, $9 to $13.50 doz., spot delivery. Levi Bros., 55 West 3d St.

DRESSES.—Hygrade georgettes, silk jerseys, stout washables; sacrificed. Deutsch, 23 West 32d.

DRESSES, voiles, linene, silk dreses to close out; also wool jersey. Balsam & Schirmer, 37 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Wonderful values in satins, serges, jerseys from $6.50 to $10.75; immediate delivery. Loeb, Nussbaum, 31 W. 26th.

DRESSES.—1,000 taffeta and beaded Georgette, to close out; large sizes in all materials. Princess, 19 West 24th.

DRESSES for immediate delivery; high-grade satins and serges at unusually low prices. Klif Dress Co., 3 West 29th St.

DRESSES.—Jerseys, serges, satin, taffeta, and cotton; prices reasonable. The Irving Costume Co., 142 West 24th, 12th floor.

DRESSES.—Jobs; extraordinary values; satins, crepes, taffetas, Georgettes, serges. Ruby, 116 West 29th.

DRESSES.—Serges, satins, $6.75; voiles, $2.25; skirts cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

DRESSES.—Taffetas, satins, and serges to close out. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Wool jersey, serge, satin, georgette, $10.75. Annetta Dress, 111 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Serges, $8.75, all-wool French serge dresses. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES.—See our all-wool serge dresses at $7.75. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Job Organdies, Voiles, Georgettes, close out. Bodow, 145 Madison Av.

DUVET DE LAINE.—F. & H., 2 pieces taupe, slightly faded, $2.25 net; also F. & H. velour, color 852, for cash. Farragut 4868.

DUVET DE LAINE, F. & H., brown and twilight, $3.65; Botany 5035 Yama cloth, all colors, $3.50. Madison Square 1520.

FASTENERS.—Quantity No. 1 black. 141 West 29th St., 6th floor.

FUR COLLARS.—1,500 black and natural Nutria, notch and shawl; attractive price. Phone Stuyvesant 1736.

FURS.—Red fox sets, $12.50 to close out. D. Berger, 40 East 8th, near Green St.

JERSEY.—Oxford heather mixture at very reasonable price. Call Greeley 5671.

KERSEY.—Jullliard's kersey No. 110 in taupe, Burgundy, black, and navy, at a reasonable price. Farragut 4213.

KERSEYS.—Jullliard's 110, $3.90; Botany 315 taupe broadcloth, $3.50. Madison Square 1520.

KHAKI DRILL, 28 inch, Lawrence's No. 9376, 17,000 yards to close out; spot delivery. Armi-Khaki Co., 379 Fifth Av. Phone Vanderbilt 5383.

O. D. CLOTH, all wool, for sale cheap, in large quantities. Farragut 3340.

OXFORDS, serges, velours, poplins, &c., to cutting-up trade; all leading numbers. Evans Brothers, 404 4th Av., Mad. Sq. 292.

OXFORDS.—Jullliards, 2086, 5 pieces; Kitten Ear Jullliard, 2085, 5 pieces, and 3 pieces of brown tricotine. Madison Square 7950.

PIECE GOODS.—Jeans, 40,000 yards Pepperel-Hills & Lonsdale, spot delivery, 32½ cents; P. G. L. Pacific storm serge, 50-inch, 4,500 yards, navy, 51.62½; Pacific galatea, ranger, navy, and copen, 2,500 yards, 30 cents; cotton Blackstone poplin white and rose, copen and green, 25 cents; khaki drills and galatea, 36-inch Palmer, linen suiting, 1,000 yards, 55 cents; cotton voile, in Nile, rose, copen, green, corn, flesh, and pink, 1,500 yards, 21 cents. X 395 Times Annex.

POM POMS.—American 12075, taupe, reindeer, navy, plum. Chelsea 7834.

POPLINS.—09077, Saxonia 949, Jolesch, Dobson, Lorraine 3668, Seiden, also botany and Lorraine gabardines. Greeley 1120.

POPLIN, American 6709½, at $1.80 cash. Igstaedter, Stuyvesant 3284.

SATINS, MESSALINES, all colors. Republic Textile Co., 244 5th Av. Mad. Sq. 1503.

SERGES.—Black and navy 1464, 104, 9288, 9264, 788, 10707, 528, C. F. S., 54289, 7120, Broadhead 500, Geral 10453, Lorraine 3665; also heavyweight and lightweight burgundy velours and kerseys, and big variety fancy skirtings, plaids, stripes, and checks. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

SERGES.—1464, 3850, 4632, 9, 99, 0609, 0696, 800, 11483, 9056, 7008, 7302; broadcloth, velours, poplins; long term. Farragut 9407.

SERGES.—Botany 11433, navy, $2.50 net; also poiret twill, navy, $3.35 net. B. Z. Dress Co., 27-35 West 34th. Farragut 9207.

SERGES.—Jullliards, 4058-4421, 1,000 pieces, all shades, will sell cheap; terms. Goodman, Gramercy 1587.

SERGES.—54289, 25 pieces, original tickets, cheap, spot cash. Salan & Kaufman, 13-15 East 22d.

SERGES.—780 and 764 Botany, original tickets, very reasonable. Shapiro, Mad. Sq. 5564.

SERGE.—American 0936, 7 pieces navy. Chelsea 7834.

SILKS of every description for the dress, waist, underwear, and retail trade, for immediate delivery; buyers are invited to call at our showrooms; lowest prices. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av. Madison Square 9380.

SILK LININGS.—Fancy poplin, to close out. Madison Square 7950.

SILVERTONES.—Will close out cheap, all shades and makes. Madison Square 1520.

SKIRTS.—1,000 all wool, American poplin, $3.25; quantities. Ford, 149 West 36th.

SKIRTS.—Novelties, serges, poplin; $2.25 to $5.00. Fliman Bros., 12 West 17th St.

SUITS.—Our $10.90 and $16.50 values are worth while seeing; don't leave town until you have seen our six new numbers; immediate delivery. Hirschhorn Bros., 12 West 27th St.

SUITS.—Forstmann & Huffmann broadcloth suits, fancy trimmed, at $17.75; all colors. Abraham Lussgarten, 8-10 West 19th.

SUITS.—American Woolen Company's all-wool poplin suits, nicely trimmed, $13.75. Abraham Lustgarten, 8-10 West 19th.

SUITS.—Absolutely all hand-tailored, at machine-made prices; jobbers invited. N. Hurwitz & Son, 109 West 26th.

SUITS.—100 ladies' suits in navy, serge, satin lined, very cheap. 5673 Sunset.

TRICOTINES.—Will close out Garfield 4718 taupe at $3.45. Madison Square 1520.

VELOUR.—0380, all colors, American 15020 and 1275 pom pom below market price. Farragut 9498.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

VELOURS.—Heavy weight Beering Milliken 1137; American, Stoney-Starkey 305, 2270; Valentine 110, Kelly 3000, 300, 701. Greeley 1121.

VELOURS, Broadcloths, and Overcoating. Finkelstein & Sons, 696 Broadway. Spring 6311-12.

VELOURS.—American 13046, green, $3.15; F. & H., all colors, $3.50. Madison Square 1520.

VELOURS. — Light navys, light brown; Stoney Starkeys, $3. Max Dorf, 153 West 27th.

VELOURS.—Suede-like velour, below market price. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th.

VELOURS.—American 032, burgundy, taupe, and reindeer. Chelsea 7834.

VELOUR.—American heavyweight; also F. & H. Farragut 2097.

VELVET.—54-inch black, below market price. A 245 Times.

VELVETEENS, all colors, all widths; English Worrall dye; immediate delivery. Gramercy 3445.

VELVETEENS, 36 and 27 inch, twill back, for sale. Madison Square 9656, Kramer.

VELVETEENS. — Imported, low market price. N. Gitelson, Canal 1766.

VENETIANS.—30-32 inch; will sell very cheap; also mercerized plushes. Greeley 1121.

VENETIANS.—William V. T. Samuel, Piece Goods Broker, 17 Madison Av.

VENETIAN.—Large quantity of concrerer venetian for sale. Chelsea 3186.

VENETIANS. — Dura-Luxe; black; cheap. Chelsea 7897.

WAISTS.—Cotton, $4.75, $9 dozen; crepes, georgettes, cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTOR making better silk waists wanted; steady work. Call between 9 and 10 A. M., U. S. Mercantile Co., 7 West 22d St., 7th floor.

CONTRACTORS wanted on $3.75 silk waists. K. & E. Waist Co., 20 West 33d St.

CONTRACTOR on infants' coats wanted. 8th floor, 153 West 27th.

Allied Industries.

NEEDLES Wanted. —Hand sewing; any quantity, brand; pay good prices; cash. Hanover 5472.

Help Wanted.

BUYER of textiles, preferably one with converting experience, for export department; liberal salary; only one experienced. Apply Friedman & Krieger, 225 5th Av.

SALESMEN.—An old-established importing house handling velvet pile fabrics and venetians has several openings for salesmen with proven successful records; this is an unusual opportunity and these positions all open now only to men over draft age or exempt and acquainted with the cutting-up cloak and suit trade; will give you interview; salary and commission. Apply at once. A 251 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced in notion line; unexperienced should not apply; salary or commission. Joseph H. Binder, 54 Orchard.

$100 REWARD.

A reward of $100 will be paid by The New York Times for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person publishing an advertisement in The Times containing false or misleading information.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday.....6 per cent. for the best names
Wednesday 6
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Cords and Tassels in Favor.

Silk cords in various colors are used on velour sports models of women's hats here, as well as on similar models in beaver and velvet. They are seen both in colors matching the body of the hats and contrasting with them. They are twisted around the crown from one to three times, and are finished off with one or two tassels.

Raw Silk Prices Mostly Steady.

Aside from the rather sharp decline at Yokohama, growing out of the lessened demand from this country, raw silk prices were well sustained during the week in the leading markets. Stocks at Yokohama are now placed at 14,000 bales. Little business is being done at Canton or Shangh

THE NATIONAL CITY COMPANY
NATIONAL CITY BANK
NEW YORK

August Investments

Our August investment circular offers:

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39 *Attractive bonds and short-term notes issued by Railroad, Public Utility or Industrial Corporations.*

Fifteen of the issues are described in detail.

This circular should prove of value to every investor.

Send for List AG-174

The National City Company

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Bonds for Investment

We own and offer a comprehensive list of carefully selected Government, Municipal, Railroad and Public Utility Bonds which we recommend for investment. We shall be pleased to send descriptive circulars to investors on request.

Send for General Circular 90

Harris, Forbes & Co
Pine Street, Corner William
NEW YORK

Ottumwa Railway & Light Company
Bond Secured 7% Notes
Due December 1, 1920
Price 97¾ and Interest
Yielding 8%

Details on request

Bonbright & Company
Incorporated
25 Nassau Street New York

INCOME TAX FREE
CITY OF
Troy, N. Y.
Water 4s
Due 1937-38
Prices to yield 4.45%.

CITY OF
Flint, Mich.
5s, *Due 1928-40*
Prices to yield 4.65%.

CITY OF
Portsmouth, Va.
Refunding 6s
Due 1928
Price to yield 5%.

R. M. GRANT & CO.
31 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK
BOSTON CHICAGO

Bonds and Short-Term Notes
Yielding About
5% to 7¾%
Many people would doubtless be only too glad to take advantage of today's investment opportunities, did they but know just what selections to make. Such people should find of special interest our list of current investment offerings, representing various types of securities already held by a wide circle of conservative investors.
Write for List No. 1209
"Current Investment Opportunities."
Spencer Trask & Co.
25 Broad Street, New York
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO
Members New York Stock Exchange

Kean, Taylor & Co.
Investment Securities
New York Chicago Pittsburgh

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Quiet and Irregular—Aug. 1 Crop Showing Less Favorable.

Yesterday's stock market was in most respects a repetition of the dull sessions seen earlier in the week, with a very small volume of business sufficing to bring about rather pronounced price changes in a few of the less active shares. The list was irregular but with a majority of issues making some progress toward higher prices. The small attendance of customers testifies to the public's lack of interest in the market and yesterday's turnover was even less than that of the preceding quiet session. By far the most active issue on the board was Steel common, which moved within a range of one point, closing with a net advance of ⅞.

Yesterday's war news attracted much attention without bringing about any reflection in prices on the Stock Exchange. The Street is more concerned with the apparently inevitable disturbance to business which must accompany the operation of the enlarged scope of the draft process than with current developments in the war zone, interesting as those are. In the meantime a considerable amount of essential financing is being quietly put through while the banks are getting their affairs in shape to devote all of their facilities to the successful flotation of the next Liberty loan.

The report of the Federal Trade Commission recommending Government acquisition of a large part of the machinery of the five big packing companies to end alleged abuses was responsible for a sudden slump in the stock of Wilson & Co., which dropped 4½ points. In the opinion of bankers the commission's investigator has gone far out of his way in ascribing an ulterior purpose to financial houses which have participated in the financing done by the packing interests. As a matter of fact the size of the industry has necessitated the widest possible distribution of packers' securities and this has been accomplished through syndicates embracing the leading banks in Chicago, New York and Boston. The "veto power" said to be held over Wilson & Co. by a New York group which handled that company's recent financing is said to be non-existent, especially as the reorganization was carried through by leading Chicago banks with assistance from strong institutions in the East. To some extent bankers must always exercise supervisory power over the management and financing of industries whose securities they have underwritten, but the report as made public yesterday failed to specify how this power had been used to the injury of the public.

The August crop report showed a considerable deterioration in the principal grain crops consequent upon unfavorable weather. The corn crop has deteriorated from its condition of 87.1 a month ago to 78.5, with an estimated shrinkage in the yield of 262,000,000 bushels. Winter wheat suffered only minor losses with Spring wheat considerably damaged by July's drought, which appears to have lowered the probable crop by 12,000,000 bushels. The total wheat crop which was estimated at 931,000,000 bushels in June is now expected to yield 878,000,000 bushels.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loan Rate Down to 5½ Per Cent.—Time Market Unchanged.

All quotations for call loans yesterday were 6½ per cent. The previous day the renewal and final rates were 6 per cent. The reduction was only a temporary one, and bankers are looking for a return of the 6 per cent. rate. The time money market was unchanged.

Call Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'LS.	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
High 5½	High 6
Low 5½	Low 6
Renewals 5½	Renewals 6
Last 5½	Last 6

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'LS.	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days....5%@6	Sixty days....6
Ninety days....6	Ninety days....6
Four months....6	Four months....6
Five months....6	Five months....6
Six months....6	Six months....6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days....4¼@4¾
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days....4¼@4½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days....5¼@5¾

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days....6
4 to 6 months....6

Other Names.

4 to 6 months....6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Rate of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.7575	$4.7545	$4.7575	+.0030
Cables	4.7680	4.7650	4.7680	+.0030
France—				
Demand	5.69⅛	5.70	5.69⅛	+.00⅛
Cables	5.68⅛	5.69	5.68⅛	+.00⅛

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Demand or Checks.	Yesterday's Close. Cables.
4.8665 London	$4.7545	$4.76⅛
5.1826 Paris	5.70⅞	5.69⅞
China—		
Hongkong	.80.00	80.25
Peking	121.50	121.75
Shanghai	114.50	114.75
19.50 Greece	19.45	19.50
40.20 Holland	52.37½	52½
32.44 India—		
Bombay	35.73	35.73
Calcutta	35.73	35.73
5.1826 Italy	7.90½	7.90
Japan—		
Kobe	53.50	53.75
Yokohama	53.50	53.75
19.50 Spain	26.25	26.35
60.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.875	50.00
26.80 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	36.00	36.40
Copenhagen	31.125	31.60
Christiania	31.45	31.85
South America—		
42.64 Buenos Aires	44.625	44.75
24.42 Rio	23.75	24.00
9.1826 Switzerland	3.93½	3.91½
51.46 Russia—		
100 rubles	13.80	14.00
500 rubles	13.70	13.90

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72¾	$4.71¼	$4.72	$4.70½

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $519,204,720; balance, $56,790,562; United States Treasury debit balances, $1,469,892; Federal Reserve credit balance, $57,580,578.

Domestic Exchange.

Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 25@15c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $18.75 premium.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London, 48 13-16d, unchanged; in New York, 99⅝c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 77c.

LONDON MARKET IS QUIET.

Optimistic Feeling Prevails Owing to the Latest War News.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The stock market was quiet today. An optimistic feeling prevailed owing to the war news, and the tendency of prices was upward. Most of the sections hardened and Russian issues were strong features, but the shortage of stocks checked business generally.

Speculative oil and mining shares attracted increased attention and shipping, and bank stocks were the firmest in other directions.

Money was in good supply and discount rates were quiet.

Trading Active on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—Trading was active on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 61 francs 85 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 9 centimes. Five per cent. loan 87 francs 60 centimes.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

S. H. Kress & Co. report sales amounting to $1,408,615 in July, an increase of $418,220 over the same month last year.

Sales of the Keystone Tire and Rubber Company in July totaled $672,894, compared with $462,983 in the corresponding month of 1917.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, AUG. 8, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	158,581	536,580	555,756
Year to date	82,792,893	117,439,224	96,995,293

31½	31¾	400	Alaska Gold Mines	3¾	3¾	3½	3½ — ⅛
21¾	21¾	700	Alaska Juneau	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾ — ⅛
33⅛	33½	300	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	33½	33½	33½	33½ — ⅛
83¾	84	200	Allis-Chalm.Mfg. pf	83¼	83¾	83¼	83⅝ + ⅛
69½	69⅝	200	Am. Beet Sugar	69½	69½	69½	69½ + ⅛
46¼	46⅜	900	Am. Can	46¾	47⅛	46¼	46½ — ⅛
84¾	84¾	500	Am. Car & Foundry	84⅞	84⅞	84½	84½ — ⅜
81	81¼	400	Am. Hide & L. pf	81	81¼	80⅞	81¼ + ⅛
49½	51	100	Am. Ice, pf	50	50	50	50 — ⅛
53	53½	200	Am. International	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞ — ⅛
42	42½	600	Am. Linseed	42	42⅜	42	42⅜ + ⅛
66¾	66⅞	500	Am. Locomotive	66⅞	66⅞	66⅜	66½ + ¼
97½	99	100	Am. Locomotive pf	97½	97½	97½	97½ — 1¼
5½	6¼	200	Am. Malting	6	6	6	6 —1
77½	78	1,200	Am. Smelt. & Ref	78	78	77¾	78 — ¼
106	106½	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	106½	106½	106½	106½ + ¼
73	74	100	Am. Steel F'dries	73½	73½	73½	73½ —
110	111	100	Am. Sugar Ref	110	110	110	110 — ⅞
128⅝	128¾	12,600	Am. Sumatra Tob	130⅝	132¼	128¼	128¾ + ¼
91¼	91½	1,400	Am. Tel. & Tel	91¼	91⅜	90⅞	91 —
159	160	200	Am. Tobacco	159¾	159¾	159¾	159¾ + ¾
58½	59	800	Am. Woolen	58	59¼	58	58⅝ + ⅜
95	95½	200	Am. Woolen pf	95½	95½	95½	95½ — ¼
28	29½	300	Am. Writing P. pf	28	28	28	28 —
18	18⅜	1,200	Am. Zinc, L. & S	18	18⅛	18	18¼ + ⅛
65⅞	66	1,200	Anaconda Copper	65⅝	66⅛	65½	65⅞ + ⅛
85⅞	86	500	At., Top. & S. F	85¾	86	85⅝	86 + ⅛
82½	83½	100	At., Top. & S. F. pf	82¾	82⅝	82¾	82⅝ + ⅛
93⅜	93⅞	14,400	Baldwin Locomo	93	93⅞	92⅞	93¾ + ⅛
99	103	100	Baldwin Locomo. pf	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝ + ½
53½	53¾	300	Baltimore & Ohio	53⅝	53¾	53⅝	53¾ —
83⅝	84	2,600	Beth. Steel, Class B	83¾	84	83¾	83¾ + ½
104⅞	105¼	100	Beth. Steel 8% pf	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	105½ — ⅛
26¾	27	200	Booth Fisheries	27	27	27	27 — ⅛
10⅝	11	200	Bruns. T. & Ry. Sec	11	11	11	11 —
11⅜	11⅞	1,000	Butte Copper & Z	11⅛	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞ + ⅜
26¾	27⅛	800	Butte & Superior	27⅛	27⅛	26¾	26¾ + ⅛
152	153	200	Canadian Pacific	152	152	152	152 — ¾
28	33	100	Central Foundry	32	32	32	32 —2¾
34	34½	400	Cerro de Pasco Cop	34½	34½	34½	34½ + ¼
89	89¾	100	Chandler Motor	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾ —
7⅜	8	100	Chi. Great Western	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝ + ⅛
44⅜	45	1,000	Chi., Mil. & St. P	44⅜	44⅞	44⅛	44½ + ⅛
75⅛	75⅜	500	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	75¼	75½	75¼	75½ + ⅜
91½	92½	100	Chi. & Northwest	92½	92½	92½	92½ + ½
42½	43	100	C., R. I. & P. 6% pf	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝ — ⅛
39	39½	200	Chino Copper	39½	39¾	39⅜	39⅜ — ⅛
46	46¾	200	Col. Fuel & Iron	46½	46¾	46	46 + ½
34⅜	35	300	Columbia G. & Elec	35¼	35¼	35	35 — ¼
43⅜	44	400	Corn Products Ref	43⅞	44	43⅞	44 —
66⅝	66½	900	Crucible Steel	66½	66¾	66⅜	66⅜ + ⅛
306¾	307½	1,200	Cuba Cane Sugar	307⅛	307½	304¾	305½ —
81½	82	400	Cuba Cane S. pf	81½	81⅝	81½	81⅝ + ⅛
93	96	100	Deere & Co. pf	94	94	94	94 —
162	164⅜	100	Del., Lack. & West	163	163	163	163 —
5⅞	6	100	D. & R.G.pf.,3 days	6	6	6	6 —
58⅜	59	9,900	Distillers' Secur	58⅜	59⅜	58¼	58⅞ + ⅜
85½	85¾	200	Dome Mines	85½	85½	85½	85⅝ + ⅛
14⅝	14⅞	200	Erie	15	15	15	15 + ⅛
30¼	31	300	Erie 1st pf	31	31	31	31 —
22	22¾	200	Erie 2d pf	22	22	21¾	21¾ — ⅛
90¾	91	200	Fisher Body pf	91	91	90⅞	90⅞ + ⅛
97⅝	98	200	Gaston Wms. & W	97⅞	98	97¼	98 + ¼
29¼	29⅝	2,600	General Cigar	29¼	29⅝	29	29 —1
49⅝	49⅝	100	General Electric	145	145	145	145 —
143½	145	300	Do., Seller 4	144¾	144¾	144¾	144¾ —
154	155	700	General Motors	154	155	154	155 +1
81¼	81¼	100	General Motors pf	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼ — ⅛
80	81	100	Granby Consol	80	80	80	80 —
90½	91	200	Great Northern pf	90½	90½	90½	90½ —
44⅝	44¾	200	Greene-Cananea	44⅜	44⅝	44⅜	44⅝ — ⅛
97⅝	97½	200	Illinois Central	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝ +1½
51⅝	52	2,500	Inspiration Copper	52	52¼	51⅞	52 — ⅛
7⅞	8	100	Interboro Consol	8	8	8	8 —
58	60	400	Int. Agricul. pf	58	59	58	59 +1
109⅛	111½	25	Int. Harv., N. J. pf	108	108	108	108 —
107	75	100	Int. Harv. Corp. pf	108	108	108	108 —
26¼	26⅞	400	Int. Mer. Marine	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼ — ⅛
97⅞	98	200	Int. Mer. Mar. pf	97⅞	98	97¾	98 + ¼
29½	29½	2,600	Int. Nickel	29½	29⅝	29⅜	29½ —
33⅝	33⅝	600	Kennecott Copper	33⅝	33⅝	33⅛	33½ + ⅛
83½	84	100	Lackawanna Steel	83½	83½	83½	83½ + ⅛
21⅞	22½	500	Lee Rubber & Tire	22¼	22¼	22	22 — ⅛
14⅜	15	600	Lorillard (P.) rgts	14⅜	15	14⅜	15 — ⅛
26	28½	200	Maxwell Motors	26½	26½	26½	26½ — ⅛
101	101⅜	1,400	Mex. Petroleum	101⅜	101⅝	101	101⅛ + ⅛
52⅜	52⅝	2,300	Midvale Steel	52¼	52½	52	52⅜ —
22⅜	23	300	Missouri Pacific	22⅜	22⅞	22⅜	22⅞ — ⅛
31	32	100	National Acme	31½	31½	31½	31½ + ½
52⅞	53	1,200	Nat. Enam. & Stp	52⅞	53	52½	52¾ —
94	98	100	Nat. Enam. & S. pf	95	95	95	95 —1
58	58½	300	National Lead	58½	58½	58½	58½ —
128	128⅜	100	N. Y. Air Brake	128	128	128	128 —
72	72½	700	N. Y. Central	72¼	72¼	72	72¼ + ⅛
15	15	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	15	15	15	15 + ⅛
39	40	800	N. Y., N. H. & H	39⅞	40	39¾	40 — ⅛
87⅜	88	100	Northern Pacific	87⅜	87⅞	87⅜	87⅝ — ⅛
39⅞	40	2,200	Ohio Cities Gas	40	40	39½	39⅞ —
8⅝	9	1,100	Ontario Mining	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝ + ⅛
43⅞	44	1,000	Penn. Railroad	43⅞	44	43¾	44 + ⅛
45½	46	30	People's Gas, Chi	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝ —
38	39½	200	Pierce-Arrow	39	39¼	39	39 —
70¼	70⅝	700	Pressed Steel Car	70½	70⅝	70¼	70⅝ — ⅛
95	98	100	Pressed St. Car pf	95	95	95	95 —3¼
95	98	95	Do., odd lot	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞ —
61	61¼	800	R'way Steel Spring	61¼	61¼	60⅝	61¼ + ¼
23¾	24	100	Ray Consol. Cop	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞ — ⅛
88	88½	3,600	Reading	88¼	88⅝	88¼	88½ + ⅛
92	92¼	1,400	Rep. Iron & Steel	91⅞	92¼	91⅞	92 + ¼
7	8	100	Saxon Motor	7½	7½	7½	7½ + ½
7½	7¾	100	Seaboard Air Line	7½	7½	7½	7½ — ⅛
33⅜	33	1,200	Sinclair Oil Ref	32⅝	33	32⅝	33 + ⅛
59¾	60	100	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I	60	60	60	60 —1
85	85⅜	500	Southern Pacific	84⅜	85	84¾	85 + ¼
123	130	150	So. Porto Rico Sug	125	125	125	125 —
23⅛	23⅜	500	Southern Railway	23⅛	23¼	23⅛	23⅜ —
44⅛	44⅞	100	Studebaker Co	44⅛	44⅞	44⅛	44⅞ — ⅛
19	19⅛	600	Tenn. Cop. & Chem	19	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛ —
151	152½	400	Texas Co	151	152½	151	152½ +1½
69⅜	70	3,400	Tobacco Products	69⅜	70	69¼	70 +1
43	43	100	Twin City R. T	43	43	43	43 + ¾
42	42	81	Do., odd lot	42	42	42	42 —
P21¼	121⅜	1,310	Union Pacific	121¼	121⅜	121	121⅜ + ⅜
70¼	70¾	100	Union Pacific pf	70¼	70¾	70¼	70¼ —1
100	101½	3,300	United Cigar Stores	100	101½	100	100⅝ + ⅜
48	48	15	United Drug 1st pf	48	48	48	48 —
128	129⅜	2,600	U. S. Indus. Alco	128	129⅜	128	128½ +1
61¼	61¾	200	U. S. Rubber	61¼	61¾	61¼	61¼ —
104⅜	104⅝	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	104⅜	104⅝	104⅜	104⅝ — ⅛
43	43	200	U. S. S. R. & M. pf	43	43	43	43 —1¾
109¼	110	41,800	United States Steel	109¼	110	109	109⅞ — ⅛
110⅜	110⅜	600	U. S. Steel pf	110⅜	110⅜	110	110 — ⅛
80	81½	900	Utah Copper	80⅜	81¼	80	81¼ + ⅛
50⅞	51⅜	200	Va.-Caro. Chem	51	51	51	51 — ⅛
104	108	100	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf	105	105	105	105 —2½
9⅛	9¼	100	Wabash	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼ —
37⅜	38	400	Wabash pf. A	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞ — ⅛
20	22	200	Western Pacific	21⅜	21⅜	21	21⅜ —1
77⅛	77½	1,300	West. Union Teleg	78	78	77⅝	77⅝ —1¼
41⅜	43⅜	300	West'house E. & M	41½	41⅝	41½	41½ + ¼
8½	8⅞	100	Wheeling & L. E	8½	8⅝	8½	8½ —
44	44½	300	White Motors	43½	44¼	43½	44¼ +1
56¼	57	3,300	Wilson & Co	60½	60½	56½	56½ —4½
19⅝	19⅞	1,400	Willys-Overland	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19¾ + ⅛
34½	36	200	Wisconsin Central	35	35	35	35 —1¼

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$2,889,064	$18,726,954
Internal revenue—		
Income and excess profits tax	8,278,923	505,775,299
Miscellaneous	29,171,303	135,110,460
Miscellaneous revenue	4,167,744	26,082,555
Total receipts	$44,447,126	$685,704,289
Excess of ordinary disbursements over ordinary receipts	215,038,638	833,564,095
Excess of total disbursements over total receipts	124,920,587	202,645,463
Expenditures	259,485,765	1,519,268,364

EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4@4½	5.38	5.88
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'23	4½@5	4.25	5.50
Can. Pacific	1918-'28	4½	6.00	6.00
Ches. & Ohio	1918-'27	4½	6.30	5.70
Chi. & N. W.	1918-'23	4½	6.00	5.50
C., R. I. & P.	1918-'27	4½@5	7.25	6.20
C., St. L. & N. O.	1918-'24	5	6.15	5.65
Chick. Refining	1918-'21	6	8.00	7.50
C., C., C. & St. L.	1918-'29	5	6.60	6.00
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	6.40	6.00
Erie Railroad	1918-'27	4½@5	6.60	6.10
Ill. Central	1918-'26	4½@5	6.00	5.50
Louis. & Nash	1918-'23	5	6.05	5.50
Mich. Central	1918-'30	5	6.40	5.80
Mo., K. & Tex	1918-'23	5	7.00	6.00
Mo. Pacific	1918-'22	5	7.00	6.00
Mobile & Ohio	1918-'26	4½@5	6.50	6.10
N. Y. Central	1918-'72	4½@5	6.80	5.90
Nort. & Western	1918-'24	4½	6.00	5.50
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1918-'28	4½@6	6.40	6.10
Penn. Gen. Frt	1918-'23	4 @4½	6.00	5.50
Seaboard A. L.	1918-'26	5 @6	7.00	6.00
Sinclair Refining	1918-'21	6	8.00	7.00
South. Pacific	1918-'26	4½	6.05	5.85
Southern Ry.	1918-'24	4½@5	6.50	5.75
Union Tank Line	1918-'20	5	6.75	6.00

German Bank Statement.

BERLIN, Aug. 8, (via London.)—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany for the week ended July 31 shows the following changes:

	Marks.
Total coin and bullion, decreased	189,000
Gold, increased	202,000
Treasury notes, increased	107,899,000
Notes of other banks, decreased	1,501,000
Bills discounted, increased	1,045,808,000
Advances, increased	2,043,000
Investments, increased	1,629,000
Other securities, decreased	22,412,000
Notes in circulation, increased	820,821,000
Deposits, increased	753,086,000
Other liabilities, increased	59,429,000

Total gold holdings 2,347,282,000 marks.

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve, increased	£785,000
Circulation, decreased	92,000
Bullion, increased	692,745
Other securities, decreased	3,593,000
Public deposits, increased	2,089,000
Other deposits, decreased	5,679,000
Notes reserve, decreased	908,000
Government securities, decreased	746,000

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 17.16 per cent.; last week it was 16.37 per cent.

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand, increased	811,000
Silver in hand, increased	18,565,000
Notes in circulation, increased	155,939,000
Treasury deposits, increased	88,938,000
General deposits, increased	186,800,000
Bills discounted, decreased	76,976,000
Advances, decreased	1,891,000

MARKET AVERAGES

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	60.83	60.31	60.80	+ .05
25 industrials	83.12	82.72	82.94	+ .11
50 stocks	71.97	71.21	71.87	+ .08

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Aug. 8	71.97	71.21	71.87	+ .08
Aug. 7	71.97	71.41	71.79	— .13
Aug. 6	72.12	71.70	71.92	
Aug. 5	72.01	71.41	71.92	+ .40
Aug. 3	71.58	71.41	71.52	+ .12
Aug. 2	71.58	71.15	71.40	+ .05
Aug. 1	71.55	71.13	71.28	+ .39
July 31	71.97	71.44	71.67	+ .13
July 30	72.01	71.35	71.54	— .36

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

Aug.	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.
*1918.	72.12 Aug. 6	71.13 Aug. 1	71.87
1917.	82.07 Aug. 6	74.49 Aug. 31	75.17
1916.	86.72 Aug. 22	83.46 Aug. 3	87.59
1915.	78.59 Aug. 17	73.18 Aug. 23	77.54
1914.	Stock Exchange closed.		
1913.	71.65 Aug. 13	68.83 Aug. 2	71.11

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.
*1918.	74.32 May 16	64.12 Jan. 15	71.87
†1917.	90.46 Jan. 4	75.77 May 9	80.83

Full Years.

1917..	90.46 Jan. 4	57.43 Dec. 20	65.88
1916..	101.51 Nov. 20	80.91 Apr. 22	88.22
1915..	94.13 Oct. 22	58.99 Feb. 24	91.50
1914..	73.80 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30	60.20
1913..	79.10 Jan. 9	63.09 June 10	68.06

*To date. †To corresponding date.

BONDS.

YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

	Net Change— Day.	Month.	Year.
25 railroads	72.54	+.06	+.31	—0.97
8 industrials	93.19	+.15	+ .88	—2.70
6 public utils	88.58	..	— .67	—8.98
1 municipal	94.75	..	—1.75	—8.25

40 issues	76.61	+.05	— .04	—6.17

DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

Aug. 8	76.61	+.05	Aug. 1	76.59	—.06
Aug. 7	76.56	+.02	July 31	76.65	—.04
Aug. 6	76.54	—.04	July 30	76.69	—.06
Aug. 5	76.58	+.01	July 29	76.75	+.05
Aug. 3	76.57	—.04	July 27	76.70	—.02
Aug. 2	76.61	+.02	July 26	76.72	+.07

MONTHLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

Aug.	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.
*1918.	76.61 Aug. 7	76.54 Aug. 5	76.61
1917.	82.81 Aug. 10	81.96 Aug. 31	81.86
1916.	86.85 Aug. 1	86.34 Aug. 30	86.40
1915.	82.73 Aug. 14	82.03 Aug. 24	82.08
1914.	Stock Exchange closed		
1913.	87.79 Aug. 30	87.10 Aug. 2	87.79

YEARLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.
*1918.	77.87 May 24	75.77 Apr. 9	76.61
†1917.	89.48 Jan. 29	82.61 July 9	82.78

Full Years.

1917..	89.48 Jan. 20	74.24 Dec. 20	76.80
1916..	89.18 Nov. 27	86.19 Apr. 23	88.64
1915..	87.62 May 24	81.

291

Your Plans

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SEE BUMPER CROP, DESPITE HUGE LOSS

Production of 2,989,000,000 Bushels of Corn and 878,000,000 Bushels of Wheat Likely.

LARGEST ACREAGE PLANTED

Shows Efforts Farmers Have Made to Meet the Needs of Our Allies and Ourselves.

MUCH DAMAGE IN JULY

Hot, Dry Weather Caused Loss to Farmers Which Is Estimated at $750,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Bumper crops of almost every foodstuff grown on the farm were indicated again today in the Department of Agriculture's monthly crop report. The record production is predicted despite a falling off in the estimated output of all crops during July, due to the hot and dry weather.

In round figures, the loss to farmers of this prospective production is roughly estimated at almost $750,000,000—more than $450,000,000 in the principal grain and food crops and $250,000,000 in cotton.

Practically every crop is growing on a larger acreage this year than last year, indicating that the farmers have been making strenuous efforts to meet the heavy needs of the Allies and the increasing demands at home for foodstuffs.

Corn, the country's greatest crop, was the heaviest sufferer from the dry and hot weather of July, losing 171,000,000 bushels in prospective production since the first production forcast was made from June conditions. The monetary loss to corn growers is around $276,000,000. From nearly every part of the country there came reports that corn this year is from two to three weeks ahead of its average condition, indicating that practically all of the crop will mature before the dates of first frost. That condition should assure the minimum injury from frost damage.

Wheat, the harvesting of which is nearing completion, suffered a loss of 13,000,000 bushels, yet the crop will be much larger than last year's, and also bigger than the average of the five years before that.

Drought and heat made inroads on potatoes, causing a loss of 15,000,000 bushels in the prospective crop, and the sweet potato production loss was estimated at half that quantity.

A notable exception in the forecasts was that of tobacco, which showed an increase of 41,000,000 pounds in the prospective crop over the forecast made in July.

The production of wheat was estimated at 878,000,000 bushels. Corn production was forecast at 2,989,000,000 bushels from Aug. 1 conditions.

Other forecasts of production based on the Aug. 1 canvass were announced as follows: Oats, 1,428,000,000 bushels; barley, 232,000,000; rye, 76,700,000; buckwheat, 20,600,000 bushels; white potatoes, 331,000,000; sweet potatoes, 84,500,000; tobacco, 1,228,000,000 pounds; flax, 14,800,000; rice, 41,600,000; hay, 99,300,000 tons; sugar beets, 6,360,000 tons; apples, 199,000,000 bushels; peaches, 40,900,000 bushels.

The condition of the crop on Aug. 1 was announced as follows: Spring wheat, 79.6; corn, 78.5; oats, 82.8; barley, 82.0; buckwheat, 88.6; white potatoes, 79.9; sweet potatoes, 78.3; tobacco, 83.6; flax, 70.6; rice, 85.7; hay, 82.3; sugar beets, 88.8.

The preliminary estimate of Winter wheat production by principal States (in thousands of bushels, i. e., 000's omitted,) follows: Ohio, 38,722; Indiana, 54,999; Illinois, 54,266; Missouri, 48,951; Nebraska, 35,262; Kansas, 92,874; Oklahoma, 72,658.

Condition of corn on Aug. 1 by principal States follows: Ohio, 79; Indiana, 83; Illinois, 84; Iowa, 95; Missouri, 72; Nebraska, 86; Texas, 50. Condition of Spring wheat by States: Minnesota, 95; North Dakota, 73; South Dakota, 98; Washington, 55.

BANK CONDITIONS SHOW GREAT PROSPERITY

Absorption of Federal Bonds Continues Despite Approach of the Fourth Loan.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Resources of national banks between May 10 and June 29 decreased $410,000,000, to $17,839,502,000, due largely to the fact that they disposed of great quantities of Liberty bonds held at the earlier date. This situation, shown today by an analysis of the bank reports as of June 29, issued by the Controller of the Currency, was regarded as an indication of the healthy financial condition of the country, which still is able to absorb Government securities, particularly in view of the approaching Fourth Loan campaign.

Resources on June 29 were $1,688,000,000 greater than on June 20, 1917, practically a year before. The Controller called attention to the fact that aggregate resources of the national banks was more than a billion dollars greater than the world's production of gold since the discovery of America, estimated at $16,601,000,000.

Deposits on June 29 were $14,021,609,000, or $363,511,000 less than at the time of the previous bank call on May 10. This reduction was about counterbalanced by an increase of $350,361,000 in loans and discounts to $9,620,402,000. Holdings of Liberty bonds and certificates of indebtedness decreased $540,738,000, to $2,116,785,000. Cash on hand and due from Federal Reserve banks amounted to $1,696,150,000, or $43,690,000 less than on May 10. Circulation outstanding was $681,631,000, an increase of $1,186,000. Bills payable and rediscounts amounted to $883,223,000.

EARNINGS.

Miscellaneous.

BUTTE & SUPERIOR MINING CO. for the quarter ended June 30.—

	1918.	1917.	Decr'se.
Net value zinc..	$1,124,894	$1,567,892	$442,498
Val. zinc fr. tigs	.....	8,907	8,907
Net value lead..	302,609	219,049	*83,560
Invent. and quot	.....	200,000	200,000
Misc. income....	18,816	45,582	31,766
Total	$1,441,319	$2,040,930	$599,611
Op. costs, tax,&c	1,312,932	1,087,698	*275,239
Profits	$128,387	$1,008,237	$874,850

*Increase.

Sales of the Keystone Tire & Rubber Company in July amounted to $672,894, as compared with $462,982 in the same month a year ago, and $160,809 in July, 1916.

The July sales of S. H. Kress & Co. were $1,608,616, an increase of $418,220 over 1917. For the seven months ended July 1 the sales totaled $10,860,788, an increase of $1,748,083 over the corresponding period of 1917.

ASKS CITY TO WAIVE 5-CENT FARE PROVISION

Board of Trade Says Readjustment Should Be Left to the Service Board.

A special committee of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation made public this letter yesterday, sent to the Franchise Commitee of the Board of Estimate, urging the latter to waive, on behalf of the city, the five-cent provision of the existing franchise to the street railroad companies so that the Public Service Commission may fix "a just rate of fare * * * upon its merits, after investigation":

Aug. 7, 1918.

To the Honorable the Franchise Committee, Board of Estimate and Apportionment, City of New York.

Gentlemen: The undersigned Special Committee of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation was appointed to consider the interests the public have in the proposed advance of fares upon the railroad lines in this city.

The question is one of very great importance. The maintenance of efficient transit facilities, with transfer privileges, within the city is imperative. We cannot conceive of a return to the divided control of seperate initial lines.

The Federal Administration, when dealing with a similar situation in the State and nation, brushed aside the provisions of all existing charters which, as on the New York Central Railroad, guaranteed the people a passenger rate of 2 cents per mile.

Conditions arising out of the war so increased the costs of maintenance and operation of the railroads that the Federal Administration, under powers conferred by Congress, advanced all freight rates 25 per cent. and some several hundred per cent. They advanced passenger fares everywhere and in New York State from 2 cents per mile to 3 cents, a general advance of 50 per cent. Such advances were imperative, and to cite charter guarantees in opposition or criticism would be to bring into question the good faith and wisdom of the United States Railroad Administration under the direct control of Secretary McAdoo and the President of the United States.

These conditions upon the railways of the country are in the main identical with those existing upon the railroads within this city, viz.: The higher cost of material and the advance of wages.

A contract by which wages were fixed in 1918 will expire in September next and the present scale of wages cannot be continued. If the demands of the employes are conceded the railroads will be bankrupted. If the demands are denied the railroads will go out of business.

If this should ensue it would be due to the denial of their just request for an advance of fares commensurate with the increased cost of wages and their inability to pay such increase.

When suffering under the intolerable conditions which an interruption of transit by the action of the railroad employes would produce in this city, the public would justly blame those responsible.

The responsibility and the power to meet these conditions clearly rest with the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. First to release the railroads from the letter of the franchise provision fixing a five-cent fare, (by so doing, acting in this narrower field as President Wilson and Secretary McAdoo have acted in the broader field,) and second, to leave the matter of fixing a just rate of fare in the hands of the Public Service Commission, upon its merits, after investigation.

This should be undertaken and concluded without delay so that such advance as may be found essential may be made effective as soon as possible.

We therefore very earnestly urge that the Board of Estimate consent to waive on behalf of the city the five-cent provision of the existing franchises. Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM McCARROLL, Chairman;
J. FREDERICK TALCOTT,
FRANK BRAINARD,
CLINTON L. ROSSITER,
CHARLES L. BERNHEIMER,
LEE KOHNS,
Special Committee.
FRANK S. GARDNER, Secretary.

Mayor Hylan wrote to Charles Bulkley Hubbell, Chairman of the Public Service Commission, yesterday, protesting against any action by the commission at this time looking to the relief of the street railways financially or to suspending any lines of traffic which compete with subway and elevated lines.

"I wish to emphatically protest that at this time your commission take no action in this matter which would interfere in any way or lessen the service, in some instances inadequate, rendered to the public by the street railways, or interfere with or reduce the service now rendered under franchises granted by this city to the various traction corporations," wrote the Mayor. "I feel that any action taken by your commission in connection with this subject would materially interfere with the investigation and study which the Franchise Committee of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment is making at this time.

"The Franchise Committee of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, in its consideration of the applications of the various railroad companies for an increased fare, and its efforts to render justice to the corporation and at the same time conserve the rights of the public, will give most serious consideration to all the facts submitted by the petitioners."

DISAGREE OVER BOND TAXES

Bankers Oppose Kitchin Non-Exemption Proposal.

Bankers and bond dealers in commenting yesterday upon the proposal of Chairman Kitchin to pass legislation providing that all future issues of State and municipal bonds be denied the tax-exemption privilege, said that according to the opinions given by distinguished counsel such legislation would be unconstitutional. The proposal is not a new one and on various occasions when it has come up the views of lawyers have been sought, and in each instance they have advised their clients that Congress could not tax State, municipal and county securities unless the States agreed to such taxation by approving the enactment of an amendment to the Constitution.

Among the lawyers who take this view are ex-Justice Charles E. Hughes, Elihu Root and ex-Attorney General George W. Wickersham. Their opinions are based on the general proposition that taxation of State bonds would interfere with the sovereignty of the States. It is asserted that the so-called Sixteenth Amendment has not changed the situation in the least.

A leading specialist in State and municipal bonds said: "I believe that the Congressmen have made the suggestion for the purpose of seeing whether any objection would be raised by the States and the various municipalities; and as such a move would entail great hardship on the various States and municipalities at a time when the United States Government is removing much of their source of personal property tax revenue, it is certain that if such a proposal is made in Congress there will be any amount of opposition raised to it."

It was pointed out that in the event the tax-exemption privilege were removed the City of New York would be obliged to pay at least 6 per cent. for money, the additional cost being met by the imposition of higher municipal taxes.

ZINC OUTPUT FALLS OFF.

Butte & Superior Earnings Less Than Last Year.

The Butte and Superior Mining Company, whose major product is zinc, reports gross earnings of $1,441,319 in the June quarter, a decline of $599,611 from the corresponding period last year. A reduction in the tonnage of ore handled, with a consequent lowering of income, resulted in part from labor shortage and an accident which tied up part of the mines for a time.

Operating costs, taxes, &c., amounted to $1,312,932, an increase of $275,239, and the profit of $128,387 showed a falling off of $847,850. The balance for dividends was equal to 44 cents per share of stock, compared iwth $3.45 a year before.

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF THE CITY.

Controller's Report as of July 31, 1918.

Cash Action.	Corporate Stock and Tax Notes.	Revenue Bonds and Bills.	Special Revenue Bonds.
Outstanding July 20, 1918	$34,408,000.00	$53,695,000.00	$6,615,900.00
Net increase	.....	5,000,000.00	.....
Outstanding July 31, 1918	$34,408,000.00	$58,695,000.00	$6,615,900.00
Cash balance	6,152,108.81		
Net obligation	$28,255,891.19		

BETHLEHEM STEEL HAS A $400,000,000 YEAR

President Grace Says the Corporation's Plants Are Working at Capacity.

Stockholders of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation learned important facts at a special meeting in Newark yesterday of the vast growth of the corporation's undertakings in steel making and shipbuilding. President Eugene G. Grace told the shareowners that the gross business in the current year would probably amount to $400,000,000, while orders now on hand total approximately $650,000,000. The purpose of the meeting was to authorize a new consolidated mortgage of $500,000,000, to cover most of the properties owned by the corporation and its subsidiaries. The mortgage was approved, as was, also, the pledging of $70,000,000 of the new bonds behind an issue of $50,000,000 notes which were recently sold to bankers.

"The corporation's various plants are now producing at capacity," said Mr. Grace, "and I believe the situation is true throughout the entire steel industry. The company now has 120,000 employes. We have 65,000 employes engaged at the various shipyards, compared with about 40,000 in May. Our new Liberty plant at Alameda, Cal., will come in about the middle of 1919, and this will require 10,000 additional shipworkers.

"The destroyer program is progressing satisfactorily, and on Tuesday last the Squantum plant launched its second destroyer for the United States Navy. Work on destroyers is being handled at the Union shipyards in San Francisco and at the Fore River plant. The new Squantum yard at Fore River, which cost about $15,000,000, was built and is being operated for the navy by the company. The work done at this plant is considered the greatest accomplishment in naval construction work in the world. We broke ground on this plant in October, 1917, and by October of this year we expect to have delivered the first destroyer, completely fitted out and ready for operation."

COTTON OPENS LOW, BUT GOES UP QUICKLY

Net Advances of from 19 to 34 Points in the Active Months.

There were more chills and fever in the local cotton market yesterday. Prices opened weak, and the outlook early was for a continuance of Wednesday's slump in values. A few stop-loss orders were uncovered on the long side, and the decline went about 60 points below Wednesday's close. Then the market abruptly reversed itself, and shot up from 100 to 110 points in a brief interval, so that early in the afternoon prices were around 50 to 55 points higher than Wednesday's close. There was some more backing and filling before the close, however, which was steady at net advances of from 19 to 34 points in the active months.

It was predominantly a weather market, but the variety and uncertainty of the fluctuations were due to the same over-emphasis on the speculative side which has ruled all this week, although a partial recrudescence of trade buying helped in the morning rally. As usual, however, trade representatives dropped out of the bidding as soon as prices went beyond what they were willing to pay, and this undoubtedly contributed to the relative weakening late in the day.

The opening weakness was apparently due to confidence in rainfall in Texas, which was rudely dashed by the official report showing nothing more than cloudy weather there, with continued high temperature. The market had been so thoroughly liquidated, in fact, oversold, the previous day, that the response to unfavorable weather news was immediate.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Aug.	.....	...	...	28.15 bid	27.98
Sept.	27.75	...	...	28.14 bid	28.05
Oct.	27.75	28.60	27.52	28.30@28.32	28.11
Nov.	.....	...	...	28.00 bid	27.74
Dec.	27.15	28.71	27.15	27.96@28.00	27.64
Jan.	27.15	28.18	27.15	27.85@27.87	27.55
Feb.	.....	...	...	27.80 bid	27.51
March	27.20	28.00	27.05	27.80@27.81	27.51
April	.....	...	...	27.80 bid	27.51
May	27.00	...	...	.....	27.51

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Forecast:

N. C.—Showers and thunder storms Fri.; fair Sat.

S. C., Ga., Fla., Ala., and Miss.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Tenn. and Ky.—Cloudy and warm Fri. and Sat.

Ohio—Fair and cooler Fri. and Sat.

Ind.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Mich.—Fair Fri.; rains and thunder storms Sat.

La., Okla., and Tex.—Cloudy Fri. and Sat.

NEW CITIES SERVICE ISSUE.

Syndicate to Underwrite $6,000,000 7 Per Cent. Bonds.

Henry L. Doherty & Co. and Montgomery & Co. have found a syndicate to underwrite $6,000,000 convertible 7 per cent. gold debenture bonds of the Cities Service Company which are to be offered to stockholders for subscription at 102½. The bonds are part of an authorized issue of $30,000,000, of which $3,000,000 were disposed of last March. The proceeds of the new offering are to be used in developing the company's oil land holdings in Kansas and Oklahoma.

After Jan. 1, 1920, the bonds will be convertible into Cities Service stock in proportion of 80 per cent. of preferred and 20 per cent. of common for each $100 par value of bonds. In addition bondowners who convert their holdings will receive the dividends which have accumulated from Jan. 1, 1918, to date of conversion on the Cities Service common stock to which they are entitled. Stockholders have the right to subscribe until Aug. 20, payments to be made in installments with 10 per cent. down when subscriptions are filed. Syndicate members are already placing privately a part of the bonds.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.
Spelter	$8.50	$8.62½	$8.50	$8.62½
Antimony	13.00	13.25	13.00	13.25
Quicksilver	125.00	.....	125.00	.....
Aluminium	*.....	33.00	*.....	33.00
Iron, No. 2X fy	.....	34.25	.....	34.25

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 26c.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Wednesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	122	0	0	122	0	0
Tin, spot	387	0	0	399	0	0
Tin, futures	387	0	0	399	0	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	29	10	0	29	10	0

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am Oil	4	5	Houghton	50	75
B S Gas	7	9	Iron Cap	19	19¾
Begole	50	60	Iron Blos	36	42
Black H	95	1a	La Rose	35	40
Bohemia	80	90	Majestic	18	20
Boot Ely	70	75	Mex Met	46	49
Bost Mon	51	52	Mojave T	10	11
Butte & L	13	15	New Balt	88	95
Bost & Ar	1¾	1¾	N Z & L	15	17
Crystal	36	37	New Com	1¾	1¾
Calaveras	50	1¾	Nev Doug	52	54
Crown Res	17	24	Nix Nev	45	50
Cortez	8	15	Oneco	15	25
Champ, old	4	5	Onondaga	13	17
Chief Cons	2¾	2¾	*S W M	90	1¼
Denbigh	2	2½	U V Exten	87¾	88
Earl Eagle	2	3	Victoria M	62	64
Fortuna	3	5	Yukon Gold	1	1¼
Homa Oil	86	87			

*Full paid.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 8.—Twenty new corporations, with an aggregate capitalization of $1,334,900, were chartered today. They include:

The National Spice Co., Brooklyn, $6,000; H. Echen, I. Blidstein, J. Albert, 524 Saratoga Av.

Korpit American Trading Co., Manhattan, $50,000; H. Herzog, A. Lavezzo, S. Schiller, 362 Riverside Drive.

Alexis L. Bernstein Corp., Manhattan, importing and exporting, $10,000; M. B. Bernstein, C. Cartooon, H. Levy, 154 Nassau St.

Martin Klepper Co., Manhattan, dairy, farm and garden products, $50,000; G. Norris, I. M. Fitzpatrick, R. Lynch, 115 Broadway.

Locust Products Co., Peekskill, mill lumber for shipbuilding, $10,000; C. E. Forbush, E. J. Lockwood, L. F. Crumb, Peekskill.

R. M. Realty Co., Brooklyn, $5,000; S. and M. and C. Rabinowitz, 35 Bayard St.

William A. Rothholz Co., Manhattan, cloth sponging, $10,000; H. Holler, H. F. Weiss, W. A. Rothholz, 535 West 151st St.

Dependable Tire and Rubber Corp., Buffalo, $650,000; S. Johnstone, M. H. Shaft, F. Dobmeier, Buffalo.

Paul A. Meyrowitz, Manhattan, appliances for photographic and optical uses, $95,000; A. O. Albin, F. C. Elgar, P. A. Meyrowitz, 140 West 57th St.

Sidonia Dress Co., Manhattan, $5,000; B. J. Fischler, I. Lifshitz, E. Hershkovitz, 1,705 Anthony Av., Bronx.

Kinetic Engineering Co., Manhattan, make motors, founders' and factory supplies, $50,000; A. Mandels, S. L. Baron, V. Campbell, 152 West 129th St.

Fordham Wine and Liquor Co., Bronx, $5,000; M. J. Dunne, M. M. Egan, E. Lyons, 2,361 Valentine Av., Bronx.

Best Carting and Storage, Rochester, $5,000; E. G. and F. and A. B. Drake, Rochester.

The B. F. and K. Garage, Brooklyn, $10,000; S. Forster, J. Becker, W. Kaufmann, 1,000 Longfellow Av., Bronx.

Visibul Automatic Measuring Co., Jamestown, $150,000; D. W. McCarthy, G. T. Erazelton, A. H. Broadhead, Jamestown.

W. Tyrie Stevens, Manhattan, general mercantile business, $200,000; B. S. Smith, C. S. Rice, S. B. Howard, 65 Cedar St.

Music League of America, Manhattan, 144 shares preferred stock, $100 each; 100 shares common stock, no par value; active capital $14,900; J. T. Adams, M. Kickhoefer, R. E. F. Flinsch, 61 West 55th St.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Ansonia Dress and Costume Mfg. Co., Manhattan, $10,000 to $50,000.

Menzel & Co., Manhattan, $150,000 to $250,000.

Sundh Electric Co., Manhattan, $120,000 to $170,000.

Hugo Fischer, Brooklyn, $5,000 to $20,000.

Gramercy Chocolate Co., Manhattan, $10,000 to $500,000.

S. & W. Auto Garage Co., Manhattan, $10,000 to $60,000.

Fort Schuyler Knitting Mills Co., Utica, $30,000 to $125,000.

CHANGE OF NAME.

German Park Association, Buffalo, to Fillmore Park Association, Inc.

AUTHORIZATION.

Yonkers Theatre Corp., Del., 1,000 shares common stock, no par value, active capital 10 shares. Representative, C. S. Rice, 65 Cedar St.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Harlem River and Woodworking Co., Bronx.

The Rex Talking Machine Sales Co., Salamanca.

Wagener Bros. Automobile Exchange, Penn Yan.

Ritz Shoe Co., Rochester.

W. & J. Co., Watertown.

Heuvelton Heat, Light and Power Co., Canton.

Halptern Hat Co., Manhattan.

Greenhill, Helfgott & White, Manhattan.

W. & B. Dress Co., Manhattan.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Aug. 8.—Charters filed:

American Pigment Co., $200,000. M. E. Dorsey, Ferris Giles, Charles W. Martin, local Wilmington, Del.

The Delaware Oil and Gas Co., $200,000. R. E. Grant, F. H. Mitchels, Columbus, Ohio; John Williamson, Sunbury, Ohio.

Pittsburgh Gas and By-Products Co., $150,000. W. J. N. Lofland, Charles H. Jones, Frank Jackson of Dover, Del.

F. and W. Coal Co., $65,000. M. D. Famerc, Cleveland, Ohio; L. J. Dawes, C. E. McCauley, Pittsburgh, Penn.

Eddy Gas Burner Co., $50,000. Edwin L. Robertson, Lillie R. Robertson, Edward J. Eckhard, all of New York.

House More Workers in Bridgeport.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Further housing projects for Bridgeport, Conn., to meet the urgent need of accommodations for munition workers were announced today by the Department of Labor. In addition to contracts recently awarded for construction, to provide for 600 families, dormitories to house 1,000 workmen will be erected. Arrangements have also been made to improve transportation facilities.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

Boston, Mass., June 20, 1918.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE 5% BONDS SECURED BY MORTGAGE ON THE STEAMER "FRANKLIN," ISSUED BY COASTWISE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions contained in Article 5 of the mortgage given by the Coastwise Transportation Company, a corporation duly organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, to the Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Trustee, to secure an issue of two hundred seventy thousand dollars ($270,000) par value First Mortgage 5% Bonds on the steamer "FRANKLIN," dated September 1, 1915, the following bonds will be redeemed and retired on September 1, 1918:

Bonds numbered 1 to 270, inclusive, maturing from September 1, 1918, to September 1, 1927.

The holders of the above numbered bonds are hereby notified to present said bonds to The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, 327 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on September 1, 1918, to receive in cash the face amount of said bonds and accrued interest to September 1, 1918.

Bonds must carry coupons due September 1, 1918, and the subsequent maturing coupons thereto belonging, and must be accompanied by the usual income tax certificate.

Interest on said bonds will cease on September 1, 1918.

COASTWISE—TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,
By John G. Crowley, Treasurer.

ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT
5% Internal Gold Loan 1909

Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. are instructed to give notice that they are prepared to receive Tenders for the amortization on 1st September, 1918, of $812,000 Argentine gold pesos, say £62,400 nominal of the above loan.

Tenders for sale of bonds with Coupons due 1st March, 1919, at a price to be stated in the Tender, must be lodged not later than 12 o'clock noon on 12th August, 1918, with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, who will announce the result of the Tenders as soon thereafter as possible.

Tenders will be received also in Paris by the Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas, in London by Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., Ltd., and in Buenos Aires by the Credito Publico Nacional.

Each bond has a par value of $973 U. S. Gold Dollars, and Tenders must be made at a flat price under par expressed in dollars per bond.

Tenders must be made on a form obtainable on application, and must be securely enclosed in an envelope marked "Tender of Argentine Government 5 per cent. Internal Gold Loan 1909 Bonds for redemption."

Forms of Tender may be obtained on application to Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, who reserve the right to reject all or any Tenders.

Dated New York, 29 July, 1918.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS OF THE **PROVINCIAL LIGHT, HEAT & POWER COMPANY.**

In accordance with the terms of the Trust Deed securing the issue of First Mortgage 30 Year 5% Bonds of the above Company, executed in favor of National Trust Company, Limited, Trustee, on the 15th of November, 1906, notice is hereby given that Twenty-one thousand dollars ($21,000) Bonds have been drawn by lot by the Trustee for redemption upon the 1st of September, 1918, at the price of 105 and accrued interest.

The Bonds so drawn are numbered as follows: Nos. 0004, 0112, 0115, 1164, 0253, 0265, 0299, 0332, 0463, 0470, 0489, 0595, 0733, 0831, 0848, 0895, 0952, 0978, 1019, 1217, & 1308.

The holders of the said Bonds are hereby notified to present the same for redemption at the office of National Trust Company, Limited, Montreal, on or before the 1st of September, 1918.

Bonds drawn for redemption shall cease to bear interest after the 1st of September, 1918.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, 1918.
Dated at Montreal, 23rd July, 1918.

LOST AT SEA THROUGH ENEMY ACTION —Six shares Baltimore & Ohio Common stock Certificate No. A 190256. Three shares Baltimore & Ohio Preferred stock Certificate No. B31511, both certificates registered in the name of Henry Thomas Hickman.
ADAMS, DAVIS & BARTOL.
45 Wall St., N. Y. City.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE, QUARTERMASTER GENERAL, New York City.—Sealed proposals for furnishing 9½ oz. O. D. Shirting Flannel will be received here until 2 o'clock P. M., Aug. 10, 1918. Information on application, envelopes containing proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for 9½ oz. O. D. Shirting Flannel," and addressed to Woolens Branch, Clothing & Equipage Division, 100 East 16th St., New York.

OFFICE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL, New York City.—Sealed proposals for furnishing 20-oz. O. D. Melton will be received here until 2 o'clock P. M., August 12th, 1918. Information on application. Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for 20-oz. O. D. Melton" and addressed to Woolens Branch, Clothing and Equipage Division, 100 E. 16th St., New York.

New Issue

$750,000

LEVER BROTHERS COMPANY

First Mortgage 7% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST GUARANTEED BY

LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED

(ENGLAND)

Dated July 1, 1918 Due July 1, 1928

Price 96½ and accrued Interest, yielding about 7½ %

LEE, HIGGINSON & CO.

43 Exchange Place

BOSTON NEW YORK CHICAGO

HIGGINSON & CO., LONDON

"Passed by the Capital Issues Committee as not incompatible with the national interest but without approval of legality, validity, worth or security. Opinion No. A1159."

This advertisement appears as a matter of record only, all of the above Bonds having been sold

Merchandise Exports to Chile

increased from $44,538,000 to $63,529,000 in the fiscal year ending June 30, despite restrictions due to war. Chile is importing from the United States in greatly increasing quantities such commodities as textiles, industrial machinery, paints, leather goods, etc., and marked changes favorable to the United States have taken place in imports essential to the production of exports.

Many opportunities exist for American exporters to extend their trade with Chile. With eleven branch offices in that country, as well as ten in Argentina and correspondents in the other chief countries of Latin America, the Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd., offers exceptional facilities for the extension of Pan American trade. Our officers will be glad to tell you more about this service.

Write for Booklet "Collection Tariff."

ANGLO-SOUTH AMERICAN BANK, Ltd.

New York Agency, 60 Wall Street

Head Office London — John Cone, Agent; F. C. Harding, Sub-Agent; W. M. Dawkin, Sub-Agent — Capital and Reserves Over $31,000,000

STANDARD OIL STOCKS
C. C. Kerr & Co.
2 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

Write for Straus Investors Magazine
Invaluable to Conservative Investors.
S. W. STRAUS & CO.
150 Broadway

Buy War Savings Stamps
Metropolitan Trust Co.
60 Wall St. 716 Fifth Ave.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.
City of Buenos Aires.
SANITARY WORKS OF THE NATION.
Plant for manufacturing sulphuric acid.

Offers are invited for the construction of a plant for manufacturing sulphuric acid, in accordance with the conditions which may be consulted by interested parties, in the Consulate General of the Argentine Republic in the City of New York, 17 Battery Place, Room 227, on working days from 10 till 4.

Offers must be presented in the Office of the Secretary of the Council of Public Works of the Nation, in the City of Buenos Aires, before 3:30 P. M. on the 8th day of November next, on which day and hour they will be opened in the presence of the interested parties who may wish to attend on that occasion.

Buenos Aires, 4th June, 1918.

L. Celasco, Pro-Secretary.

REPUBLICA ARGENTINA.
Ciudad de Buenos Aires.
OBRAS SANITARIAS DE LA NACION.
Construccion de una fabrica de acido sulfurico.

Llamase a licitacion para la construccion de una fabrica de acido sulfurico, de acuerdo con el pliego de condiciones que los interesados podran consultar en el Consulado General de la Republica Argentina en la ciudad de Nueva York, 17 Battery Place, Room 227, todas los dias habiles de 10 a 4 P. M.

Las propuestas deberan presentarse en la Secretaria del Directorio de las Obras Sanitarias de la Nacion, en la ciudad de Buenos Aires, Capital de la Republica Argentina, antes de las 8 y ½ p. m. del dia 8 de Noviembre proximo, fecha y hora en que seran abiertas, en presencia de los interesados que concurran al acto.

Buenos Aires, 4 de Junio de 1918.

L. Celasco, Prosecretario.

THE OHIO CONNECTING RAILWAY CO.
Office of the Treasurer,
Pittsburg, Pa., August 1, 1918.

First Mortgage Bonds of this Company to an aggregate cost of NINETEEN THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED SEVENTY Dollars ($19,270), will be purchased September 3, 1918, for the Sinking Fund, from the lowest bidders, at a price not to exceed par and interest.

Sealed proposals to sell bonds must be in the hands of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New York City, before twelve o'clock noon Saturday, August 31, 1918, and bonds accepted must be delivered on September 3rd or security furnished that day, if required, that delivery will be made within ten days.

T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

LOST AT SEA THROUGH ENEMY ACTION —Forty shares Missouri, Kansas & Texas Rwy. Co. common stock Certificates Nos. AO 47489-47490 for 10 shares each in the name of Blake, Boissevain & Co.; Nos. AO 114936-114938 for 10 shares each in the names of Oscar Glessmann and Paul Schilling. ADAMS, DAVIS & BARTOL, 45 Wall Street, N. Y. C.

Banking Facilities for Americans Serving Abroad

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company
16-22 William Street, New York
Branch Office: 475 Fifth Avenue, at 41st Street
LONDON
16 Pall Mall, East, S. W. 1, 26 Old Broad Street,

USE FARM TRACTORS WITH PROFIT HERE

State's Experiment in Aiding Crop Production Has Successful Results.

FOOD BOARD DIRECTS WORK

Drainage Engineers Provided to Show Proper Methods of Ditching Land.

The New York State farmers are using the power propelled tractor with highly successful results. Not only has the adoption of the big prairie machine proved of value in the conservation of man power, but it also has resulted in the placing of thousands of acres under cultivation that otherwise would have remained idle.

So far as this State is concerned the tractor is a comparatively new thing. When the New York State Food Commission began its task of increasing the production of vital foodstuffs, that New York State might do its part in helping to win the war, it was realized that the farmers would have to have the assistance of the most modern agricultural machinery in their work, if maximum results were to be obtained.

The depleted man power of the farms, due to the demands of the war, made it necessary that every labor and time saving device should be placed at the service of the farmers. The State Food Commission also realized that now if ever with the Allies calling for food, the great American army in France to be provided for, and the people at home to be taken care of, must the soil be made to produce with the generosity that nature intended.

The development of the tractor, a power propelled machine capable of doing the work of several teams and men on the farm in plowing, offered an exceptional opportunity for saving man power and increasing acreage. The West, with its great stretches of prairie, containing farms thousands of acres in extent, was the first part of the country to recognize its possibilities. It enabled the farmers to work wonders with their machines.

With the tractor came ditching and spraying machines to help make the work of the farmer easier. The ditchers made less difficult and onerous the work of draining farm lands, and the sprayers enabled the farmers to battle more successfully with the pests which annually destroy great quantities of growing food.

New York State with its smaller farms had lagged behind the West in making extensive use of these modern agricultural machines, but within the last two years many of the more prosperous farmers have purchased and used tractors with good results. The price of the tractors and ditchers, however, made them prohibitive to the large majority of small farmers in the State. Canada and England, with their farms almost bare of labor, had been forced to experiment with tractors on a large scale and had found in the experiment a partial solution of the problem of furnishing a substitute for farm labor and of speeding up production. Consequently the New York State Food Commission decided to profit by the English and Canadian experiment.

Twenty tractor schools where the farmers might familiarize themselves with the operation of tractors were established. The course lasted one week and students who completed it received certificates of proficiency. Approximately 1,000 students received certificates. The purpose of the schools was threefold: first, to train operators and farmers in the handling of the tractors; second to give possible purchasers a practical knowledge of the machine's construction and operation; third, to make the owners of machines more efficient in their management.

The success or failure of the tractor, the amount of work accomplished, the amount of repairs necessary to be made and the life of the machine are proportional to the training of the operator and the care he gives the tractor. A tractor under careful handling is good for many years' service, whereas the same tractor handled inefficiently and neglected may be a candidate for the junk pile at the end of one season.

To safeguard the investment required for tractors, a number of tractor experts were employed by the State Food Commission, to inspect the tractors at frequent intervals, to supervise the operation of the machines and to make adjustments and repairs which the operator himself was unable to make. Sixty-seven State-owned tractors were placed at the disposal of the farmers in those parts of the State where the labor situation was most acute. The machines were leased to tractor committees composed of several farmers with limited plowing to be done; and direct to responsible farmers who had extensive acreages to be prepared; and also leased to experienced operators for so much a month, who, in turn, were employed by farmers and paid by them in accordance with a schedule of "cost" prices agreed upon by the commission.

In addition to furnishing tractors, the State Food Commission obtained from many farmers who had machines of their own, promises to keep their tractors in as nearly continuous operation as possible, and to operate them not only upon their own farms, but on the farms of neighbors who were not so fortunate as to own one. The response to this appeal was very gratifying to the commission, and indicated clearly that the farmers of New York State are working shoulder to shoulder in the food trenches. The utility of the farm ditching machine has been demonstrated, but the cost of a good one, approximately $3,500, places them out of reach of the average farmer, and farmers' associations have not yet reached the point where they can or will undertake to maintain ditching machines for the use of their members. So it was incumbent upon the State Food Commission to see that the needs of the farmers in this respect were looked after.

Thirteen of these machines were placed at the disposal of the farmers in the parts of the State where there was the greatest need for them, being leased under practically the same regulations as the tractors. The commission also furnished drainage engineers to locate ditches, and mechanical experts to visit and assist the operators at the machines. Great interest was taken by the farmers in obtaining these ditchers, and in many counties they were leased for extensive drainage work, which will add considerably to the State's productive acreage. In Wyoming County, for example, the farmers contracted for the digging of 4,000 rods of ditches, and in other counties there is work enough contracted for to keep these machines in continuous operation throughout the entire season.

Spraying machines are less complicated than tractors or ditchers and cost a great deal less. They also are easier to operate. The work they do is quite as important in its way, however, as the more formidable looking tractors and ditchers, for it is useless to raise large crops unless steps are taken to safeguard them from ravages of insects and blights.

The farmers have taken very favorably to these machines, and many who leased them from the State finally decided to purchase the sprayers outright. The more extensive use of spraying machines in New York State this season means not only that there will be less food lost through pests, but that fruit and vegetables produced will be freer from rot spots and blemishes.

Leon Purdy in Bankruptcy.

Two petitions in bankruptcy, one voluntary and the other involuntary, were filed in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York yesterday. Robert A. Winter, Jr., an accountant of 94 Brandt Place filed a voluntary petition with liabilities of $55,545 and assets of $100. The principal claim against Winter is that held by the Conde-Smith & Howland Company for $6,486. Other claims are held by Albert H. Herbert for $3,700 and by Catherine Eder for $1,500. An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed against Leon Purdy, "by occupation a gentleman," living at Purdy Station, Westchester County. Purdy's liabilities and assets were not stated.

MEXICAN LABOR TO HARVEST RICE HERE

Government Removes Restrictions for Duration of War—Crop Biggest Ever Known.

PLANTERS NOW SEE WAY OUT

Porto Ricans Also to be Brought to United States to Labor on War Industries.

Mexicans will be imported to harvest the bumper rice crop in the Southern States, the United States Department of Labor having removed the restrictions. Otherwise, with so many men called to the colors and the crop the largest ever produced, the rice planters would face a most serious problem.

Even with the importation of Mexican labor it will be necessary for the authorities to round up all the idlers and vagrants, so urgent is the need for help. The new crop is now about ready to be harvested.

Estimates of the rice growers and millers as well as of the United States Department of Agriculture show more than a million acres under cultivation in the United States. Condition of the expected to be good. However, there is expected to be a ready market for all the new crop, for the war has helped American rice to come into its own.

The high price paid for the staple has revolutionized living conditions in the rice belt. The prosperity that has come to the planter has put him in a position to provide a comfortable, convenient, and modern home for his family, and he is apparently getting the full enjoyment out of life.

The action of the Department of Labor in removing the restrictions on the importation of the Mexican labor is but another means the department has adopted to increase the labor supply of this country. The department had already arranged for the bringing of common laborers from Porto Rico as rapidly as transportation arrangements can be made, and it is estimated that 75,000 islanders are now available.

However, the Porto Ricans are to be used mainly in shipyards and on other works under the supervision of the War Industries Board, and it was not until the recent ruling with reference to Mexican labor that the rice planters began to see relief. It is estimated that 10,000 men will be imported from the southern republic.

The features of the Immigration act which are waived by the recent ruling are the illiteracy, contract-labor, and head-tax clauses, and provision is made that labor so imported must in all other respects be admissible under the laws.

The emergency measure applies only for the duration of the war, and insurance is provided that laborers admitted will return to Mexico after the war by making it compulsory for them to open a postal savings account at their port of entry. Employers shall then withhold from the workman's wages 25 cents for each day's service which will be deposited to his credit in the local postal savings bank and be available to him with interest, when he leaves the country. After the aggregate withheld for each workman totals $100, only $1 a month will be withheld and deposited to his credit.

Prospective employers are required to disclose their plans fully with respect to the employment of Mexican labor under the new regulations, including written information as to wages, how often paid, (giving dates,) housing conditions, and duration of employment. The application must be passed upon either by a Government immigration or an employment service official.

Sell American Cotton Oil Notes.

The $5,000,000 of one-year 7 per cent. notes of the American Cotton Oil Company, offered by the First National Bank, were sold yesterday. They were disposed of on a 7¾ per cent. basis. Half of the new issue is to retire $2,500,000 notes maturing Sept. 1, and the balance of the proceeds will be added to working capital.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

CORN.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
August	1.59⅜	1.57¼	1.59⅜	1.58⅜	..
September	1.62⅜	1.60⅜	1.62⅜	1.61⅞	..
October	1.64¼	1.62½	1.64½	1.63⅛	..

OATS.

In the local cash market standard was quoted at 82¼@83c; No. 2 white, 83c; No. 3 white, 82@82½c; No. 4 white, 81½@82c; ordinary clipped, 81½@82¼c

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
August	70¼	68⅞	69⅞	69¼	..
September	70¼	69	70⅛	69⅝	59¾
October	71⅛	70	71	70¼	..

PROVISIONS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
September	26.80	26.67	26.77	26.77	22.50
October	26.87	26.70	26.77	26.77	22.62
Ribs—					
September	24.82	24.77	24.82	24.77	23.17
October	24.97	24.80	24.80	24.92	22.80
Pork—					
September	44.50	44.00	44.50	44.25	42.60

COFFEE.

Range of prices:	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	..	..	8.25	8.28
September	8.42	8.35	8.39	8.47
October	..	..	8.49	8.57
November	..	..	8.59	8.67
December	8.65	8.64	8.68	8.70
March	..	..	8.90	8.99

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 10,323 packages. Receipts moderate, trade quiet, but continued hot weather and prospects of less fancy butter to come cause a firmer holding, and prices on all grades show some advance. Creamery, higher than extra, a pound, 45¾@46¼c; extras, (92 score,) 45½c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 43½@45¼c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 42@43c; thirds, 40@41c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 47¼@48c; extras, 46½@47c; firsts, 44½@46c; seconds, 42@44c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 45c; good to prime, 42½@44½c; common to fair, 38@42c; renovated, extras, 41@41½c; firsts, 40@40½c; lower grades, 38@39c; imitation creamery, firsts, 38½@39c; ladles, current make, firsts, 37@38c; seconds, 35½@36c; lower grades, 34@35c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 35½c; No. 2, 34½@35c; lower grades, 33@34c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 16,883 cases. Market continues extremely irregular, most of the supplies showing effects of the hot Summer weather, and the proportion of high qualities is small, and such are meeting a steady demand at fully sustained prices, with the tendency on these slightly in sellers' favor. There are still large accumulations of medium and lower qualities, also more or less damaged by breaking in transit, for which there is strong pressure to sell at weak and irregular prices. A large part of the business in range of 37@40c, some inferior lots going lower, but better grades meet the most demand at relatively better prices. The strike of egg candlers is still affecting the situation considerably and making it difficult to move the average qualities and increasing the demand for the higher grades. Nearby white eggs of fancy quality scarce and firm; undergrades irregular. Fresh gathered, extras, dozen, 46@47c; regular packed, extra firsts, 44@45c; firsts, 39@43c; seconds and poorer, 34@38c; dirties, No. 1, 35@36c; No. 2 and poorer, 26@34c; checks, good to choice, dry, 31@33c; undergrades, 25@30c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 57@60c; ordinary to prime, 48@56c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 45@56c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 42@52c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 49@52c; gathered, brown and mixed colors, 38@47c.

Receiver for Auto Truck Man.

Federal Judge Knox appointed Charles L. Greenhall receiver in bankruptcy yesterday for Clifford S. Peets, doing business as manager and director of the Union Truck Manufacturing Company and other concerns manufacturing automobile parts. The receiver was placed under $1,000 bond. Edward B. Levy of 200 Fifth Avenue is the attorney. Peets has been doing business at 250 West Fifty-fourth Street. His liabilities are put at $50,000 and his assets at $80,000, consisting chiefly of real estate equities. The principal claim of $1,371 is held by Edward C. Striffler.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	98½	99
2s, coupon, 1930	98½	99
2s, coupon, '38, reg	98¼	98⅝
3s, registered, 1946	85	80
3s, coupon, 1946	85	80
3s, conversion, 1947	85	80
4s, registered, 1925	106½	107
4s, coupon, 1925	106½	107
2s, Panama, '38, coupon	98¼	98⅜
3s, Panama, '61, reg	86	89
3s, Panama, '61, coupon	86	89
5s, Fed. Land Bank, '38-103		103¼

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Wed's-day. Ask.	Bid.
4½s July, 1967	99¼	99⅝	99¼
4½s June, 1963	99⅜	100¼	99⅜
4½s Mar., 1963	99⅜	100¼	99⅜
4½s Nov., 1957	99⅜	100½	99⅜
4½s May, 1957	99⅜	100½	99⅜
4½s Mar., 1960-30	94½	95¼	94⅝
4½s April, 1963	94⅝	95¼	94⅝
4½s Mar., 1964	94⅝	95¼	94⅝
4½s Mar., 1962	94⅝	95¾	94⅝
4½s Sep., 1960	94⅝	95¼	94⅝
4s May, 1959	90¼	91	90
4s Nov., 1958	90¼	91	90
4s May, 1957	90¼	91	90
4s Nov., 1956	89	..	89
4s Nov., 1955	89	..	89
4s Nov., 1936	92½	93⅜	92½
4s May, 1919	99¼	..	99⅛
4s Nov., 1918	99¼	..	99⅛

Yester-Wed's-day.

	Bid.	Ask.	Bid.
3½s Nov., 1955	81	82¾	81
3½s May, 1954	81	82	81
3½s May, 1954	80½	..	80½

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s 1924-1931	4.60	4.45	4.60
4½s 1921-1923	4.60	4.45	4.60
4½s 1919-1920	4.60	4.45	4.60
4½s 1918-1923	4.60	4.45	4.60
4½s 1924-1932	4.60	4.45	4.55
3½s 1940-1956	4.70	4.55	4.70
3½s 1930-1939	4.70	4.55	4.70
3½s 1922-1929	4.70	4.55	4.70
3½s 1918	4.75	..	4.75
3s 1940-1953	4.70	4.55	4.70
3s 1926-1930	4.70	4.55	4.70
3s 1918-1925	4.70	4.55	4.70

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
205 Cities Service	211	210½	210½	212
425 Cities Service pf	74¾	74½	74¼	75

	Bid.	Asked.
Adiron. Elec. Power	15	17
Adiron. Elec. Pow. pf	67	72
Am. Gas & Electric	81	83
Am Gas & Elec pf	39	41
Am. Light & Traction	187	190
Am. Light & Trac pf	92	94
Am. Power & Light	41	43
Am. Power & Light pf	67	70
Am. Public Utilities	23	25
Am. Public Utilities pf	..	50
Am. W. W. & Elec	4½	6
Am W. W & E 1st pf	58	60
Am. W. W. & E. partic	12	14
Carolina Pow. & Light	24	28
Carolina Power & L.pf	85	90
Colorado Power pf	23	25
Colorado Power pf	90	97
Columbus Electric pf	70	78
Com. Pow. Ry. & Lt	22	23½
Com. Pow.Ry.& Lt.pf	41	45
Conn. Power pf	82	84
Consumers' Power pf	80	85
Eastern Texas Electric	50	55
Eastern Texas Elec. pf	70	75
El Paso Electric	90	100
El Paso Electric pf	80	85
Electric B. & S. pf	93	96
Empire Gas & Elec. pf	70	75
Federal Light & Trac	7	10
Federal Lt. & Trac. pf	33	40
Galveston-Hous. Elec	18	21
Galveston-Hous. El. pf	60	65
Gas & Elec. Securities	200	250

Bonds.

Alabama Water 6s, '20	96½	97	97
Appalach Power 5s, '32	63	67	67
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	..	..	90½
Cities Service deb 7s	101	102½	102
Col. G. & S. deb. 5s, '27	70	76	76
Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 5s, 1944	..	97	100
Conn. Power 5s, 1963	..	85	90
Dallas Elec. 5s, 1922	..	84	87½
East. Tex. Elec. col. 5s	82	88	88
El Paso Elec. col. 5s	..	85	90
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	78½	80	78½
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25	87	90	90
Int.-W. Ry. Lt. & P.6s	95½	99	99
Middle W. U. 6s, '25	..	85	90
Nassau Elec. 5s, 1951	50	60	60
Nassau Elec. pf	30	40	40
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, 1951	60	70	70
Nassau Elec. 2d 5s, 1951	40	50	50
Nassau Elec. 3d 5s, 1951	30	40	40
Nassau Elec. 4th 5s, 1951	20	30	30
Nassau Elec. 5th 5s, 1951	10	20	20
New Orleans Gas 5s, 1935	70	75	75
New Orleans Gas 6s, 1935	70	75	75
New Orleans Gas 6s, 1945	70	75	75
New Orleans Gas 6s, 1946	70	75	75
New Orleans Gas 6s, 1947	70	75	75
New Orleans Gas 6s, 1948	70	75	75
New Orleans Gas 6s, 1949	70	75	75
New Orleans Gas 6s, 1950	70	75	75
Northern Ohio Elec. 6s	50	60	60
Northern Ohio Elec. pf	50	60	60
North. Ont. Lt. & Pow.	11	15	15
Northern Ont L & P pf	52	54	54
Northern States Power	42	45	45
North. States Power pf	80	83	83
Northern Texas Elec	54	59	59
Northern Tex. Elec. pf	70	75	75
Pacific Gas & Electric	83½	85	85
Pacific Gas & Elec pf	79½	80½	80½
Puget Sd. T., L. & P.	10	14	14
Puget S. T., L. & P. pf	44	47	47
Ry. & Light Secur.	80	85	85
Republic Ry. & Light	20	22	22
Republic Ry & Lt pf	57	60	60
Southern Cal Edison	76	79	79
South. Cal. Edison pf	95	98	98
Stand. Gas & Electric	4	6	6
Stand. Gas & Elec. pf	21½	23	23
Tampa Electric	97	102	102
Penn Public Service	3½	5	5
Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf	14	16	16
United Light & Rys	30	31	31
United Lt. & Rys. pf	61½	63	63
Wash. Wat. & Pow. pf	82	84	84
Western Power	12	14	14
Western Power pf	49	51	51
West. Church & Kerr	61	65	65
West. Church & Kerr. pf	78	83	83
Yadkin Riv. Power pf	98	100	100

Bonds.

Miss. Riv. Pow. 1st 5s.	70	72	72
Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22	78	80	80
No. States Pow. 6s, '26	89	91	91
Nor. States Pow 5s, '41	86	87	87
Nor. Tex. Elec. col. 5s.	79	85	85
Omaha & C. B. 5s, 1928	80	85	85
Puget Sd. Tr., L.&P.5s, 1100	..	..	..
Roanoke W. W. 5s, '19	96	96½	96½
So. Cal. Edison 5s, '39	87	90	90
Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1953	..	80	85
Un. L. & R. 1st 5s, '32	76	79	79
Un. L. & R. deb. 6s, '26	83	87	87
United Util. cv. 6s, '43	90	95	95
Utah Securities 6s	85	87	87
Wash. I. W. L. & P. 6s	94½	98	98

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
55 Con Coal	85⅞	84	84
101 Cosden	6¾	6⅝	6⅝
1 Carolina Cent	76	76	76
60 Mt Ver pf	72	72	72
10 Md Casualty	93¾	93¼	93¾

Bonds.

$5,000 Cosden 6s, A	80½	80½	80½
1,000 Kirby Lum 6s	97	97	97

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
50 Am Zinc	18	18	18
5 Ahmeek	75½	75½	75½
5 Alaska	3½	3½	3½
5 Allouez	50	50	50
10 Anaconda	65¾	65¼	65¾
465 Ariz Com	15	15	15
25 Batoplias	1	1	1
25 Cal & Ariz	67	67	67
6 Cal & Hec	460	438	460
280 Cop Range	48¼	48	48
10 East Butte	10	10	10
10 Franklin	4	3¾	4

Railroads.

10 Bost & Alb	131	131	131
230 Boston El	71½	71	71
10 Bost & Me	33	33	33
15 Mass El pf	17	17	17

Miscellaneous.

10 Am Agr C	91	91	91
62 Do pf	93	93	93
25 Amoskeag	76	76	76
35 Am Sugar	111	110¾	111
350 A T & T	91½	90¾	91⅛
160 Am Wool	59	58½	59
10 Do pf	95¾	95¾	95¾
210 Booth Fish	27	26⅞	26⅞
85 Cent Steel	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
250 Cuban Cem	12¼	12¼	12¼
150 East B Land	4¾	4⅝	4¾
1,350 Fairbanks	46½	44½	46½
10 Ga Elec pf	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞
12 Gen Elec	146	145	146
25 Island Oil	3¾	3¾	3¾
75 Int Port Cem	5	5	5
5 McEl'n 1stpf	90	90	90
15 N E Tel	83½	83½	83½
385 Punta Sugar	34	34	34
1,020 Swift	111	109	110
41 Unit'd Fruit	126½	126	126½
1,745 United Shoe	40	39⅝	39⅝
50 Do pf	25½	25	25
300 Ventura	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛

Bonds.

$10,000 Lib 3½s	90.78	90.80	
3,800 Do cv 4s	94.30	94.04	94.04
2,500 Do 2d 4s	93.30	93.14	93.24
200 Do 4½s			
1947	94.30	94.28	94.30
1,500 Do 1942	93.46	93.14	93.46
9,000 Do 1928	95	94.74	94.84

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
30 Booth Fish	27	27	27
20 Do pf	82	82	82
50 Chi City Con	1¼	1¼	1¼
50 Chi Pn Tool	68½	68½	68½
10 C Ry. Ser 2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
160 Com Edison	101⅝	101½	101½
100 Deere pf	94	94	94
120 Lindsay Lt	17	16⅝	16⅝
146 M Ward pf	103	102	102
20 Qua Oats pf	94½	94½	94½
22 Stew Warn	58	58	58
3,390 Swift	111½	108⅝	110
100 Un Carbide	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝
150 Un Paperbd	20½	20	20½
410 Wilson	61	58½	58½
20 Do pf	95½	95½	95½

Bonds.

$10,000 C C Con 5s	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞
1,000 ComEdist5s	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
10 Am Rys pf	62½	62½	62½
450 Elec Storage	54½	54	54
20 Ins of N. A	26	26	26
75 L Sup Corp	19¼	19¼	19¼
26 Lehigh Nav	69	68⅛	68⅛
30 Lehigh Val	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝
18 Minehill	56	56	56
15 North Cent	70½	69	69
1,080 Phila Elec	24½	24	24½
40 P R T	25½	25½	25½
100 Tonopah Min	2¾	2¾	2¾

Bonds.

$1,000 Equit Gas 5s	102½	102½	102½
5,000 L Sup inc 5s	56	55½	55½
1,200 Lib 1s 4s	93.70	93.70	93.70
3,350 Do 2d 4s	93.32	93.00	93.00
$1,350 Lib 3d 4¼s	94.80	94.60	94.60
2,000 Nat 'Properties 4-6s	33	33	33
2,000 Penn 4s, '48	84½	84½	84½

TOBACCO STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Wed's-day. Ask.	Bid.
American Cigar	97	100	97
Do pf	83	86	83
Conley Foil	190	210	190
J. S. Young	130	150	130
Do pf	100	106	100
MacA. & F	160	170	160
MacA. & F. pf	93	100	93
P. R.-Am.Tobacco	127	135	127
R. J. Reynolds, A	250	275	250
Do B, common	210	230	210
Do pf	100	102	100

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

The market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange yesterday was firm, but quiet and narrow. Trading interest centred chiefly in a few stocks in the industrial list, especially Steel common and Baldwin Locomotive. There was, however, a better inquiry for railroad stocks, with St. Paul and Reading the active features in this group, both showing gains.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
160 Alaska June	2¼	2	2
30 Am B Sugar	61½	60¾	61¼
40 Am H & L	81	81	81
10 Am S & R	78¼	78¼	78¼
760 Am Su Tob	132	128⅝	128½
110 Am T & T	91¼	91⅛	91⅛
20 Anac Cop	66	65⅞	66
2,380 Bald Loco	94	92⅝	92⅝
130 Balt & Ohio	53⅞	53½	53½
150 Beth St'l B	84¼	84¼	84¼
150 Butte C & Z	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
200 C. M & St P	45	44⅝	44⅝
50 Crucible St'l	66⅜	66⅛	66⅜
70 Cuba Cane Su	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞
310 Distr Secur	59¼	58⅝	58⅝
10 Erie 1st pf	31¼	31¼	31¼
40 Gt Nor pf	90½	90½	90½
50 Inspir Cop	52¼	52¼	52¼
110 Int M M pf	97¾	97½	97¾
30 Int Nickel	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
150 Mex Petrol	101¾	101	101¼
90 Midvale Steel	52½	52¼	52⅝
20 Mo Pacific	23	23	23
25 Nat Lead	58½	58½	58½
30 N Y Cent	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛
40 N Y. N H & H	40½	40	40
10 North Pac	88	88	88
120 Ohio C Gas	30⅞	30¾	30¾
50 Ry St'l Spgs	61¼	61¼	61¼
350 Reading	88¾	88¾	88¾
30 Rep I & S	92½	92¼	92¼
80 Sinclair Oil	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝
50 Studebaker	44⅜	43⅞	44⅜
570 Tob Prod	70¾	69⅝	69⅝
20 Union Pac	121½	121¼	121¼
250 Un Cig St	101¾	101½	101¾
350 U S Ind A	129½	128¾	128¾
10 U S Rubber	61	61	61
6,805 U S Steel	110	109¾	109¾
40 Willys-Over	19¾	19⅝	19⅝

*LIBERTY BONDS.

$2,550 Lib. 3½s	100.46	100.42	100.46
1,400 Do 1st 4s	94.80	94.74	94.80
3,800 Do 2d 4s	94.32	94.20	94.32
1,400 Do 1st 4½s	94.80	94.74	94.80
3,250 Do 2d 4½s	94.36	94.22	94.36
4,750 Do 3d 4½s	96.02	95.80	95.96

*Prices include interest.

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,000 †Aetna Explo	13	12¾	13
1,500 †AmWrPaper	3¼	3	3¼
100 Br-Am Tob, coupon	18	18	18
700 †Burns Bros.	35¼	34⅞	35¼
1,600 Chev Motor	130	133	136
1,400 †Cuprite Sul	⅝	½	⅝
200 †Gen Asph	32	32	32
1,500 Grape-Ola	⅞	¾	⅞
2,400 †Anglo-Am	14½	13¾	14½
2,000 †Pierce Oil	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

2,500 ††Am Ventu	10	8	9
500 †Barn't O&G	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,500 †Cos & Co	6¾	6¾	6¾
630 †Crystal Oil, (a pros)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
500 †Elk Basin	5⅝	5½	5½
2,000 †Esmeralda	5	5	5
2,500 †Federal Oil	2¼	2⅛	2¼
2,000 †Glenrock	3⅜	3⅝	3⅜
100 †Imp Con O	⅓	⅓	⅓
1,600 †Isl'd O & T	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
500 †Int'ty Pete	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100 †Mid-C C O & U Cp	7	7	7
1,000 ††Midw Oil	102	100	100
2,000 †Okla. Oil	2	2	2
750 Okla P & R	7	6¾	7
4,500 Ohio P & R	3¾	3½	3¼
225 †Pa-Ky Oil	5	⅝	5
200 †Sap O & R	6¾	6¾	6¾
500 Seq O & R	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,700 †Stanton Oil	1¾	1¾	1¾
3,000 †Tex O & R	½	½	½
2,500 ††Tux St Oil	2	2	2
400 †Victoria Oil, new stock	3	3	3

MINING STOCKS.

7,300 †Al-Brit

FORM POST SERVICE WITH ENEMY STATES

Red Cross Bureau Transmits Letters Between Persons Here and in Central Powers.

The American Red Cross has opened a Bureau of Communication through which it is possible to correspond with persons living in enemy territory and territory temporarily under war conditions. The New York headquarters of the Bureau of Communication is at 5 East Thirty-sixth Street, and daily men and women in all walks of life visit the office of the bureau to send messages to friends or relatives from whom, in some cases, they have had no word in three years.

The messages sent to persons in territory under control of the Central Empires are as spy-proof as it is possible to make them, and are paraphrased several times before they reach their destination. There is no charge for the service, and bankers and business men rub elbows with hucksters and shopgirls. The bureau is used by Germans, Russians, Poles, Hungarians, Armenians, Turks and former residents of the various Balkan nations. The messages run the gamut of human emotions, and the bureau is sometimes the scene of pathetic incidents, as when word is received of the death of friends or relatives whose inquiry here set in motion the train of events that elicited the information.

The Bureau of Communication was opened at the request of the Department of State. In other belligerent countries it was possible to communicate messages to enemy subjects held either as civil or military prisoners of war. This was done according to international agreement, but as the United States has not classed German civilians as prisoners, postal privileges between persons here and those in the Central Powers were cut off.

Inquiries are limited to family messages. Persons may inquire concerning the welfare and whereabouts of friends or relatives. The letters must be brief and must include the name and address of the sender and that of the addressee. Blank forms are used for the correspondence. The senders must bring with them to the bureau proofs of identification and may send one letter a month.

The method of making the communication from the original language in which they are written to English, paraphrasing the sentences. The messages are then sent to the director of the Bureau of Communication at National Red Cross Headquarters, where they are again paraphrased and shortened. A message which might have left the chapter with invisible ink on it cannot go through, because it is paraphrased and put on a new form. From the Bureau of Communication the messages go to the War Department, where they are again carefully scrutinized, and then are sent to Switzerland. There they are again rewritten and translated into the language of the country to which they are destined. A similar method is followed in the transmission of letters from people in the Central Powers to persons here.

Malvina Hoffman is in general charge of the work in the New York district and Mabel Kittredge directs the Bureau at the quarters of the New York Chapter. A card index is kept of the name of the sender of a letter, the date the letter was sent, and the number of the letter. The members of the staff are volunteer workers. At the local headquarters the interpreter is Charles Nissen, a young Russian who speaks twelve languages. He specialized in Slavonic languages in the University of Warsaw.

Tender communications between lovers are frequently sent through the medium of the bureau. One of these letters, short but to the point, said: "Please tell me that I am well. Inform her that if she is waiting for me I shall wait for her forever." On the other hand, the prosaic letters of former European peasants contain frequent allusions to the health of the family cow, the horse and the blacksmith. The bureau is used more by men than women and more by Germans than persons of any other nationality. One ingenuous letter read: "Are you alive or dead? If you answer I know that you are alive."

BIG BUSINESS ON THE B. R. T.

Hot Spell Raises Daily Average of Passengers to 2,800,000.

In a statement issued yesterday, the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company said that notwithstanding a shortage of employes, the system since the beginning of the hot spell on Tuesday had carried daily in the neighborhood of 2,800,000 passengers, a number closely approximating the number of passengers carried on all of the steam railroads of the country on an average day.

As an instance of the increase of traffic the statement said that on Tuesday and Wednesday 200,000 persons passed through the West End Terminal at Coney Island and 100,000 through the Culver terminal. Under normal Summer conditions probably not more than 50,000 passengers would pass through the West End terminal and 30,000 through the Culver.

REAL ESTATE FIELD

Lease Pending for the Famous Mary Mason Jones House—Development Co. Buys 225 Yonkers Lots.

Negotiations are pending for the lease of the famous Mary Mason Jones residence erected on the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street over a half a century ago to the New York Trust Company as a branch office.

Originally there was a block of white marble houses between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth Streets on Fifth Avenue built by Mrs. Mary Mason Jones, who was one of New York's society leaders fifty years ago. She occupied the house up to the time of her death in 1801, at the age of ninety years.

Later the house was occupied by Mrs. Paran Stevens and of recent years by Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs under leases from the Jones estate. The Fifty-seventh Street corner house is the last of the famous marble row left standing, the others having been demolished to make way for the northward march of trade.

Contingent upon the signing of the lease William Henry Barnum and William Everdell, Jr., have made another agreement with the executors of the Mason Jones estate to take over the Oelrichs house at the expiration of the present lease and the adjoining seven-story apartment property and erect on the combined sites a structure in keeping with the high-grade business developments in this section, on a long term lease.

Winter Realties Buys Morris Hall.

The Winter Realties purchased for investment from the 160 Broadway Holding Company Morris Hall, a ten-story apartment occupying a plot 96 by 125 on the northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and 110th Street. The property was held at $550,000.

225 Yonkers Heights Lots Sold.

G. Nassauer & Co., Ltd., purchased 225 lots in Yonkers Heights, Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y., for $200,000 for developing purposes. The lots are situated on the following avenues: Colgate Avenue, Park Avenue, Greenvale Avenue, Douglas Avenue, Hillside Avenue, Upland Avenue, Brook Place, Nepperhan Avenue, and Morsemere Avenue.

Private Sales Reported.

William Schwartz resold to a client of W. J. Huston & Son, 30 Hamilton Terrace, a three-story dwelling on a lot 19 by 100.

Cornelia H. Hughes bought from Edward Lehlbach 524 West 133d Street, a four-story flat, on lot 17.6 by 99.11, between Old Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue.

Brooklyn.

Samuel Galitzka sold for M. Berkeley to a Manhattan client the two-story dwelling, 1,132 East Fourteenth Street, Flatbush.

"Meadowwoods" Sold for $70,000.

John F. Scott has sold for Carleton Macy his country seat known as "Meadowwoods," in the Hewlett Bay property at Hewlett, L. I., to Paul L. Veeder, for $70,000. The place contains five and one-half acres, with some of the original woodland, and having waterfront on Macy Channel, together with a large modern residence and garage.

Commercial Lease.

Cross & Brown Company have leased for the F. W. Woolworth Company, represented by Edward J. Hogan, five and one-half floors, comprising about 55,000 square feet, in the new Winfield Building at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fortieth Street, to the tenant, the Air Nitrates Corporation.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY ST.
By Henry Brady.

Manhattan Av, 58, e s, 65.5 ft s of 103d St, 55.5x95, five-story tenement; C. R. Haiden against M. E. Downey et al.; W. M. Nels, attorney; due on judgment, $23,302.39; taxes, &c., $1,315.14. Sold to David Vogel for a client for $26,000.

119th St, 323 East, n s, 245 ft e of 2d Av, 20x100.11, four-story tenement; Susanna Grube against J. J. O'Grady et al.; McLaughlin, R. C. & S., attorneys; due on judgment, $8,188.72; taxes, &c., $100.30. Sold to the plaintiff for $6,500.

By Samuel Marx.

Fox Charles Place, 40 to 44, s s, 136.8 ft w of Marble Hill Av, 42.7x63.5x53.10x31.6, vacant; Joseph Sinsheimer against J. J. Nunan et al.; Gustav Goodman, attorney; due on judgment, $1,797.38; taxes, &c., $180.45. Sold to the plaintiff for $200.

AT 3.30 THIRD AV.
By Joseph P. Day.

Zerega Av, s w corner of Gleason Av, 108x94.7; E. C. Stanton against W. J. Hyland et al.; Eugene Berry, attorney; due on judgment, $10,072.75; taxes, &c., $3,889.51. Sold to the plaintiff for $1,500.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Plot 26, Lot 47, bounded by Plot 26, Lot 76, e s Q West St by Mill Creek; G. J. Puckhafer against Eastchester Development Co. et al.; J. H. Rogan, attorney; due on

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Sheppard, J.—In Room 401, P. O. Bldg., at 10:10 A. M.—Jury calendar.
Moore‹Crane's Sons.

Eastern District.

UNITED STATES COURT—Garvin, J.—Room 312, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, at 10 A. M.—Criminal.
US‹Isabele Feder and Michael Polsky, (3.)

NEW YORK COUNTY.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Hanley‹Muntha & S.	Guaranty Trust Co‹
Von Pustan‹Von Pustan.	Colvin Co. ‹ Wyngarden‹Sheldon.
Re Lyon, (Bussing L)	Re N E Equit Ins Co
Daly‹Union Ry.	(Weiss.)
Glotendo‹D D, E B & Bat RR.	Peo State NY‹Serao.
Vorgtlander‹Vorgtlander.	Van Horne‹Houser.
Re N E Equit Ins Co. (Rubino.)	Buchner‹Shindel-Wert Co.
Re McGowan, (Washington Av.)	Stand Code‹Dunham.
Re Smith, (Hoffman St.)	Kuh‹Kuh.
Re Kelly, (Stoey Av.)	Holtorf‹Ruckert.
Re Teasdale Rty Co.	Re Van Riper‹Walton Av.
Hanuszek‹Hanuszek.	Fennell‹Fennell.
Stephandis‹Transatlantic SS Co.	Goldstein‹Goldstein.
Farnum Co‹Partola Mfg Co.	Godfrey‹Godfrey.
Nistal‹Nistal.	Meyer-Denker Sinram Co‹Hemmessy Rty.
Porter‹Westman Rty.	Marcus‹Normar R E
Sophian‹Robinson	CNY‹Baker.
The Fire Ins Co‹	Acker‹Blackstone.
Lichtenstein.	Publicity Clock Co‹
Re O B Contes Co.	Rheinfeld.
Re Clark‹Eastman.	Calumet & Hecla Min Co‹Equitable Co (2)
Re Geisman, (Board of Assessors.)	Indiana Flooring Co‹
Crystal Film Co‹Private Feature Film.	Bruce Co.
Noyer‹Capriolli.	Salam‹Barrett.
Laird‹Belt L Ry.	Re Hubbard.
Peters‹NY C Int Ry.	Re Albert.
Rose‹Union Ry. (2.)	Re Sheridan.
Breckman‹Same.	Perr‹Elnson.
Blinder‹8d Av RR.	Lewis‹Jaeger.
Doehnert‹42d St. Man, &c, Ry. (2.)	Re Holder‹Meeks.
Jentile‹3d Av Ry.	Dargeon‹Prud Ins Co
Kelly‹D D, E B, &c.	Bregman‹Blumstein.
Re Warner Vernon.	Le Roy‹De Klenk.
Visono‹Union Ry.	Same‹Hegelston.
Marcoal‹Hermann.	Same‹Moore.
Krindel‹Union Ry.	Same‹D‹Avenel.
	De Martini‹McCaldin
	Cawein‹Alexander (4)
	Selffert‹Alexandr (4)
	Cowein‹Alexander (3)
	Vassar‹Galbraith.

PART II.—Guy J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERMS—Part III.—Recess.
PARTS IV. to VIII., inclusive, adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.
PARTS III. to XVIII., inclusive, adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Wills for probate:

Emma Primrose,	August Bracring,
Anna M. Stressinger,	Samuel M. McCouot,
Daniel Sung,	Henriette S. Doherty,
	Marcus Simon.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Valente, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Colonial Textile Mills‹Arrow Dress Co.	Hotel La Salle Co‹Chamberlain.
Stephen Katsur Co‹	Edson‹Neuberger.
Courtney.	Fickling Enameling Corp‹Haff.
Harris‹Nichthauer.	N Y Ind Meat Co‹John Merrell & Co.
	Kresnow‹Giltenen.

PART II.—Valente, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERMS—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Columbia Trust Co.‹Oatman—Henry A. Friedman.
SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Union Trust Co.‹Donnelly—John A. Delafield.
SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Doremus‹Parsons—Elek J. Ludvigh.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Second Department.—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Cropsey, J.—At 10 A. M.

Aranow, an infant‹	Marine Transp Service Co‹Romanoff.
Cowperthwait's Furniture Co.	Samotej‹Samotej.
Duddy‹Rochambeau.	Nat Cash Register Co ‹Siegel.
Austin Nichols & Co, Inc‹Marks	Rudolph‹Rudolph.
Wendt‹Marks.	Re Bowen
Municipal Liens Co‹	Flood‹Perry.
Kohart and others.	Loua, as admr‹Olsen
McDermott, executor‹	Pirzo‹C. P. Howland
CNY.	Co, Inc.
Re Av V, (Mitchell,) (2.)	Richardson‹Nas Elec RR Co.
Rotunno‹Rotunno.	Rais‹Linehen et al.
Dooley‹Dooley.	Lewis‹Bayles.

Foreclosure calendar

Resinkoff‹Himmelstein.	Clemente‹Veckesser and others.

PART II.—Lazansky, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
SPECIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL—Adjourned for the term.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Finch, J.—at 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Finch, J.—Motion calendar to be called Friday, Aug. 9.

Blumberg‹Blumberg.	Mutual Life Ins Co‹
Municipal Liens Co‹	Barnard.
Lee.	Unger‹Treinor.
Ludewig‹Marquardt	Ginsberg‹Ginsberg.
Co. (2.)	Bobrofsky‹Bobrofsky.
People ex rel Chedsey ‹CNY.	Loew‹Leva.
	Bahr‹Bahr.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referee Appointed.

COUNTY COURT—Smith, J.—Kunzig‹Krabo—Samuel W. Phillips.

Judgment, $9,375; taxes, &c., $8,500. Sold to the plaintiff for $8,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, AUG. 8.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, s s, 100 ft e of Hawthorne St, 50x143.8; Arras Garage and Auto Supply Co. to Abr. Rudnick, 346 East 173d St, mtg. $11,500, June 15; attorney, Joseph Kahn, 66 Broadway.....$1

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, 501, n w corner of Amsterdam Av, 125x95.11; Jacob Rosenthal to 160 Broadway Holding Corp., 151 5th Av, quitclaim, Aug. 5; attorney, M. E. Gossett, 261 Broadway.....$100

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, 501, n w corner of Amsterdam Av, 125x95.11; 160 Broadway Holding Corporation to Winter Realties, Inc., 339 West 155th St., mtg $410,000 and p. m. mtg $65,000; attorney, Morris E. Gossett, 261 Broadway.....$100

CHERRY ST, 61, s s, 192.8 ft e of Roosevelt St, 24.11x63.7x25x64.9; Louisa Volonnino to Francesco Volonnino, 61 Cherry St. Aug. 6; attorneys, Guarini & Candela, 23 and 25 New Broadway.....$1

DIVISION ST, 49.2 ft e of Eldridge St, 24.7x56x21.10x67.2; Charles Cappelle to Celia Cappelle, 793 Hewitt Pl, ½ part, all title, all liens; attorney, J. A. Zinaman, 51 Chambers St.....$1

DIVISION ST, s s, being north ½ of Lot 41, map of Hendrick Rutgers, 25x66.4; same to same, ½ part, all title, Aug. 1; attorney, same.....$1

DYCKMAN ST, w s, 294.6 ft s from n e side of St. Nicholas Av, runs West 73.11x s 108.1, and 394.1x e 150 to street s on 475 to beginning; from George Realty Co. to Garrison Land Co., 261 Broadway, mtg $15,000, July 10; attorney, John H. Judge, 261 Broadway.....$2,675

FORSYTH ST, 93, e s, 24.6 s of Samuel Weil et al., executors, to Loretta M. Higgins, 220 East 84th St, Brooklyn, ½ p rt, all liens, Aug. 1; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Bernhard Mayer to same, Aug. 1; attorney, same.....$100

FULTON ST, 172-174, all r, t & to any strips or gores, if any, which adjoin above and which were not conveyed in deed dated April 29, 1907; Alliance Realty Co. to New York Law School, 172-4 Fulton St, Aug. 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Century Investing Co., by Richard G. Babbage and Byron M. Fellows, its surviving trustees in dissolution, to same, Aug. 2; attorney, same.....$1

GOERCK ST, 90, e s, 81.3 ft n of Rivington St, 15.4x99.11; Ethel Goffen to Sarah Rosenberg, 11 South 5th St, Brooklyn, mtg $6,225, Aug. 6; attorney, Herman S. Axelrod, 52 Graham Av, Brooklyn.....$1

JOHN ST, 62, s s, 22x102.8x17.11x101.9, w s; Robert R. Livingston and another to Joseph L. Burke, 187 Lenox Av, July 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

MACDOUGAL ST, 112, e s, 25x100; Theresa De Maria to Gertrude E. Bassman, 220 East 120th St, all liens, Aug. 7.....$100

WATER ST, 44, n s, 50.1 ft e of Coenties Slip, 28.3x57.3x29x56.9; Daniel Birdsall to Frank P. Wood Co., 70 Wall St, mtg $20,000, May 22; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

16TH ST, 140 and 142 West, s s, 275 ft e of 7th Av, 37.6x103.3; Joseph L. Buttenwieser to Lillie Rice, 120 Ocean Av, Jersey City, b. and s., all liens, July 13; attorney, Charles Rubingen, 220 Broadway.....$1

43D ST, 231-233 East, n s, 121.1 ft w of 2d Av, 50.10x100.2; Philip Wagner to Commodore Realty Co., 231 East 43d St, mtg $35,996, Aug. 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

162d ST, 501 West, s s, 75 ft e of Convent Av, 25x'90.11; Louis Cohen to 103 West 102d Street Realty Co., Inc., mtg $20,000, April 10; attorneys, Cohen, H. & S., 302 Broadway.....$100

167TH ST, 205 East, n s, 125 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; 167th St, 207 East, n s, 150 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Charles H. Young and another to Anna Schreiber, 843 Fox St, Aug. 1; attorney, I. Ellis, 116 Nassau St.....$17,500

116TH ST, n s, 72.11 ft e of Pleasant Av, 25x80; New York Savings Bank to Benjamin, 344 Pleasant Av, Aug. 2; attorney, John A. Dutton, 86 Malden Lane.....$10,000

123D ST, n s, 100.6 ft e of 1st Av, 19x100.11; Frank and Maria Schreiber to Anna Schreiber, 125 Foster Av, 1st mtg $2,000, also 2d mtg $—, Aug. 2.....$1

128TH ST, 309 West, n s, 92.6 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 20x90.11; Louis Cohen to 103 West 102d Street Realty Co., Inc., mtg $13,000, April 10 attorneys, Cohen, H. & S., 302 Broadway.....$100

133D ST, 224 West, s s, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 17.6x99.11; Cornelia H. Hughes to John Thompson, 1,252 Halsey St, Brooklyn, mtg $3,000, all liens, July 18; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

133D ST, 524 West, s s, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 17.6x99.11; Edward Lehlbach to Cornelia H. Hughes, Harrow Weald Park, Middlesex, England, Aug. 2, quitclaim; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

134TH ST, 267 West, n s, 162.6 ft s of 8th Av, 15.6x99.11; Charles E. Newton, executor, to Hilkiah Craig, 275 West 134th St, Aug. 8; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

211TH St, s w corner, 275 ft s e of 10th Av, 25x99.11; 148th St, n s, 100 ft w of Broadway, 25x99.11; also property in Belle Harbor, Borough of Queens; William L. McCann et al to Martin Wallace, 1,710 Amsterdam Av, all title, b. and s, July 29; attorney, Alfred M. Schaffer, 27 Cedar St.....$436

SAME PROPERTY; James J. McCann, executor M. E. McCann, to same, July 31; attorney, same.....$706

Bronx.

COURTLANDT AV, e s, 15 as Prospect St, 31.5x100x25.5x100; David Bennett to W. C. P. Realty Co., Inc., 406 East 149th St, July 30; attorney, Samuel Bitterman, 309 Broadway.....$100

DALY AV, 2,079, n w s, 31x125.11x31x122.1; also Daly Av, 2,080, e s, 173.5 ft s of 180th St, 36.3x100.10; Mabel A. Milne to Alfred J. Taylor, 1,219 Castle Hill Av, April 15; attorneys, Kadel, Vauk & K., 370 East 149th St.....$100

DECATUR AV, 3,287, w s, 25x100; Dorothea Davidsohn to Martha Ehrlich, 3,287 Decatur Av, July 25; attorney, M. Gollubler, 115 Broadway.....$1

LOCUST AV, e s, 106.6 ft n of 132d St, running e — to high-water mark East River x n to s s of 133d St x w — to Locust Av x s 106.6; also all title to land under water East River; Henry J. Heimmeter to United Electric Light and Power Co., 130 East 15th St, June 17; attorneys, Beardsley, H. & T., 64 Wall St.....$100

MARION AV, 2,672, e s, 25x100; Mary B. W. Booth to William J. McKinley, 1,610 Haight Av, mtg $5,500, May 15; attorney, Albert E. Kelly, 41 Union Square.....$100

MATILDA ST, w s, 100 f s of 237th St, 425x100; Dalnty Realty Co., Inc., to Hamilton F. Dean, 214 East 31st St, mtg $11,000, July 25; attorneys, Salter & S., 140 Nassau St.....$1

134TH ST, s s, at high-water mark East River, runs s — to s s of 133d St x e — x n — to 134th St x w —; also Locust Av, s e corner of 134th St, 263.5 to s s of 133d St, if extended, x e — to high-water mark East River x n — to 134th St; also Locust Av, n w corner of 133d St, 203.5 to 134th St x 850 to Walnut Av; also all title to land under water; also all riparian rights, &c.; Henry J. Heimmeter to United Electric Light and Power Co., 130 East 15th St, mtg $90,000, June 17; attorneys, Beardsley, H. & T., 64 Wall St.....$100

156TH ST, 960 East, s s, 28x100; Virginia M. Mollenhauer, referee, to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, July 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$8,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

WEST BROADWAY, 223, all; Prisco Vega, executor, to Adriatic Warehouse Corp., 57 Thompson St, et al., 5 years from Aug. 15, 1918; attorney, G. O. Young, 165 Broadway.....$1,625

45TH ST, 11-17 East, all; Home Club to Pierre Casolosco and Achille Borgo, 300 West 49th St, 21 years from Aug. 1, 1918; attorney, Norman W. Kernigood, 233 Broadway; taxes, &c., first year $40,000 and then.....$51,000

83D ST, 233 West, The Amidon, 7th floor; Gramont Holding Co. to Herman Cahn, 233 West 83d St, 7-12 years from March 1, 1918, 2 years' renewal; attorney, S. John Block, 203 Broadway.....$1,800

131ST ST, 638 WEST, all; Codevilla Realty Co. to Joseph Tino & Co., 638 West 131st St, 5 1-12 years from April 1, 1918; attorneys, Wentworth, L. & S., 60 Wall St.....$1,800

Bronx.

GERARD AV, 368 and 368, two-story factory; Charles A. Furthman and another, executors, to Surface Combustion Co., Wilbur Av, Long Island City, 5 years from March 1, 1918; attorney, Surface Combustion Co., 366 Gerard Av...$2,500 and $3,000

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With the name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, 501, n w corner of Amsterdam Av, 125x95.11, P. M. July 30; Winter Realties, Inc., to 160 Broadway Holding Corp., 151 5th Av, due Aug. 1, 1922, 6 p. c., prior mtg $410,000; attorney, Alexander S. Natanson, 170 Broadway.....$65,000

HOUSTON ST, s s, 27 ft e of Chrystie St, 27x74.3; 90th St, 65 East, n s, 141.6 ft w of Park Av, 18.6x100.8, Aug. 6; Elise Ruckert and another to Karl Hilderbrand, 568 Madison Av, Elizabeth, N. J., due July 1, 1919, 6 p. c.; attorney, Henry Schoenherr, 233 Broadway.....$3,000

JOHN ST, 62, n s, 22x102.8x17.11x101.9, p. m. Aug. 1; Joseph L. Burke to Robert R. Livingston, Clermont, Columbia County, N. Y., and Laura L. Davis, 125 East 72d St, 10 years.....$55,000

SALE PROPERTY, Aug. 1; same to same, 3 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $60,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$18,000

MADISON AV, n w s, 16.8 ft s of 131st St, 16.8x74.10, Aug. 1, James J. and Lewis C. Williams to Ingraham, Sheehan & Moran, 14 Wall St, demand, 4 p. c., prior mtg $4,500.....$650

43D ST, 221 and 223 East, n s, 121.1ft w of 2d Av, 50x100.2, p. m. Aug. 7; Commodore Realty Co. to James F. Rybak, 1,110 Euclid Av, Cleveland, Ohio, 1 year, 6 p. c., prior mtg $35,996.14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 B'way...$24,617.86

76TH ST, 302 West, s s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 25x100, Aug. 7; Arnold W. Knauth, trustee, to Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, 3 years, 5½ p. c.....$15,000

116TH ST, n s, 72.11 ft e of Pleasant Av, 25x80, P. M. Aug. 2; Henry Spielman to N. Y. Savings Bank, 81 8th Av, due and interest as per bond; attorney, John A. Dutton, 80 Malden Lane.....$8,500

119TH ST, 349 East, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 20x100, July 2; Giuseppe and Nicola Lapatine to Nicola Romagnano, 444 East 120th St, and another, due and interest as per bond, prior mtg $6,000; address Room 342, Hotel McAlpin.....$1,500

133D ST, s s, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 17.6x99.11, July 31; John Thompson to Cornelia H. Hughes, Harrow Weald Park, Middlesex, England, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,000

134TH ST, 267 West, n s, 162.6 ft e of 8th Av, 15.6x99.11, Aug. 8; Hilkiah Craig to Charles D. Newton, 423 Main St, Hackensack, N. J., executor, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$4,250

Bronx.

BEAUMONT AV, e s, 225 ft n of 187th St, 25x100; Angelo and John Columbo to Anna C. Schepeiri, 2,4361 Belmont Av, mtg 3 years, attorneys, Williamson & B., 346 Alexander Av.....$3,000

ST ANN'S Av, 141, w s, 24.6x100; North County Development Co. to George C. De Lacy, at Woodmere, L. I., and another, trustees, July 25, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$10,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Alice B. Manges, 120 West 86th St, prior mtg $10,000, July 25, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, same.....$3,000

VYSE AV, w s, 80 ft n of 174th St, 50x100; Janota Building Co. to Bohmull Havlicek, 406 East 72d St, Aug. 7, due Jan. 1, 1920, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Carrington & P., 200 Broadway.....$3,500

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Manhattan.

BEAVER ST, 9; Robert M. Ireland to Agnes E. O'Donnell, 170 14th St, Brooklyn; attorneys, Hirsh, N. & R., 391 Fulton St, Brooklyn.....$100

CHRYSTIE ST, 82, mtg $32,000; 10th St, 175 West, mtg $10,000; Louise F. Runk and another, trustees, to L. F. Runk, 165 West 58th St; attorney, Charles A. Runk, 31 Nassau St, 2 assignments.....$10 000 & $30,000

FORT WASHINGTON Av, n w corner of 172d St, (700 West;) Title Guarantee and Trust Co. to Van Dyck Estate, 331 Madison Av.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Van Dyck Estate to Sam Bernard, 317 West 89th St; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$6,800

MANHATTAN AV, s w corner of 109th St; Meyer A. Bernheimer et al., executors, &c. to the Manhattan Savings Institution, 644 Broadway.....$52,500

ROOSEVELT ST, 14-16; Central Union Trust Co. of New York and another, trustees, to Central Union Trust Co., 80 Broadway; attorneys, Joline, L. & R., 54 Wall St.....$43,500

1ST AV, e s, 80.11 ft n of 122d St; William H. Macy, Jr., administrator, to M. J. Kingsland; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

11TH ST, 235 East; 11th St, 233 East; Isaac Goodstein to Rose Israel, 722 East 9th St; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, 2 assessments, each...$100

SAME PROPERTY; Rose Israel to Louis Fish, 265 Broome St, and Samuel Stein, 47 Delancey St, 2 assessments each.....$100

12TH ST, 121 West; Lawyers Mortgage Co. to Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$7,500

55TH ST, 63 West; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. to Columbia Trust Co., 60 Broadway, trustee; address 176 Broadway.....$15,000

176TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Audubon Av, 87.1, mtg $65,000; Lawyers Mortgage Co. to Emily S. Herrick, 49 East 53d St; address 59 Liberty St.....$55,000

176TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Audubon Av; Emily S. Herrick to Columbia Trust Co., 37 Wall St; address, same.....$1

Bronx.

DALY AV, 2,075; Rebecca Elson to Elizabeth Steinmetz, 2,135 Daly Av; attorney, J. Steinmetz, 1,005 East 180th St.....$2,500

WILLIS AV, 323, Lawyers Mortgage Co. to People's University Extension Society of New York, 105 East 17th St; attorneys, Cary & C., 59 Wall St.....$6,000

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 2,531; McDougall & Potter Co., Inc., against 955th St and Broadway Corp., owner; Kennedy Theatres, Inc., contractor, $1,681

CANAL ST, 191 and 193; Samuel Savedoff against 191-193 Canal St., Inc., owner; Louis Abramson & Son., Inc., contractor, $1,080

5TH AV, 736; Charles N. Whinston against Henry Morris et al, trustees, owners; Morris and Samuel Roth, lessees and contractors.....$75

43D ST, 423 West; Herbert A. Treat against Society of the New Church Signified by the New Jerusalem in the City of New York, owner; Jessie P. Arnold, contractor.....$891

47TH ST, 117 West; Samuel Rosenblum against William N. Cohen, owner; Pauline Krug, contractor.....$100

Bronx.

ANTHONY AV, 1,984; Clinton Beasley against Mary A. Eder, owner and contractor.....$61

CRUGER AV, n s, 30 ft e of Bronxdale Av, 25x100; Lawrence Ritchie against Frederick G. Furr, owner and contractor.....$69

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,727; Leopold Anzig against Benjamin Doblin et al., Aug. 27, 1917.....$194

63D ST, 106 to 110 West; Pietrowski & Konop, Inc., against William H. Wheeler et al., Jan. 8, 1918, by bond.....$144

117TH ST, 306 West; Joseph M. Kandel against Mary T. Rennard et al., May 3, 1918, by bond.....$150

SAME PROPERTY; same against same, May 3, 1918, by bond.....$270

SAME PROPERTY; Bayonne Steel Ceiling Co., Inc., against same, April 25, 1918, by bond.....$422

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

56TH ST, 227 and 229 East; Pollack & O'Neill, Inc., against L. L. Realty Co., Inc., et al.; action to foreclose mechanic's lien; attorney, A. M. Levy.

101ST ST, 150 West; August Krugel against Margaret Schumacher, action to appoint committee, &c.; attorney, A. H. Goodman.

Bronx.

attorney, S. T. Stern.

GILBERT AV, n e corner of 149th St, 80x221.8; James McAvoy against Edith C. Bryce et al., action to foreclose mechanic's lien; attorneys, Gallogly & Rose.

HUNT AV, n s, 197.9 ft s of Bronxdale Av, 25.2x100; Our Realty Co. against Frederick C. Durr et al., foreclosure of mortgage;

270 PARK AVE

Group of Housekeeping Apartments
47th to 48th Streets—Park to Madison Avenues
With Ritz-Carlton Restaurant

14 to 17 ROOMS 5 to 6 BATHS

$8,400 to $14,000
Under the Management of

Douglas L. Elliman & Co.

Specialists in Residential Properties
At 48th Street 414 MADISON AVE. *Murray Hill 5600*

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

HESS INC. *Business Property*

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

An Attractive House Near N. Y. University
2211 ANDREWS AVENUE
Detached house, 50x100, large rooms, 2 baths. Room for garage. An opportunity to secure a suburban home with all the advantages of city transit facilities. Seen by appointment.
SLAWSON & HOBBS,
162 WEST 72nd STREET.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

READ THIS AD. FORCED SALE. PRICE $6,250.
Jamaica; new 8-room detached residence; absolutely all latest improvements; plot 40x100; bank mortgage $3,750; this property is 5 minutes from subway to Manhattan and actually worth $8,000. Come and see B. H. SWEET, 324 Fulton St., Jamaica.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SPECIALISTS IN
WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT PROPERTIES. INSURANCE.
Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

MODERN HOUSE AND GARAGE
Fine location, convenient to station, high ground; 9 rooms; living room with fireplace; large bedroom; hot water heat. Apply Anderson Realty Co., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
PRICE $9,500.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Attractive Colonial Home
Six rooms, bath; all modern improvements; parquet flooring; open fireplace and many attractive conveniences; large plot of ground; house cannot be duplicated today for the money; will sell to responsible party for $600 cash down; balance easily arranged. COLONIAL, 248 West 34th Street, New York City.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A BIG 11 ROOM HOME.
$3,800 on Terms, Gives Title.
59 minutes to heart of New York City; splendid commutation; 11 huge rooms, 3 tiled baths; artistically finished in hardwood, parquet floors, beamed ceilings; open fireplace; all city conveniences; year round outdoor sports; gol

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FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

CLAREMONT AV., 180.—Outside room; kitchen privileges; call evenings. Oman, Apartment 61.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 202. — BIG, COOL, FRONT PARLOR AND BEDROOM, FACING HUDSON; EVERYTHING ESSENTIAL TO COMFORT; TWIN BEDS. STANHOPE.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 78, (corner 80th.)—Magnificently furnished rooms, overlooking Hudson; elegant house.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 320, corner 104th St.—Hotel service, rooms $15-$25 weekly.

WEST END AV., 806.—Large rooms; private house; private bath. Telephone Academy 2697.

WEST END AV., 664.—Handsomely furnished rooms twin beds, adjoining baths.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

Refined Japanese gentlemen desire furnished rooms, bed and sitting, west side, between 85th St. and 115th St.; state terms. K 393 Times Downtown.

REFINED business woman, desires large, cool outside room, in quiet adult home; no other guests; kitchen privileges; price $5; west side. W 152 Times.

BY a single business woman, wanted one room and bath, with two meals, not above 60th St., nor below 34th St. Write E. O., 3,525 Broadway.

Gentleman wishes nice room with private family, not above 96th St., west; state particulars. W 148 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

80TH, (1,345 Lexington Av.)—Large, small rooms; excellent table; private house; telephone.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, 163 Lexington Av., (30th St.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel if you can do so at lower cost than boarding or keeping house? Outside rooms; telephone, elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals, $12 weekly up. Tel. Madison Square 6160.

MADISON AV., 213, (36th St.)—Attractive rooms; excellent table; references.

West Side.

51ST, 58 WEST.—Small, large rooms, private baths; table board; references.

58TH ST., 41-43-45. Elevator. MADISON ARMS.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms, private baths, electricity; Southern cooking.

70TH, 23 WEST.—Large room; business couple or two gentlemen preferred; refined Jewish surroundings; excellent cuisine; Winter reservation.

72D, 212 WEST—PRIVATE BATHS; ELECTRICITY; TABLE BOARD. COLUMBUS 6396.

72D, 228 WEST. — Steam heat, electricity, elevator; table board; subway express; references.

72D, 267 WEST—Cool, airy rooms, double, single; excellent table; table guests.

73D, 342 WEST—Large, spacious suite and rooms, electricity, private bath, select house.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Rooms, private baths, switchboard; dining room opens Sept. 1.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.) —Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

80TH, 134 WEST.—Board and rooms; table board; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.) — Attractive, modern; steam heat, references; table guests; booklet.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large, small rooms, all conveniences, excellent board; table guests accommodated.

86D, (676 West End Av.)—Double rooms; elegantly furnished; exclusive neighborhood; to married couples or gentlemen; permanent people.

110TH, 601 WEST.—To couple seeking high-class home, attractive surroundings, large, cool room, 3 windows; running water; twin mahogany beds; best home cooking. Phone 6990 Morningside. Apartment 3N.

152D, 561 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Large front room, with dressing room; running water, electricity, refined surroundings, table board.

WEST END AVE., 524, (86th.)—Rooms, floors, suites, excellent table; Winter reservations; references.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th St.)—Couple; one flight; meals, bath, $30; single, $10.

BOARD WANTED.

YOUNG GENTLEMAN, Spaniard, wishes to be admitted as only guest by a refined private family; prefers room with private bath and good location; object is practice English. S 208 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Staten Island.

"THE WILLOWS," Huguenot Park.—On the beach; splendid accommodations; outdoor sports; furnished cottages; hour from Wall St. Phone Tottenville 1270.

Westchester County.

Rockledge, Manor Hotel and cottages, 124 Bruce Av., Yonkers; convenient location, refined clientele, moderate prices. Telephone 3544 Yonkers.

"Hopsin," 245 Prospect Av., Mt. Vernon.—Reservations Fall, Winter; four minutes from New Haven Station; adults only. Phone 2625.

MISS WORDEN'S School for Happy Children, 77 High St., Yonkers; yearly, season, thorough instruction, outdoor life; moderate. Phone 4679.

Long Island.

Crystal Lake House, Freeport, L. I.—High-class family hotel; week-end and season parties accommodated; rates reasonable.

Experienced nurse will take mild mental cases in her spacious Long Island country home; references. Phone Riverside 4923.

New Jersey.

South Orange, 151 Scotland Road.—Pleasant rooms, with board; beautiful location; references.

Country Board Wanted.

Young gentleman desires room and board, with refined family, commuting distance downtown, strictly private, state terms. S 245 Times.

Comfortable room with good board wanted by lady; private family or few taken; state terms. Summer, A 262 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER, PRIVATE SECRETARY, STENOGRAPHER.

Young Christian lady, at present employed, desires position of trust and responsibility; capable of assuming full charge; or as valuable assistant to busy executive; present salary $45. W 98 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, Stenographer, Export Shipping Clerk, 10 years' varied experience, executive ability; take charge any department, desires change position; salary $28. L 218 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 12 years' experience, able to handle correspondence, seeks permanent position; trustworthy worker. L 209 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Thoroughly competent, credits, correspondence; seven years' experience. W 100 Times.

MASSEUSE, licensed, desires patients. Lockhart, 2d floor, 1,088 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

NURSE, trained, undergraduate, young, desires position. W 144 Times.

SECRETARY, Stenographer, Correspondent. —College graduate familiar with details of office routine, advertising experience, desires executive position with "real" opportunity; preferably in advertising line; salary $26. S 274 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience, accurate, neat; can furnish satisfactory references. Solomon, 129 Tompkins Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, grammarian, desires position where ability is essential; $17. S 282 Times.

VISITING MAID desires position, mornings or afternoons; reference. S 272 Times.

YOUNG LADY, refined, desires position as office assistant; 3 years' experience; references. Selma Bloom, 511 West 139th St.

YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid; apartment or club reference. Devaney, 162 East 57th.

Employment Agencies.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY. — Help by month, week, or day. 107 West 125th St. Morn. 6916.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, systems, arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. 132 Nassau St., Room 1211. Telephone Beekman 7300.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits, $5 upwards; books opened, closed. Friedlander, Beekman 998.

ACCOUNTANT'S ASSISTANT.—High school graduate; experienced; references; $15. T 208 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT to busy executive, secretary possessing initiative, tact, capable assuming responsibility, university training, employed export, import concern, desires advancement on merit. K 363 Times Downtown.

BANK CLERK, 12 years' experience, desires occupation any kind to utilize spare time evenings; married; thoroughly competent. J. D., 1,707 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER and Junior Accountant, (young man, 20,) desires position of responsibility; thoroughly competent; highest credentials. L 206 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 24, six years' experience claims, credits, collections; salary $35; available immediately. Wm. Henschel, 282 Suydam St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, Spanish young man, office routine experience, seeks position, exporters. L 238 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER; 24 years; draft exempt; thoroughly experienced; excellent references. W 141 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-JUNIOR ACCOUNTANT, exempt, desires responsible position with busy house. S 263 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, 35; Swedish-American; married; no family; 14 years' experience; highly recommended; country preferred. Olsson, 153 East 54th St.

CHAUFFEUR. — Expert driver, mechanic, draft exempt, highly recommended, seeks position, city, country; careful; strictly temperate. W 149 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, 22, can make own repairs, draft exempt; private. George Eller, 408 East 8th St.

CHAUFFEUR and mechanic, experienced, colored. Address 143 West 140th St., phone 9110 Audubon, Apt. 11, F. Daven.

CHAUFFEUR, draft exempt, wants private position; best references. Audubon 9675, 7 P. M.

CHAUFFEUR, aged 35; 4 years' shop and driving experience; total abstainer. Charles Meyer, 415 East 81st St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Single; wishes position; private. Ed Fischel, 312 East 72d. Rhinelander 2795.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position; graduate Y. M. C. A. chauffeur. 313 East 27th, Apt. 22.

CHINESE TRANSLATOR.—College education; capable of translating English, French into Chinese, or Chinese, French into English. W. T. Dunn, Livingston Hall, Columbia University, N. Y. C.

CLERK, 20 years' business experience, desires position; general office man; good references; Bavarian. H 398 Times Downtown.

COLLECTOR, 42, married, experienced in credit dept.; A1 collector, 5 years last position; best references; $25. S 266 Times.

CREDIT MANAGER.—High-grade installment man; experienced, capable executive; manage office; strong on collection correspondence. K 364 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, architectural, experienced, desires position. G. K., 2,080 Daly Av., Tel. Tremont 3,000.

DRAFTSMAN.—Automatic and special machinery designer; college graduate; fast worker. K 370 Times Downtown.

ENGINEER, experienced; 8-hour shift; $100 per month. Apply Chief Engineer, Hotel Gregorian, 42 West 39th St.

ESTIMATOR, superintendent of general construction; thoroughly experienced; best references. S 198 Times.

EXECUTIVE-PRIVATE SECRETARY.

An American, 45 years of age, married; an experienced executive; proficient in accounting, correspondence, office organization, and the employing of help; also advertising and banking; salary must be not less than $60 per week to start. S 276 Times.

GARDENER, single, wishes position to take charge of gentleman's country place; thoroughly experienced in all branches of the profession; understands live stock and is not afraid to work; A1 references. Address Charles Schmidt, care of Max Schling, 22 West 59th St., N. Y.

LAWYER, 31, married, aggressive, resourceful, and an indefatigable worker, 15 years' experience in commercial and corporation practice, including actual trial of cases, desires connection with firm or corporation as general counsel or assistant to executive; salary $3,000 annually to commence. H 311 Times Downtown.

MAN with executive ability as builder, desires position with reliable firm; able to take charge of men and construction; available at once. L 219 Times Downtown.

MAN, 34 years of age, looking for live proposition, would like to connect good concern. S 265 Times.

MESSENGER and doorman wanted; middle-aged man; no Sunday or night work; salary $9. A. Simonson, 506 5th Av., near 42d.

OFFICE MANAGER who has had 10 resp. 20 years' experience in two large factories in accounting, bookkeeping, trial balances, &c.; capable executive, still in employ; owing to change in management seeks A1 connection. Y 222 Times Annex.

OFFICE MANAGER, DETAIL EXECUTIVE. —Thoroughly experienced, efficient, and reliable; married; recently in charge of force working on Government contract; highest references. Box 40 Times.

OFFICE MAN, able correspondent, representative, 32, exempt, varied experience; $45. S 278 Times.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—WANT EMPLOYMENT WITH EXECUTIVE MAN IDENTIFIED WITH LARGE INTERESTS, LIKE THE CHAIRMAN OF A COMMITTEE; APPLICANT, SINCE LEAVING HIGH SCHOOL, SUCCESSIVELY EMPLOYED AS TELEGRAPH MESSENGER, TELEGRAPH OPERATOR, AND CIRCUIT MANAGER; STENOGRAPHER, LAW REPORTER; HELPED INTRODUCE THE TELEPHONE IN 1877, ADMITTED TO BAR 1879; IS WELL INFORMED REGARDING THE TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE BUSINESS FROM 1870 TO DATE. ADDRESS L 225 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN, 32, energetic, 12 years' experience selling department store trade, desires to represent responsible concern; city and vicinity; commission basis, with drawing account. K 400 Times Downtown.

SALES MANAGER, who has a record for results covering over 15 years, is now open for engagement; age 38; highest credentials. Address Box A 253 Times.

SALESMAN desires connect established firm; has $15,000 invest if satisfactory. 220 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced in electrical line, wishes permanent position. A 446 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, competent; university graduate; $25. A 445 Times Downtown.

WESTERNER, 31 years old, Class 3B, desires position; practiced law in West; two years' banking experience; intelligent and hard worker; A1 references. A 463 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, 35, draft exempt, wants to affiliate with a growing firm of modern ideas; some business experience; organizing ability and vision would count and where special technical training is not essential; writer has character and insight, brains, and will power, manager(in) and sales experience; best references. Write Y 215 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN seeks connection with concern offering real opportunities, recognizing ability, initiative, and determined effort; possess excellent education and thorough broad commercial training; no compensation required until services prove productive to employer. Phone South 409.

YOUNG MAN, 33; clean cut; ability to do things; 10 years' experience mechanical line, supervisory capacity; would change position whereby individual effort and close application to business be assured future; will travel. W. M., 70 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, 18, progressive, with mechanical and electrical knowledge, wishes position with an automobile electrical or mechanical concern, where tact and initiative will be appreciated. L 225 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) Christian, high school education; two years' office experience; understands bookkeeping, operates comptometer; $17. R 585 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, 19, high school graduate, alert, ambitious, desires position. L 231 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, capable, desires position with growing concern; moderate salary. A 257 Times.

YOUNG MAN (18) desires position with advancement; 2 years' experience. R 584 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, experienced, well educated, desires office position; draft exempt. W 145 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ADDRESSERS (typists).—Call at once, Edward J. Woods, 142 East 32d.

ADVERTISING MAKEUP.—Leading weekly technical paper wants a young woman to act as assistant at makeup in its advertising department; must be accurate, rapid, and have had experience in handling engraving, art work, and copy. A 211 Times.

ASSISTANT CASHIER.—One who can make up bank deposits, reconcile bank balances, make out checks, balance cash, and has worked on large payrolls. Reply, stating age, experience, and salary expected, Box 6, Station G, New York City.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, familiar with double entry bookkeeping; salary $20 to start. Apply in person, Teneo Co., 116 West 32d St.

BILLING CLERK wanted by large manufacturer; Underwood machine; good opportunity; state age, experience, and salary expected to start. A 403 Times Downtown.

BILLING CLERK, ELLIOTT FISHER OPERATOR, EXPERIENCED. CHAS. D. JAFFEE & CO., 906 BROADWAY.

HELP WANTED—Female.

BACK

UP

OUR

BOYS!

THEY NEED WAR MATERIAL AND WE ARE PRODUCING IT. IF YOU ARE NOT ALREADY ENGAGED ON GOVERNMENT WORK AND CAN FILL ONE OF THE FOLLOWING POSITIONS, CALL AT ONCE!

ASSEMBLERS.

Steady work; good pay while learning; advancement. No experience necessary. Half day Saturday.

FILAMENT WORKERS.

No experience necessary. Good pay while learning. Advancement.

GLASS BLOWERS.

No experience necessary; we teach you. Steady work; good pay while learning; advancement when experienced. Half day Saturday.

GLASS MACHINE OPERATORS.

No experience necessary. Work is steady; good pay while learning; advancement when experienced. Half day Saturday.

INSPECTORS.

Steady work; good pay while learning; advancement when experienced. Half day Saturday.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES.

With a knowledge of chemistry or physics, (not under 18 years.) This work is in our shop making scientific apparatus for Government use. Good pay for beginners; higher pay as soon as experienced. 48 hours per week. Half day Saturday.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE STREET, near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

BOOKKEEPER, DOUBLE ENTRY, WITH PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE; LARGE CONCERN; GOOD SALARY; STATE EXPERIENCE. APPLY K 379 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER.—We require the immediate service of a thoroughly experienced bookkeeper; well recommended; must be competent to take charge of the office of a large, rapidly growing business. Call between 10 A. M. and 1 P. M. only. 13th floor, 10 Madison Av.

BOOKKEEPER TYPIST.—Experienced; competent to handle detail records necessitating taking of trial balance; must be accurate and willing. Apply in own handwriting, stating experience, religion, salaries, and references. L 222 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST, age 23 to 30 years, fully experienced and competent, to handle cash books in treasurer's office; must be healthy and punctual. Apply in own handwriting, stating salary and references. S 222 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, with practical experience double entry, accounting, controlling sheets; permanent; good salary and chances of promotion; give experience, references and salary in first letter to receive consideration. H. D., 147 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, in wholesale cloak house; must be quick and accurate at figures and good handwriting essential; experience necessary; salary $20 per week. Apply Box L X 40 Times.

BOOKKEEPER for wholesale ladies' dress house; must have knowledge of typewriting and stenography; state age, salary, and experience. S. T. 284 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, preferably with a knowledge of stenography and typewriting, for responsible position in Jewish institution; excellent opportunity for able young woman; state experience and age. A 279 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Wanted experienced double entry; monthly trial balance; fine, permanent position; $18 to begin. Apply own handwriting, Hunt's Music House, White Plains, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced on set of double entry books; state age, experience, and salary expected; answer in own handwriting. B. S., 236 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER AND TYPIST, with knowledge of real estate work; must be experienced; salary $20. Willoughby Garage, Nostrand Av., corner Willoughby, Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry; capable taking trial balance; responsible concern; short hours; salary, $18-$20; advancement. The Oliver Typewriter Co., 310 B'way.

BOOKKEEPER to take full charge of office; one with dress house experience preferred; state age, salary, and experience. Y 236 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER.—Work on customers' ledger statements, trial balance; closed Saturday, open Sunday. Schlang & Co., 151 West 26th.

BOOKKEEPER. — Competent double-entry bookkeeper for clothing house, take care correspondence, full charge; salary $17 start. A 430 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and office assistant wanted, familiar with typewriter; write, stating experience and salary expected. L 241 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, thoroughly qualified, accurate; rapid advancement; state age, experience, and salary expected. M. B., 185 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced in double entry and controlling accounts; manufacturing concern. Apply General Platers Supply Co., 489 Broome St.

BOOKKEEPER, capable taking charge of factory; $15 start; splendid chance for advancement. Bonnaz Novelty Embroideries, 128 East 16th St.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, competent; $12 start, advancement. Brandenstein, 106 7th Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young lady with some experience to assist on books. Call Plaza Music Co., 18 West 20th St., city.

BOOKKEEPER.—MUST BE EXPERIENCED AND COMPETENT. CALL MERIT CO., 1,338 BROADWAY.

BOOKKEEPERS' ASSISTANTS.—We have several good positions open. Charles D. Jaffe & Co., 906 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER, competent; knowledge of controlling accounts and typewriting. Room 1107, 215 4th Av.

BOOKKEEPERS in large stock broker's office; must be competent; good chance for advancement. Apply Room 801, 61 B'way.

BOOKKEEPER in real estate office; permanent position; $18. Room 902, 84 William St.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced. Apply Room 717, 67 Exchange Place.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Must be experienced. Levitt & Co., 501 Broadway.

CASHIERS

WITH TUBE ROOM EXPERIENCE AT WANAMAKER'S.

APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

CASHIER in restaurant; experienced; $11 per week. Tohalem's, 1,481 St. Nicholas Av., at 183d St.

CLEANER AND MAID wanted, white woman, no Sunday or night work, to do cleaning and be generally useful; salary, $9, or for half days, salary, $6, from 7 mornings till 1 or noon to 6 o'clock. A Simonson, 506 5th Av., near 42d St.

CLERICAL WORKER, accuracy of prime importance; some experience in billing and filing; permanent position; opportunity for advancement, hours 9 to 6, 9-12, 1-5; Saturdays, 12:30. McGraw Hill Co., 10th Av. and 36th St., 42d floor, ask for Mr. Fisher. 42d St. Ferry cars pass the store.

CLERICAL HELP, neat penmen and good at figures, opportunity for speedy advancement. Pictorial Review, 214 West 39th.

CLERK.—Apt at figures; one with knowledge of stenography preferred. A 438 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Good at figures; prefer one having experience on payroll and cost work; $10 week start. Call after 8:30 A. M., U. S. Printing and Lithographing Co., 91 North 3d St., Brooklyn.

CLERK.—Young lady, accurate and rapid at figures, to assist in accounting department of large manufacturing concern; opportunity for advancement; state age, qualifications, and salary. S. B. D., 128 Times.

CLERK.—File and record clerk; permanent position for clean-cut, agreeable worker. Babcock, 116 West 14th.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR.

We need at once several girls accustomed to comptometer work; permanent position and pleasant surroundings.

NATIONAL CLOAK AND SUIT CO., 207 W. 24TH ST.

COMPTOMETER OPERATORS wanted to work for us. Call Friday, after 11 A. M., or any time on subsequent days. John E. Ranson, 30 Church St., New York.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR.—Must be experienced and have knowledge of bookkeeping; A1 references required. G. B., 298 Times Harlem.

HELP WANTED—Female.

BACK

UP

OUR

BOYS!

We need war material, and we are producing it. If you are not already engaged on Government work and can fill one of the following positions, CALL AT ONCE!

ASSEMBLERS.

Steady work; good pay while learning; advancement when experienced. No experience necessary. Half day Saturday.

FILAMENT WORKERS.

No experience necessary. Good pay while learning. Advancement.

GLASS BLOWERS.

No experience necessary; we teach you. Steady work; good pay while learning; advancement when experienced. Half day Saturday.

GLASS MACHINE OPERATORS.

No experience necessary. Work is steady; good pay while learning; advancement when experienced. Half day Saturday.

INSPECTORS.

Steady work; good pay while learning; advancement when experienced. Half day Saturday.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES.

With a knowledge of chemistry or physics, (not under 18 years.) This work is in our shop making scientific apparatus for Government use. Good pay for beginners; higher pay as soon as experienced. 48 hours per week. Half day Saturday.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE STREET, near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

CORRESPONDENT, EXPERIENCED, MUST BE STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST; WELL VERSED IN GENERAL OFFICE ROUTINE; CAPABLE OF EVENTUALLY TAKING CHARGE OF SMALL FORCE; SPLENDID CHANCE FOR HUSTLER. STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, SALARY EXPECTED. ADDRESS CORRESPONDENT, ROOM 2502, 110 WEST 40TH ST.

CORRESPONDENT, competent, in a large publishing house of established reputation; excellent opportunity for one displaying intelligent application; experience in collecting installment accounts desirable; liberal salary and permanent position. Publisher, L 228 Times Downtown.

DEMONSTRATORS, attractive, experienced, for high-class line of toilet goods. Call, 10-3, Aubry Sisters, Inc., 104 East 25th.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS.

We need a number of experienced operators for permanent position with large electrical corporation; good opportunities for advancement. Address, stating age, experience, and salary desired, A. H. C., 468 West St., New York City.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR.

Stenographer, neat, intelligent girl, capable of handling dictation with speed and accuracy for executive in large publishing house; surroundings most congenial; salary, $18; hours, 9-5, and until noon Saturdays. Collier's Weekly, 416 West 13th St.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR.—Preferably one with some experience with building material engineering terms; permanent position, with a future; give detailed experience in reply; prefer operator with stenographic experience. A 288 Times.

ELEVATOR OPERATORS, several experienced white girls. Thomas J. O'Reilly, 100th and Broadway.

FILE CLERK'S ASSISTANT wanted by quainted with Library Bureau automatic index and general office work preferred; state age, experience, and salary expected to start. A 284 Times.

FILE CLERKS of intelligence; chance for advancement; hours 9 to 6. L 221 Times Downtown.

FOLDERS.—Wanted, experienced folders on circulars; $1.75. M. A. K. Ward, American Red Cross, 150 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

GENERAL OFFICE CLERK having had at least two or three years' experience as stenographer, file, and stationery clerk; no application considered unless accompanied by copies of credentials; state age, experience, and salary desired; filing experience absolutely essential; advancement if competent; permanent position. Address L 201 Times Downtown.

GIRLS!

WE NEED YOUR HELP!

GIRLS!

We need girls (not under 18 years) who have a knowledge of chemistry or physics.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES preferred,

to work in shop making scientific apparatus for Government use. We pay beginners 25 cents per hour; those who show ability are raised within 60 days and earn from

$15 TO $18 PER WEEK OF 48 HOURS. HALF DAY SATURDAY.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE STREET, near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

GIRLS WANTED.

We must have five girls immediately to learn to operate the Underwood bookkeeping machine; position with minimum salary of $15 a week, guaranteed at the end of two weeks' instruction; absolutely no charge for this service. Apply Miss Littlefield, 63 Vesey St., 10th floor.

GIRLS, high school graduates, with or without experience, some knowledge of filing or typewriting preferred, will receive valuable business training in large publishing house, with every chance of advancement, according to ability. McCall, 236 West 37th St.

GIRL,

Stenographer and office assistant for publishing house; must understand the figuring of discounts; one familiar with work in a wholesale department of a book house preferred; salary at start, $15. Address, in own handwriting, Madison Square, Box 103.

GIRLS.—SEVERAL BRIGHT, NEAT AND ACTIVE GIRLS REQUIRED IN THE SAMPLES DEPARTMENT OF A LARGE WHOLESALE DRY GOODS COMMISSION HOUSE; SALARY $9 PER WEEK TO START. ADDRESS BOX 12, STATION V, NEW YORK.

GIRL wanted in office of large wholesale dry goods house; familiar with vertical filing system; permanent office work; one acquainted with operation of telephone switchboard preferred. Address, stating age, experience, and salary desired. A 444 Times Downtown.

GIRL FOR CLERICAL WORK IN WHOLESALE HOUSE; MUST BE GOOD AT FIGURES; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. A 273 TIMES.

GIRL, about 16, to assist in mailing department of large mercantile office; excellent opportunity for advancement; state salary desired. L 237 Times Downtown.

GIRL for general housework, small family. Apply 523 West 112th St., Apartment 31. Telephone Morningside 82.

GIRL for clerical work with knowledge of bookkeeping. Julius Grossmon, 372 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn.

GIRLS, 17, to assist in cost work; must be very accurate at figures; state salary and references. Box 235 Times Downtown.

GIRL — EXPERIENCED IN BILLING; RAPID CALCULATOR; GOOD FUTURE. P. E., 215 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

GIRL as office assistant; state age, reference, and salary expected. K 352 Times Downtown.

GIRL for switchboard and general office work. 448 Times Downtown.

HELPER IN LABORATORY. MT. SINAI, 1 EAST 100TH.

HENRY HESSE,
599 SIXTH AV., 24TH-25TH STS.,
REQUIRES
ART NEEDLEWORK, WORSTED KNIT GOODS AND KNIT UNDERWEAR SALESWOMEN WHO UNDERSTAND THESE DEPARTMENTS. CALL 9-12 O'CLOCK.

HOUSEKEEPER Wanted.—Isn't there a woman somewhere who appreciates a good home, good wages, good treatment, and in return is willing and capable of doing general housework and assuming management of small family (two children) in suburb? If you answer this description or know any one who does write A 288 Times.

HOUSE MOTHER wanted, by Sept. 1, for a young women's dormitory. Apply to Director of Connecticut Training School, New Haven, Conn.

INFORMATION CLERK.—Large downtown Christian corporation wants an intelligent young lady of neat appearance and having a good memory to act as information clerk and assist in file department; state age, salary desired, references, experience, and nationality. L 245 Times Downtown.

LADIES, $12 PER WEEK AND BONUS.

We want thrifty salesladies at once to sell toilet articles in city and nearby towns; no experience necessary; easy, pleasant work. Apply, 10-12 A. M., at our office, 24 Alabama Av., Brooklyn. W. & H. Walker.

MAID, white, housework, cooking, small family. 609 West 114th, Apt. 3f. Morningside 354.

MILLINERY.

Thoroughly experienced saleslady for high-class pattern hats; wholesale; no other need apply. A. Schwalbe, 31 West 38th St.

NURSE OR ATTENDANT who has had experience in a state hospital for insane for work in a sanitarium out of the city; pay $30 a month. Call for personal interview at 140 East 28th St., today, at 8 P. M.

NURSE, graduate, registered, for floor duty moderate-sized hospital; advancement; state age, experience, and salary expected. Box 108, 2,121 3d Av.

NURSE.—Competent middle-aged nurse for two children, ages 2½ and 6 years, for afternoons; good wages. Apt. 10D, 19 West 68th St.

NURSEMAID, young, wanted for baby, to go to country under personal supervision of the mother. Phone Schuyler 1614, Sunday, between 2 and 3; Browne.

OFFICE ASSISTANT; bright girl, about 18, neat, accurate at figures; state full qualifications and salary expected to start. A 289 Times.

OPERATOR.—Smart competent switchboard operator, in first-class office; able and willing, also properly file correspondence; hours 9:30 to 6; 9:30 to 1 Saturdays. Write W 140 Times.

SALESLADY.—Refined young woman; unusual chance; silks specialties; strictly high-class, dignified position; experience unnecessary; $35-$50 week, salary, commission. Tiffany, 2338, 15 Park Row.

SALESLADY for a dress, coat, suit, waist, and skirt department; excellent salary; half day Saturdays. Apply Martin's, 503 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SALESLADIES, $2 day, extra Saturdays; call today. Weisbecker, 270 West 125th.

SOLICITORS.—Wanted, experienced magazine and newspaper solicitors to represent a new periodical edited by Dr. Frank Crane; fine opportunity for right person; big seller; liberal commission. Call 9th floor, 56 West 45th St.

SPOT CLEANER in examining department of large clean embroidery factory; good oppor unity for widow who wishes to secure a good, permanent position. Apply L. S. E. Co., Inc., 214 Teafe Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

STENCIL CUTTERS, we have a bonus system whereby experienced operators can easily make $18-$20 weekly. Pictorial Review, 214 West 39th St.

HELP WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHERS.

We need a number of competent, well educated young women for permanent positions with large electrical corporation. Address, stating age, experience, and salary desired, A. H. C., 468 West St., New York City.

STENOGRAPHER,

RAPID, ACCURATE, NEAT; PERMANENT POSITION; OFFICE NEAR GRAND CENTRAL; CHANCE FOR FUTURE SECRETARIAL POSITION; SALARY, START, $17-$18 PER WEEK. ADDRESS IN OWN HANDWRITING, STATING AGE, QUALIFICATIONS, REFERENCES. S 273 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER. — Young lady, American, over 22 years; large insurance brokerage Christian firm; must be an accurate, intelligent, experienced stenographer, writing a good hand for slight additional clerical work. Address in own handwriting, stating salary to start, age, references, experience, nationality. L 244 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat and accurate; familiar with filing and answering telephone; competent young lady, with at least two years' experience will find permanent position with growing concern; state references and salary expected. G. C., 254 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.

STENOGRAPHER FOR LARGE PUBLISHING HOUSE; MUST HAVE INITIATIVE, BE QUICK, ACCURATE; SALARY, $18; HOURS, 9-5; HALF DAY SATURDAY; SURROUNDINGS CONGENIAL. COLLIER'S WEEKLY, 416 WEST 13TH ST.

STENOGRAPHER.—A large concern dealing in iron and steel products has an opening for a stenographer; excellent opportunity for bright girl with high school education; moderate salary to start; state age, education, experience, salary expected. A 418 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — NEAT, ACCURATE; TEMPORARY WORK; FROM AUG 12 TO 24; PLEASANT WORKING CONDITIONS; $25 PER WEEK. ADDRESS MR. HOLLISTER, 148 30TH ST., BROOKLYN, GIVING FULL PARTICULARS AND TELEPHONE NUMBER.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER, telephone switchboard operator; one capable of handling a busy board; neat, quick, and accurate at figures and filing; state experience, references, and salary wanted. Reply in own handwriting, A 255 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—One who is proficient and would appreciate a position with an old established bank. A 439 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, with some experience, who can file letters intelligently; should be high school graduate; excellent opportunity for advancement and also opportunity to improve shorthand; give references, detailed experience and education in reply. A 270 Times.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED IN LARGE WHOLESALE HOUSE; GOOD POSITION; AGREEABLE SURROUNDINGS. ADDRESS IN OWN HANDWRITING, GIVING AGE, EXPERIENCE, RELIGION, AND SALARY EXPECTED. BOX S 115 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced real estate stenographer; one accustomed to the preparation of leases and the routine of a busy office. In reply state creed, age, experience, and salary desired. W 146 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Preferably one with some experience with building material engineering terms; permanent position, with a future; give detailed experience in reply; prefer stenographer with dictaphone experience. A 269 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and Typist.—A large New York publishing house desires to secure the services of a girl familiar with collection work; knowledge of bookkeeping is desirable, but not essential; state qualifications and salary desired. L 246 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Permanent position is offered neat and rapid stenographer by large manufacturer; knowledge of dictaphone essential; reply, stating experience, and salary expected. A 422 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; high school graduate; Christian concern; for office of large, industrial concern in Brooklyn; write, giving experience and salary. L. B., 235 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, accurate and rapid, wanted in broker's office; state experience, age, education, salary desired, and full particulars. Box 370, City Hall Post Office.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable to substitute for three weeks beginning Friday in law office; good salary. Room 1406, 302 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.— Young lady for Christian firm; wholesale dry goods; downtown; $12 to start. W 85 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, private secretary; old established steel export house; must have business training, superior education; good salary. K 356 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced; permanent; congenial surroundings; $15; advancement; particulars, please address Dr., P. O. Box 128, Madison Square Branch.

STENOGRAPHER with a downtown firm; one who has just graduated from school will be considered. Address, giving particulars, L 254 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER. Must have at least four years' experience; salary to start $15. Edgertyn Aniline, 118 William St.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER; willing to assist in office work. Reply, specifying experience, reference, and salary. A 441 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — TYPIST. — Refined girl for large automobile concern; nice surroundings; must be intelligent; write, giving full particulars. A 275 Times.

STENOGRAPHER to substitute; must be experienced and of neat appearance; salary $3.50 a day; references. Apply Room 517, 101 Park Av., 9:30 to 11 A. M.

STENOGRAPHER.—Age between 18 and 21; state age, experience, salary expected, reference. Employment Box 19, Hudson Terrace, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER.—At least 2 years' business experience; salary $15 to start; Christian firm. Call Room 1327, 30 East 42d St.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced, wanted for work in Washington. Apply Friday before 4 o'clock, Room 1106, 105 West 40th St.

STENOGRAPHER,

accurate and rapid; also capable of assisting in a clerical capacity; state age, experience, and salary desired. R. E. L., 165 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, and typewriter wanted, able to attend to small switchboard; state experience and salary expected. Y 208 Times Annex.

STENO

Advertisements and subscriptions for The Times and other publications of The New York Times Company received at The Times Harlem office, 2109 Seventh Avenue, just north of 125th Street.

HELP WANTED—Male.

EXPORT MAN.—WANTED, A HIGH-CLASS EXPORT MAN WHO IS FAMILIAR WITH THE EXPORT BUSINESS, ESPECIALLY STEEL PRODUCTS; TO SUCH A MAN WHO WILL GO ABROAD TO SOUTH AFRICA FOR A FEW YEARS WE CAN OFFER A HIGH SALARIED POSITION; MUST BE OF UNQUESTIONABLE INTEGRITY, ONE TO WHOM WE CAN INTRUST POWER OF ATTORNEY. ADDRESS, LETTER ONLY, M. C. F., ROOM 61, 6 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

FEEDERS on Gordon presses having had some experience on making ready and on numbered work; plant near New York. Apply store, 42 East 22d.

FOREMAN and Superintendent, thoroughly experienced, required for progressive suspender and garter business. X 345 Times Annex.

FOREMAN.—Structural steel erection foreman, capable of handling erecting gangs. Apply James Stewart Co., 80th St. and North River.

GENERAL SALESMAN.—WANTED, A HIGH-CLASS GENERAL SALESMAN WHO WILL BE WILLING TO RESIDE IN SOUTH AFRICA FOR A COUPLE OF YEARS OR MORE; ONE HAVING SOME EXPORT BUSINESS EXPERIENCE PREFERRED; TO SUCH A MAN A HIGH SALARIED POSITION IS OFFERED; VERY BEST OF REFERENCES REQUIRED. ADDRESS, LETTER ONLY, M. M. K., ROOM 61, 6 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

GIMBEL BROTHERS
REQUIRE
ELEVATOR STARTERS
of good appearance, experienced in serving the public; opportunity and good salary to those who qualify; middle-aged men acceptable.
APPLY AT ONCE.
EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, FIFTH FLOOR.

HELPER IN LABORATORY. MT. SINAI, 1 EAST 100TH ST.

HERE IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY.
LEARN BIG MONEY
SELL REAL ESTATE IN A NEW TOWN NEAR ONE OF THE LARGEST STEEL MILLS IN THE WORLD, AT McDONALD, OHIO, NEAR YOUNGSTOWN. ONLY RESPONSIBLE, RELIABLE, AND ENERGETIC SALESMEN WANTED ON COMMISSION BASIS. THOSE WHO HAVE HAD EXPERIENCE IN SELLING FROM MAP PREFERRED. MUST BE ABLE TO SPEAK FOUR OR FIVE FOREIGN LANGUAGES. OUR REPRESENTATIVE WILL BE IN NEW YORK AND WILL MEET YOU AT ROOM 1205, FITZGERALD BUILDING, (TIMES SQUARE,) 1,482 BROADWAY, TUESDAY, AUG. 6, TO FRIDAY, AUG. 9. THIS IS A LIVE PROPOSITION. THE McDONALD-NILES REALTY CO., PITTSBURGH OFFICE, 4078 JENKINS ARCADE; YOUNGSTOWN OFFICE, 7 MARKET ST., (TOD HOUSE.)

HOUSEMAN. Apply Housekeeper, Hotel Gregorian, 42 West 35th St.

HOUSEMAN in small hospital. Call today. 288 East 57th St.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS,
TOOLMAKERS.
78 CENTS PER HOUR.
Expert instrument makers, with thorough knowledge of their business, will receive the above rate to start; Government work; 48-hour week; anything over that, overtime.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

JUNIOR ACCOUNTANT wanted by Christian firm of C. P. A.'s; some public accounting experience a factor; must have ability and ambition to succeed in this profession; good opportunity. Call between 10 and 11, Room 2710, 55 Liberty St.

LABORERS, (25;) pick, shovel, and stone handling; $3.50 for 8 hours' work; 138th St. and Harlem River; apply to Superintendent, George W. Rogers & Co.

LATHE DRILL PRESS AND MACHINE SHOP ASSEMBLERS.
APPLY CHEVROLET MOTOR CO., 11TH AV. AND 57TH ST.

LEARN ELECTRICAL WIRING AND TESTING.
Young men between the ages of 17 and 20 are afforded an opportunity to learn the electrical wiring and testing trade; positions are permanent; good salaries to start with; advancement according to ability; grammar school graduates preferred. Apply by mail, S 350 Times Downtown.

LEDGER CLERKS.—Experienced on stock brokerage accounts; juniors. Apply fourth floor, 62 Broadway.

LUMBER ACCOUNTANTS AND ESTIMATORS.—Several experienced lumber accountants and estimators for work in vicinity of New York; good opportunity for right men. Apply in writing, stating experience and present employment. A 265 Times.

MACHINIST, A1
HAND SCREW
MACHINE OPERATORS,
LATHE HANDS.
Must read blueprint and use micrometer.
FOR GOVERNMENT WORK.
NIGHT SHIFT.
NEW PLANT—NEW MACHINERY.
If you are on Government work stay where you are.
Apply or write Employment Department,
CURTISS ENGINEERING CORP.,
GARDEN CITY, N. Y.

MACHINISTS.
BROWN & SHARPE OPERATORS;
must know how to use
MICROMETER
and read blue prints;
CITIZENS ONLY.
E. W. BLISS CO.,
76 54TH ST., BROOKLYN.

MACHINISTS,
FIRST CLASS,
FOR DAY SHIFT; 8-HOUR SHOP.
ALSO HANDY MAN
AND A FEW BOYS.
GILLESPIE MFG. CO.,
12TH AND MONMOUTH STS.,
JERSEY CITY.

MACHINISTS,
LATHE HANDS;
MUST UNDERSTAND
BLUE PRINTS, MICROMETERS.
MUST BE CITIZENS.
E. W. BLISS CO.,
76 54TH ST., BROOKLYN.

MAN with experience in supervising of billing, labeling, and packing medicinal, pharmaceutical, or proprietary articles; no enemy aliens need apply; call during business hours or phone for appointment Ossining 1057. Ossining Chemical Works, Ossining, N. Y.

MAN who understands adjusting and regulating of sewing machines to secure steady position with rapidly growing firm; the right man can make himself invaluable. Apply A 440 Times Downtown.

MAN for all around work in a mercantile building and power plant; must be strong and willing to do any general work. Apply to Mr. Bottsford, Superintendent, 469 10th Av., corner 36th St.

MAN wanted on small farm; one who can milk, drive, and run small truck farm. Call, between 12 and 1, 29 Broadway, 10th floor, John C. Gulse.

MAN, strong, to make himself generally useful in shipping room; state salary and experience. L 251 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS AND DRAFTSMEN REQUIRED BY RAILROAD COMPANY. APPLY R. 5637 GRAND CENTRAL TERMINAL.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN wanted who is familiar with hydraulic machinery and can draw in perspective. Apply O'Rourke Engineering Construction Co., 17 Battery Place, New York City.

MECHANIC, familiar with electricity, for repair man on electric pianos; $22.50 to start. Call mornings, after 10, at room 606, 505 5th Av.; Murray Hill 8705.

MEN.—Wanted, several men between the ages of 45 and 55; clean cut, good physical make up, for outside night patrol work; salary to start $18 per week. Patrol, K 347 Times Downtown.

MIDDLE-AGED MEN.—Various positions open; salaries $18-$25. Apply before noon, Central Branch Y. M. C. A., 55 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, Employment Dept.

MILLWRIGHTS.
Experienced men only; steady employment and good working conditions.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
BRAKEMEN AND FIREMEN.
Apply Employment Car,
132 St., Willis Av., Bronx.

OFFICE BOY wanted who has had some clerical experience and is looking for an opportunity to rise with a growing concern; salary $10 to start. Call or write Gerseta Corporation, 461 4th Av.

OFFICE ASSISTANT wanted for uptown branch office N. Y. Stock Exchange house; must know shorthand and typewriting. Reply, stating references and salary, W 139 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT in bookkeeping department; good penmanship and accuracy in figures essential; state age, experience, and salary. A 286 Times.

OPERATORS on envelope machines, experience not necessary, but a big help; hours, 8 to 5:30, half day Saturday. Samuel Cupples Envelope Co., 7-11 Laight St., near West Broadway and Canal.

PACKING ROOM HELP.
MEN, EXPERIENCED, WANTED, FOR BOTTLE FILLING AND GENERAL WORK IN PACKING DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICAL FACTORY. APPLY CHARLES PFIZER & CO., INC., 632 FLUSHING AV., BROOKLYN.

PACKER.—Understands packing fancy articles; state experience, age. L 214 Times Downtown.

PIECE GOODS.
Assistant to head of large piece goods stock wanted on stock records and buying experience only; must be married; only experienced applicants considered. A. H., 283 Times Downtown.

PORTERS.
MUST COME WELL RECOMMENDED; GOOD SALARY AND PAY FOR OVERTIME. AT VANAMAKER'S. APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

PORTER, STRONG; WHOLESALE GROCERY. APPLY SHIPPING DEPARTMENT, THOMAS J. LIPTON, INC., 149 FRANKLIN ST.

PORTERS, white, in wholesale drug house; good chance for advancement. 91 Fulton St., N. Y. C.

PORTER.—Heavy porter, useful around shipping room, mercantile house. L 212 Times Downtown.

PURSER.—Experienced in freight and passenger work, preferably on steamers running to Cuba, Central and South American ports; state qualifications. A 429 Times Downtown.

PURCHASING CLERK.
Young man, draft exempt, several years' experience in purchasing department of electrical manufacturing business; good opportunity; advancement.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 5 Blocks South of 14th St.

RENTING AGENT for high-class real estate office. Reply, stating previous experience and references, D. C., 80 Times.

SALESMEN.—Stock salesmen wanted by an old established brokerage house. If you are desirous of becoming associated with us in distributing the stock of a dependable dividend-paying oil and refining company and willing to work on a liberal commission basis, call any morning between 9 A. M. and 2 P. M., Howe, Norris & Co., 52 Broadway.

SALESMEN. — The National Salesmen's Training Association, 1803 Candler Building, have openings for three salesmen in metropolitan territory to interview men who are interested in salesmanship; leads furnished; straight commission; only experienced education men should apply.

SALESMAN of ability to call upon physicians and surgeons in New England and Central States; high-class medical publications; splendid opening to right men; permanent; commission. Henry S. Hartman, National State Bank Building, Troy, N. Y.

SALESMAN EXPERIENCED, FOR STRONG LINE OF LADIES' TAILORED SILK WAISTS, FOR OFFICE AND CITY SPECIALTY SHOP; COMMISSION BASIS. S. E., 293 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN.—Call on retail housefurnishing and hardware trade for city and vicinity with line cutlery and glassware; salary or commission; only men with following and experience apply. S 277 Times.

SALESMAN to sell general merchandise; experienced man, well acquainted in city and vicinity; write, stating age, salary, and experience; draft exempt; straight salary. A. B. C., 139 Malden Lane.

SALESMAN wanted, with automobile, to handle oil storage systems on straight commission basis, in New Jersey territory. A 408 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted, traveling only, experienced on automobile accessories; commission and drawing account. A 404 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Our tire service sells itself, needs explanation; if you want restricted territory on commission, address S 254 Times.

SALESMAN, EXPERIENCED, SOUTHERN TERRITORY FOR LADIES' SILK UNDERWEAR AND WAISTS; COMMISSION BASIS. SAMEK BROS., 13 EAST 22D.

SALESMAN, experienced in selling to grocery trade; must be energetic and a hard worker; salary and commission; state references. A 272 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced grocery salesman wanted; good wages. Apply 116 Lawrence St., New York City.

SALESMAN wanted to carry a side line of ladies' hat linings on commission basis. Martin Co., 722 Broadway.

SALESMAN and MANAGER.—Experienced; good reference; coats, suits, dresses, and furs. 681 6th Av.

SALESMAN.—Young man experienced cloaks and suits; city and vicinity; salary and commission. Plager, 1,161 Broadway.

SALESMAN wanted, experienced on velveteens. Apply immediately at Trevas & Schack, 469 4th Av., City.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMAN wanted by established firm to sell highest grade specialty to the medical profession; men with experience in this field can make for themselves an excellent future; compensation is on a commission basis, and the man of sufficient adaptability to make a success of his efforts can secure for himself a permanent and profitable connection; please state your age, experience, and when available; correspondence confidential. Y 209 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.
Mr. Salesman, you are reading this ad. because of one of two reasons, either out of idle curiosity or because you are really looking to better your position. If it is the latter we have openings on our sales force for live, wide awake, ambitious men—men who wish to make permanent connection with opportunity for advancement. If you can prove to us that you have the qualifications of a successful man, you will be given an opportunity to earn from $100 to $300 weekly, commission basis, placing stock of a large financial institution. Apply in person to the manager, Suite 815, 52 Vanderbilt Av.

SALESMEN.—An old-established importing house handling velvet pile fabrics and venetians has several openings for salesmen with proven successful records; this is an unusual opportunity and these positions are open now only on account of men being drafted to men over draft age or exempt and acquainted with the cutting-up cloak and suit trade; will give you interview; salary and commission. Apply at once. A 251 Times.

SALESMEN.—Have you the desire to make $5,000 to $10,000 per year in the cleanest business in the world? You probably have the ability, but have lacked the opportunity; if you have sound common sense and a strong personality and will follow instructions you can connect with a live sales organization in its outside financial department; commission. Room 1707, 52 Vanderbilt Av.

SALESMAN, experienced in bonnaz embroidery line; good opportunity to right party; commission basis. A. Guesella, 122 West 34th St.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.
Between 30 and 40; ambitious married man, with initiative, to act in confidential capacity to auditor; must have a good command of English and able to handle correspondence when verbally outlined; reply, stating education and previous experience. A 447 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK
wanted as assistant in a large cotton piece goods house; must be experienced; exceptional opportunity for right party. Apply, stating full particulars, A 278 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK wanted for factory in Bronx; must be a resident of Bronx and draft exempt. Apply Rock Plaster Mfg. Co., 881 4th Av.

SHIPPING CLERK for cloak and suit house; state age, salary, and past experience. Y 218 Times Annex.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Experienced in hosiery line. United Hosiery Co., 140 5th Av.

SOLICITORS, experienced magazine and newspaper, wanted to represent a new periodical edited by Dr. Frank Crane; fine opportunity for right person; big seller; liberal commission. Call 6th floor, 56 West 45th St.

STENOGRAPHER and clerical man wanted by large manufacturing concern for future development, one who can absorb system and is experienced in office and sales routine; must be draft exempt; fine range of work for future growth for capable young man; state age, experience, and salary expected. L 253 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, male, by prominent manufacturing company; office lower Broadway; must not be in Class 1 of draft. Apply by letter, stating experience, K 376 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, for import and export house; open Sundays, closed Saturdays; permanent position, steady advancement; state experience and salary desired. S 247 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, wanted in ship broker's office, American man, 35 to 40, stenographer, typewriter, and general office assistant; state experience, reference, and salary expected. L 255 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - TYPIST. — Young man who would like to connect with large automobile concern where future depends upon his ability. Answer, giving full particulars, A 276 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, young man, with clerical experience; must be American, one speaking Spanish preferred; excellent future for capable worker; state age and salary expected. L 252 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter with knowledge of bookkeeping; position out of town; state wage and reference. William J. Oxley, 171 Christopher St.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, with knowledge of double entry bookkeeping; draft exempt; steady position; good salary; references. L 238 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST; willing to assist in office work. Reply, specifying experience, references, and salary, A 442 Times Downtown.

STEWARD'S ASSISTANT. Apply Steward, Hotel Gotham, 5th Av. and 55th St.

STOCK CLERK.—Young man acquainted with stock of tools, such as drills, hack saw blades, &c.; state salary asked and references. L 247 Times Downtown.

STOCK SALESMEN to sell dividend paying security over phone; salary and commission. Apply Room 711, 67 Exchange Pl.

STOCK SALESMAN or broker wanted to sell stock on commission for an industrial proposition; vital war necessity. A 290 Times.

TINSMITHS wanted, (50,) for Government plant; cool room, good working conditions; 50c to 62½c per hour. Lang Products Company, Whitestone, L. I.

TOOLMAKERS
and
DIEMAKERS.
MUST BE AMERICAN CITIZENS.
ONLY FIRST-CLASS MEN NEED APPLY.
STANDARD AIRCRAFT CORP.,
Brunswick Av., Elizabeth, N. J.

TOOLMAKERS,
INSTRUMENT MAKERS,
78c PER HOUR.
Expert instrument and toolmakers, with thorough knowledge of their business, will receive the above rate to start; Government work; 48-hour week; anything over that overtime.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St., six blocks south of 14th St.

TOOL DRAFTSMEN
on punches and dies, jigs and fixtures, for small interchangeable work; only men with experience need apply; good pay.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

TOOL AND DIE MAKERS FOR STEADY EMPLOYMENT, WITH UP-TO-DATE WAGES. WANTED AT ONCE; APPLICATIONS OF ONLY FIRST-RATE MEN CAN BE FILED IN PERSON ONLY. EISEMANN MAGNETO CO., 68 33D ST., BROOKLYN, 4TH FLOOR.

TYPISTS,
experienced men, for night shift, 5 nights per week, 45 hours. 290 Hudson St.

TYPIST, for daily newspaper, to accept advertisements over telephone; good opportunity; state age, experience, and salary desired. Y 221 Times Annex.

TYPIST and office assistant; fair penman; state age, qualifications, salary. L 233 Times Downtown.

WANTED:
TOOL DESIGNERS, CHECKERS, TOOL MAKERS AND MACHINISTS; RIFLERS, 1ST CLASS ONLY, REAMER HONERS, LINEMEN ON MILLING MACHINES, PROFILERS AND SCREW MACHINES, FOREMAN IN RIFLING DEPT.; ALSO, BARREL DRILLERS, DAY AND NIGHT SHIFTS ON U. S. BROWNING MACHINE RIFLES; IF YOU ARE NOW ON GOVERNMENT WORK, DO NOT APPLY.
COLT'S PATENT FIRE ARMS MFG. CO.,
MERIDEN PLANT, MERIDEN, CONN.

WELDER, experienced acetylene. L. Frank, 118 Freeman St., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED—Male.

WANTED,
STATION MEN AND TRAINMEN,
AGES 21 TO 55,
SUBWAY AND ELEVATED DIVISIONS,
INTERBOROUGH RAPID
TRANSIT CO.
APPLY
ROOM 1283, 165 BROADWAY,
9 A. M. TO 5 P. M. DAILY,
EXCEPT SUNDAY.

YOUNG MAN,
TELEPHONE OPERATOR.
A large corporation will train several young men as telephone operators.
EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY.
Age 18 to 21; excellent chance of advancement; salary to start $11; evening hours 5 to 12 P. M.; permanent. L 229 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 17 or 18 years of age in office of wholesale hardware firm to learn the hardware business, for which thorough training is necessary; high school graduate or attendant preferred; fixed line of promotion starting on mailing desk at $8 per week, with advance in pay and position in three months and again in six months. Address K 337 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted by large manufacturing concern in shipping and receiving department; must be accurate and be capable of grasping detail quickly; good opportunity; state age, experience, draft status, and salary expected to start. A 443 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, draft exempt, for office assistant; splendid opportunity for advancement; state age, nationality, and kind of experience. Y 225 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN who writes a good hand wanted in a large fire insurance office. Answer, stating age, salary, and experience, to "Industry," L 224 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, familiar with keeping stock ledger in an electrical and plumbers' supply house; $15 weekly. Call 10 A. M., 143 Spring St.

YOUNG MAN wanted, 18 to 20, some knowledge of clerical work, to make himself generally useful in office. Address A 423 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, good penman, for office work. Call Loeb & Schoenfeld Co., 27-33 West 23d St.

YOUNG MAN to assist in shipping department; state age, experience, salary. A 285 Times.

YOUNG MAN.—Strong; shipping epartment, all-around helper. L 210 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN
for messenger and mail service; minimum salary $9; good opportunity for advancement in electrical business.
WESTERN ELECTRICAL CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St., six blocks south of 14th St.

YOUNG MEN
for file room; experience unnecessary; opportunity for advancement; $40 monthly start. Call 2 Albany St., sixth floor.

YOUTH, 17, learn dry goods line; good opening those just from school. L 215 Times Downtown.

Instruction.

BOOKKEEPER.—Get out of the rut; become a certified public or cost accountant; get into business for yourself; demand for expert accountants exceeds the supply; our graduates earn over $5,000 yearly; learn at home in spare time by our easy system; send for booklet and special offer. Universal Business Inst., 100 Pulliman Bldg., New York.

AMBITIOUS MEN ought to know what an exceptional future is in store for the ACCOUNTANCY-TRAINED man. Hear John T. Kennedy, LL. B., speak on this subject, Aug. 12, at 6 o'clock. Write or phone for complimentary admission ticket. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

BIG DEMAND—RADIO OPERATORS.
Short concentrated courses,
Specially adapted for drafted men.
Best radio course in city.
Write or call today for booklet.
Radio School, 154 East 86th St.

LEARN TO BE AN AUTOMOBILE EXPERT.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

AIRPLANE MECHANICS.—Instruction day or evening; qualifying for Government and factory work. West Side Y. M. C. A., 303 West 57th St.

Employment Agencies.

AMERICAN
EMPLOYMENT
EXCHANGE,
115 BROADWAY.
TECHNICAL DEPT.
PRODUCTION SUPERINTENDENT.—Must know turrets and present metals; $5,000; U. S. GOVERNMENT WORK.
PURCHASING AGENT.—Must know lumber; $4,000.
MACHINE DESIGNER.—Must know paper cutting machines; $3,000.
DRAFTSMEN.—Mechanical, electrical; $1,800-$2,500.

ACCOUNTANTS, $75; juniors, $35; bookkeepers, $20-$25; secretary, $35; inventory clerk, $25; timekeepers, $25; boys, $12. Business Service Bureau, 309 Broadway.

Paula Bates Commercial Employment Agency, 50 Broad St., Room 1132.—Stenographer; excellent position for first-class man; no registration fee; call immediately.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

ATTERSOM, small, five-passenger touring car, in very fine condition. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

BUICK.—Sell my 1918 "Model E" touring, extra tire, shock absorbers, motor meter, bumper, &c.; present mileage 725. Miss Donnelly, Riverside Av., Amityville, L. I. Phone 110.

BUICK, 1917, model 45, 5-passenger touring, in perfect mechanical condition, seven good tires, no dealers. Mitchell Vance Co., 507 West 24th.

BUICK 1917, little 6 touring; also 1917 4-cylinder touring; also 1917 Little 6 limousine. 305 West 59th.

BUICK 1918-1917 TOURINGS,
roadsters. Flack, 1,700 Broadway, 3d floor.

CADILLAC 1917 touring; beautiful speedster and condition. 305 West 59th. Columbus 1433.

CADILLAC 1917 ROADSTER.
Exceptionally desirable. Wallace, 236 West 59th.

CADILLAC, new 7-passenger, sedan body, for sale, bargain. Dunham Sales Co., 407 South Broadway, Yonkers.

CADILLAC 1917 touring, also Limousine, Landaulet, Sport; bargains. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1916 touring and roadster; exceptional bargains. 305 West 59th. Columbus 1433.

CADILLAC 1917 touring, like new, fully equipped. Write Kolberg, 1,060 Bryant Av.

CADILLAC 1916 COUPE.
10 West 60th. Columbus 5078.

CHALMERS Sedan 17 Special, Silver's model; completely overhauled; like new; beautiful car; sacrifice. Bowman's Car, 327 West 49th.

CHANDLER,
guaranteed overhauled and refinished.
USED CARS.
Ninety day guaranteed.

Model	17-B	7	passenger touring.
"	17-B	4	" Chummy Roadster.
"	17	7	" touring.
"	17	7	" sedan and limousine.
"	17-B	4	" coupe.
"	16	7	" touring.
"	16	3	" coupelet.

BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORPORATION, 62d St. and Broadway.

CHANDLER 1917 Sedan, pretty car; wonderful condition. 305 West 59th, Columbus 1433.

CHEVROLET.—5-passenger, good running order, $400. 507 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

COLE, late 1918 touring, in fine mechanical condition; good rubber; divided front seats; body and upholstery perfect; extras; $1,000; guaranteed. Russell L. Engs, Inc., 12 Central Park West. Phone Columbus 510.

CUNNINGHAM, 1917, four-passenger, Victoria top, dual windshield; very classy. Clark & Kendrick, 143 West 51st St.

DE DION-BOUTON SEDAN.
Most beautiful car in city; can't be told from new; special built Brewster body; Westinghouse electric starter and lights; six Rudge-Whitmore wire wheels; condition guaranteed. International Automobile Exchange, 150 West 55th St.

DODGE BROS. touring; run 3,500 miles; $750; John B. Elsey, Inc., Concourse and 188th St. Fordham 4300.

DODGE 1918 touring car; very little used; make offer. 1,930 Broadway.

DODGE, 1916 touring; like new, mechanically perfect; must sell. 1,930 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IF ELIZABETH GOELLER WILL WRITE to S. A. Berger, 41 Park Row, she will learn something of advantage.

FROM THIS DATE ON AM NOT RESPONSIBLE for any debts, unless authorized by myself. A. W. Kline.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

FIAT.
LATEST IMPORTATION.
4-passenger touring, "30," Fleetwood body, Victoria top, slip covers, Westinghouse shock absorbers, tonneau windshield, extra tires, tools, &c.; guaranteed absolutely perfect; the handsomest car of its kind in America. BURRELLE, 1,680 BROADWAY.

FIAT, 1918, touring; 3,000 miles. Automobile Club, 250 West 55th St., Box 543.

FORD coupelet, 1917; wonderful condition and appearance. 305 West 59th. Columbus 1433.

FORD 1917 sedan; Gray and Davis system; demountable rims. 305 West 59th.

FORD, express body, good running order. Henry's Express, 1,365 3d Av., (78th.)

HUDSON 1917 Super-Six touring; exceptional bargain. 305 West 59th. Columbus 1433.

HUDSON, late 1917 speedster, 5 passenger; elegant condition. 1,264 Bedford Av., near Fulton St., Brooklyn. Phone Prospect 567.

HUDSON sedan, 1917, super-six; also town car; bargain. 305 West 59th.

HUDSON 6-40 roadster, $850; self-starter; dependable car. 305 West 59th.

HUDSON SUPER SIX, 7-passenger, 6 wire wheels; $950. 507 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

HUPMOBILE for sale, late 1917, seven-passenger, run less than 5,000 miles. Phone 788, Charles Clapper, Newburg, N. Y.

HUPMOBILE, 1918, touring, (2 months,) $1,000. Seen 2 to 5:30 P. M. today. G. Harris, 706, 10 Wall St.

HUPMOBILE 1917 touring; perfect condition. Intervale 875, from 7-10. Mr. Witt.

HUPMOBILE 1918 touring; run 2,100 miles; bargain. 305 West 59th. Columbus 1433.

LANCIA SEDAN. LIKE NEW.
WALLACE, 236 WEST 59TH ST.

LOCOMOBILE, 1916 roadster, deck seat, overhauled, newly painted, tires practically new; no dealers. Phone 4572 Circle, before 12.

MARMON 1916, 7 passenger touring; A1 condition, 2 extra shoes and tubes and wire wheels, Victoria top. Brady-Murray Motors Corp'n, 62d St. and Broadway.

MARMON 41, 1916, seating 7; Bosch starter, wire wheels; bargain; A1 condition. Post Office Box 24, Rosebank, Staten Island.

MARMON 1917 touring; car in excellent condition; bargain. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

MARMON, 1917 sedan, mechanically perfect; new cord tires. Call at Rivera Garage, 626 West 153d. Telephone Audubon 4432.

MAXWELL 1917 SEDAN; LIKE NEW. 305 West 59th. Columbus 1433.

MERCER touring; electric lights and starter; mechanically perfect; bargain, $750. 1,930 Broadway.

MERCER 1914 Roadster, $700; Stutz 1917 Runabout, $1,375; dealers' opportunity. Main 422.

OLDSMOBILE coupe; perfect mechanical condition; just painted; shoes practically new; $80; big bargain. 2,235 Grand Concourse, (1824 St.)

OLDSMOBILE 1916 8-cylinder touring; wire wheels; fully equipped; perfect condition. 1,930 Broadway.

OLDSMOBILE 1917 touring; combination Summer and Winter top; like new. 1,930 Broadway.

OLDSMOBILE Model 18, 4 passenger Little 6 runabout; like new. Brady-Murray Motors Corp'n, 62d St. and Broadway.

OVERLAND touring car, 1916, excellent mechanical condition, extra equipment, bargain, immediate sale, telephone before 11. Columbus 4334.

OWEN MAGNETIC Town Car, 1917.—Driven only few times; wish to sell account giving up chauffeur; $1,100; will sell for $8,450. L 202 Times Downtown.

PACKARD 1918 seven-passenger, used two weeks, run less than 1,200 miles; will sell reasonable. 38th St. Garage, 256-258 West 38th St., third floor.

PACKARD, $500 BUYS
Packard 6-48 landaulet; newly painted; slip covers; perfect condition. 1,930 Broadway.

PACKARD 1918 touring car; seating seven; price attractive. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

PIERCE ARROW TOURING
Latest model "66"; guaranteed absolutely perfect mechanically; appearance like new; slip covers; tonneau windshield; two extra tires mounted, tire covers, tools, &c.; genuine bargain.
BURRELLE, 1,680 BROADWAY.

PIERCE-ARROW four-passenger toy tonneau; slip covers, Victoria top; $500. 1,930 Broadway.

REO, sedan, new 7-passenger, bargain; also Reo, sedan, 7-passenger, new body. Dunham Sales Co., 407 South Broadway, Yonkers.

REO 1917 touring; perfect condition; newly painted; extra shoes, bumper, furror, &c.; big bargain. 2,235 Grand Concourse, (1824.)

S. G. V. four-passenger "Special" touring; wire wheels, starter, lights, &c. 5472 Circle.

STEARNS KNIGHTS
OVERHAULED AND GUARANTEED.
PRICES REASONABLE.
1917 Cloverleaf, 8 cylinder.
1917 7 passenger, 8 cylinder.
1917 5 passenger, 4 cylinder.
1916 5 passenger, 4 cylinder.
Also Limousines and Landaulets.
STEARNS USED CAR DEPT.,
415 West 55th St. Columbus 7600.

STEARNS KNIGHT 1917, 4-cylinder landaulet brougham, 7 passenger; in wonderful condition; sacrifice $1,500. Mr. Best, Columbus 7600.

STUTZ 1917 Sedan; very smart; condition absolutely equal to new.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
635 5th Av. Plaza 4837.

STUTZ 1918 4 passenger; Bosch magneto; run less than 1,000 miles; perfect. Owner, 122 West 3d St. Telephone 8454 Spring.

STUTZ 1916 runabout, perfect condition; no reasonable cash offer refused. 1,930 Broadway.

WILLYS-KNIGHT 5-passenger touring car, 1916 model; in good condition. J. A. C., Room 3062, 120 Broadway.

WINTON, Model 33, light six touring car, overhauled and repainted; fully guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway, at 70th St.

Miscellaneous.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
No war tax on used cars.
CRANE SIMPLEX TOURING.
FIAT (50) Sedan, foreign; latest importation.
1918 BUICK Little "6" roadster.
1918 CHANDLER touring.
1918 OLDSMOBILE touring.
1918 HUPMOBILE touring; like new.
1918 CADILLAC touring.
1917 HUDSON limousine.
PIERCE-ARROW, (6-38) limousine; like new.
LOCOMOBILE (6-38) touring.
1917 STUTZ speedster.
1917 CADILLAC limousine.
1917 PEERLESS touring.
1917 BUICK Little "6" runabout.
1917 HUDSON coupelet.
1916 FRANKLIN touring.
1916 STUTZ roadster; practically new.
1916 STUTZ speedster; Beecrat.
1916 MITCHELL touring; like new.
1917 OVERLAND Little "6" Sedan.
TRUCKS.
PACKARD 3½-ton.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
207 WEST 55TH ST.
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
No war tax on used cars.
Phone 667-668 Circle.

RIGHT PRICES.
1918 KING 8, touring, (new.)
1917 CADILLAC, touring.
1917 KISSEL KAR, touring, extra sedan.
1916 CADILLAC, touring, exceptional.
1916 CHALMERS, seven-passenger.
1916 STUDEBAKER, 6, touring.
1916 STUDEBAKER, 4, touring.
1914 NATIONAL ROADSTER, elec. starter.
Open 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. Closed Sunday.
THE BRIGHTON AUTO EXCHANGE, INC.,
Appraisers to the Trade.
1,077 ATLANTIC AV., CORNER FRANKLIN AV., BROOKLYN.

A real speed car, demountable rims; must sell immediately. 507 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

AUTOMOBILE painting, Winter tops and slip covers; reasonable prices. York Auto Bodies, 551 West 52d. Phone Columbus 2712.

Motor Trucks.

ATTENTION! Motor trucks, 2, 3½, and 5 ton, sold on easy terms to reliable buyers; contracts for steady employment at liberal rates guaranteed; can use a number of 3½-ton vans and 5-ton dumps. Wilson Motor Truck Corp., 1,457 Broadway. Tel. 5685 Bryant.

TRUCK.—D-E worm drive, ¾-ton, panel body. Brady-Murray Motors Corp'n, 62d St. and Broadway.

FORD truck, 1916, panel body; will sell cheap. Brady-Murray Motors Corp'n, 62d St. and Broadway.

MACK trucks, 7-ton, running order; $100. W. & H. Haines, 383 Newark Av., Jersey City, N. J.

Automobiles for Rent.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire, hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-5330 Bryant.

PACKARDS.—1917 twin sixes exclusively; landaulet, touring; hour, monthly. Wilmarth. Tel. Columbus 8030.

PACKARD, (twin sixes;) Pierce-Arrows, hour or season. Muldoon, 254 West 68th St. Tel. Columbus 2151, Columbus 7261.

PACKARD touring, six, landaulet; reasonable rates; hour, week, or month; owner drives. Telephone Riverside 4216. O'Neill.

NATIONAL, beautiful seven-passenger touring car; private owner; reasonable rates. Broad 2872.

ARMY ORDERS

Special-to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The War Department published the following army orders today:

Medical Reserve Corps.

Following to Camp Greenleaf:

CAPTAINS.

Shaw, W. C. — Steele, T. A.
Hays, T. C.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Johnson, C. R. — Boehm, J. D.
Bovik, L. E. — Hirsch, J. B.
Rice, E. D. — Russell, M. F.
Shimberg, M. — Sumner, I. E.
Mitchell, J. — Lynch, E. J.
Chenoweth, C. E.

Following to Camp Pike:

CAPTAINS.

Jackson, J. A. — Stringfield, O. L., Jr.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Solier, F. — Gambee, E. J.
Hawkins, J. W. — Hedges, W. E.
Tate, E. F. — Brenckle, J. F.

Alkman, 1st Lt. J., and Bumpus, 1st Lt. H. C., Jr., to Army Hosp. No. 2, at Ft. McHenry.

Watterston, Capt. C. J., and Richardson, 1st Lt. C. T., to Camp Wheeler.

Fiske, Capt. H. A.; Teel, Capt. A. W., and Musselman, Capt. G. H., to Camp Kearny.

Jacobs, Cap

SAYS DR. HALE ACTED AS KAISER'S AGENT

Went to Rumania on Special Foreign Office Pass While Serving Hearst Papers.

PEACE PROPAGANDIST HERE

Attorney General's Office Tells of Efforts to Induce Labor Unions to Oppose War.

Deputy Attorney General Alfred L. Becker announced yesterday that the Government had come into possession of evidence which showed that in 1916 Dr. William Bayard Hale, who was at that time the Berlin correspondent of the Hearst papers, went to Rumania as an agent of the German Foreign Office, Dr. Hale being provided with a passport that took him through the most restricted of the German war zones and prohibited the examination of himself or baggage by the military authorities. Mr. Becker said that the evidence in hand showed that the passport stated that Dr. Hale was in Rumania on a mission for the Imperial German Government.

It was further stated by Mr. Becker that in 1915 Dr. Hale was a more or less active secret peace agitator in this country in favor of Germany, and that in order to create a sentiment in favor of such a peace he sought the assistance of certain labor unions, and also on at least two occasions the Central Federated Union of Greater New York and vicinity. In many instances, it was added, Dr. Hale sought to have peace resolutions, which he himself ostensibly penned, passed by these unions, and that in one instance he was known to have contributed $400 of "Dr. Albert's" money toward paying the expenses of a labor mass meeting that was held in Carnegie Hall in August, 1915. Peace resolutions drafted by Dr. Hale were offered at that meeting, but were not adopted as written.

Mr. Becker said that the testimony regarding Dr. Hale's activities in 1916 as an agent of the German Foreign Office was given by a man who was then employed as his secretary and who accompanied him on the mission. The witness who told of Hale's labor union activities was Ernest Bohm a prominent official of the Central Federated Union. Mr. Becker pointed out that Bohm's attitude in the matter had been thoroughly patriotic, and that he had been of great assistance to the Attorney General in the present investigation of the German propaganda.

Wrote Hollweg's Article.

The interview which purported to be an expression of official opinion on the part of von Bethmann Hollweg, but which as a matter of fact, the Attorney General states, was written by Dr. Hale, who submitted it to the Chancellor in its completed form for his approval, appeared in The New York American of Sunday, July 9, 1916, under a page-wide caption, which read: "America's Surrender of Sea Rights Shocks World, Says Hollweg." The article was signed, "William Bayard Hale, Staff Correspondent, International News Service."

Other headlines printed in connection with the supposedly official expression of the Chancellor read, "Faith in Wilson Gone, Hopes to See Spirit of '76 Aroused Against British Domination," and again, "Declares U. S. Has Lost Caste by Submitting to Seizure of Ships, Mails, and Citizens," and still again a sub-caption reading, "Declaration of London Drawn and Quartered."

The witness, who testified concerning the authorship of the Bethmann Hollweg statement, said that Dr. Hale wrote it in his (Hale's) Berlin home, and that the statement was dictated in part to him by Dr. Hale.

"After he finished writing the interview," said the witness, "Hale took it to Bethmann Hollweg, who approved it, and Hale then cabled it as the Chancellor's own utterance."

Mr. Becker drew a parallel in calling attention to the expressions used in the "interview," which he said were in a number of instances correctly quoted passages from a book which Dr. Hale had written in 1915 under the title "American Rights and British Pretensions." He pointed out that "tyranous police functions" which Hale used in his book appears in the interview with the Chancellor, while another quotation from the book which is used in the interview is "England's enforcing its municipal statutes as if they were international statutes."

The witness, referring to Dr. Hale's trip to Rumania, said that the journey followed a conference which Hale had with Foreign Minister von Jagow and other officials of the Foreign Office. He said that the arrangements were such that Hale was to appear as an "ordinary newspaper correspondent." The witness said that when they arrived in the eastern war zone he was greatly surprised when Dr. Hale and himself were permitted to go through the most strictly guarded of the military zones without their baggage being examined or their papers inspected. Later the witness said he looked at his own passport and was surprised when he read the notation that "bearer is traveling on official business of the Foreign Office." This passport, it was said, will be in the possession of Mr. Becker today.

Used Foreign Office Code.

It was also testified that Dr. Hale communicated in code with the Foreign Office from Rumania. The code, he added, was what is known as the "twin book" system. In this instance a small English dictionary was the book used. Five numerals supplied the key to the code, the first two numerals indicating the word on a certain page and the last three the number of the page.

The witness also told of Dr. Hale's arrangements with the steward of a Danish ship to act as a courier between Copenhagen and New York, the steward being promised $300 for each successful delivery of mail and other data. Hale, he said, made these arrangements personally.

Concerning the peace activities of Dr. Hale in 1915, Mr. Bohm of the Central Federated Union testified at considerable length. Mr. Bohm said that Dr. Hale went to great pains to get into touch with labor union organizations whose members he had reason to believe were in favor of ending the war. Hale, said Mr. Bohm, proposed to these unions that he be permitted to aid in drafting peace resolutions, and that in line with this work Dr. Hale sent for him, Mr. Bohm.

Mr. Bohm accepted the invitation and saw Dr. Hale in his apartment in Riverside Drive. The Carnegie Hall meeting was drawing near and the persons behind the meeting were $400 short of the amount needed to pay the rent of Carnegie Hall and other expenses. Mrs. J. Sergeant Cram had intended to finance the meeting, Mr. Bohm said, but she withdrew her support when William Jennings Bryan declined to come to New York as one of the speakers. In his conversation with Dr. Hale Mr. Bohm testified that he referred to the $400 shortage. Thereupon, Mr. Bohm added, Dr. Hale disappeared into another room for a few minutes and returned with $400 in bills, which he gave to him to be applied to the expenses of the meeting. Dr. Hale after he gave him the money handed to Mr. Bohm a set of resolutions, which he asked Bohm to have offered and if possible adopted at the meeting. The resolutions were offered, but considerable opposition, on the ground that they were too drastic, followed and they were finally adopted in amended form.

It was announced yesterday that as a result of the search of the homes and business offices of Rudolph Pagenstecher, William Kaupe, Ferdinand Thun, H. K. Janssen, and of the publication offices of the pro-German paper which was known as Issues and Events the Government has come into possession of some interesting data. Thun and Janssen, whose homes are in Reading, Penn., are the principal owners of the Berkshire Knitting Mills.

Franz Rintelen, the German plotter and spymaster, who was to have been transferred from the Tombs to the Essex County, N. J., jail yesterday afternoon, is still in the Tombs. When the order from Marshal McCarthy was served on Warden Hanley of the Tombs, calling for the transfer of Rintelen, Warden Hanley refused to honor it on the ground that Rintelen was too ill to be removed.

Rintelen, who is an officer of the German Navy and an intimate friend of the German Crown Prince, is said to be in a serious condition, his illness having been aggravated by the extreme heat of the last few days. After he serves his jail sentence he still has two other sentences, which total five years at hard labor, to serve in the Atlanta Penitentiary. Rintelen, who operated in this country in the Summer of 1915, has been convicted of plotting strikes in munition plants, and also of attempting to blow up allied ships plying between New York and allied ports. All of the crimes were committed before this country entered the war.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 8.—United States District Attorney Francis Fisher Kane had under examination today a mass of papers, documents, and letters taken in the search yesterday for German propaganda in the offices of three manufacturing concerns in Reading, Penn., and at the home of Professor R. G. Scheidt of Lancaster, Penn. The Reading concerns are the Textile Machine Works, Berkshire Knitting Mills, and the Narrow Fabric Company, all of which are controlled largely by Ferdinand Thun and Harry K. Janssen, and represent a capital of several millions of dollars. No arrests were made.

The offices of three associates of Thun and Janssen in New York and of Der Zeitgeist, published in Chicago by Dr. Michael Singer, were also searched. District Attorney Kane declared that Thun and Janssen, together with the New York men, Wilhelm Kaupe, Rudolph Pagenstecher, and Charles H. Unverzagt, made contributions to the support of German periodicals and writers in this country.

Professor Scheidt in a statement declared there was nothing incriminating in the letters seized at his home. They were correspondence he has had with the Spirit of the Age, a magazine published in Chicago, he said. "The 'Spirit of the Age' is above board and not disloyal," he added. "The whole thing is a mistake."

Thun Admits German Gifts.

READING, Penn., Aug. 8.—Ferdinand Thun, President of the Berkshire Knitting Mills, whose office and home were searched by Government agents yesterday for evidence of German propaganda, today admitted he made contributions to certain publications that are under Federal scrutiny, but said that all his givings were for charity. The worst thing about the affair, Thun said, was the invasion of his home and those of his associates. "They even went so far as to ask whether we had any guns or ammunition," he said. "My reputation as a loyal American citizen and that of my associates should have spared us a humiliation of this kind."

MERCURY DOWN, BUT HOT WAVE NOT OVER

Thunderstorms Break Up Torrid Temperature—Four Deaths and Many Prostrations.

RELIEF IN RAIN IS PROMISED

Other Deaths Due to Weather Freaks—Municipal Ferry Records Broken by People Seeking Breeze.

Compared with Wednesday when the mercury climbed to 102 degrees and smashed all heat records in New York, yesterday was a cool day. Nevertheless, the day was hot, scorchingly hot. The temperature registered 81 degrees at 7 A. M., and its trend was upward all day until it reached its highest point, 94 degrees, at 6:15 P. M., the highest mark for Aug. 8 in the history of the Weather Bureau. The hourly differences in temperature meant less, as there was less humidity in the air.

The forecast for today is for local rains and thunder showers. The temperature will be more moderate. It will also be fair with more moderate temperature on Saturday. The local forecaster made these predictions with his eye on the weather map. This showed him that a warm wave is now over the Canadian Northwest and its movements are very uncertain.

Crest Not Past Yet.

"No," said the weather man, with his eyes still on the map, "I cannot say that the crest of the warm wave is past. There is relief coming, that is true, but that relief will probably be temporary."

The Weather Bureau's report on local conditions said:

"There has been some moderation in the high temperatures in practically all districts where the heated spell of the last few days has prevailed.

"The cooling has been due mostly to local rains, but in some States the temperature is still considerably above the seasonable average. The maximum temperature Thursday afternoon did not reach 100 degrees east of the Mississippi."

But it was hot enough to send thousands of men, women, and children into the parks to sleep, to fill roofs and fire escapes, to drive them to the beaches, to bring discomfort to all, and to make many a fire plug throughout the city watering places where thousands found relief in old clothes sitting under the cooling streams.

Four deaths in the city were reported as due to the heat, and a score or more of persons were prostrated.

The Deaths.

CURRAN, PETER, 38 years old, 306 West Forty-fourth Street, died at the Mills Hotel, 161 West Thirty-sixth Street.

FLEMING, PATRICK, 54 years, died at his home, 298 Cherry Street.

O'CONNOR, HAROLD, 7 months, 184 Franklin Street.

SCHNIEBEROWITZ, LOUIS, occupation and age unknown; died in front of 31 Canal Street.

The official hourly temperature readings recorded by the Weather Bureau yesterday were as follows:

Midnight	92	Noon	87
1 A. M.	88	1 P. M.	88
2 A. M.	86	2 P. M.	92
3 A. M.	83	3 P. M.	92
4 A. M.	82	4 P. M.	91
5 A. M.	81	5 P. M.	89
6 A. M.	80	6 P. M.	91
7 A. M.	81	7 P. M.	92
8 A. M.	81	8 P. M.	92
9 A. M.	83	9 P. M.	87
10 A. M.	83	10 P. M.	88
11 A. M.	82	11 P. M.	83

Thunder Storms Broke Hot Wave.

What literally broke up the heat wave was the thunder storm, or series of storms, which, to use an expression of the Weather Forecaster, turned the atmosphere upside down. On Wednesday night the weather men sat in their quarters on top of the Whitehall Building and as they watched the mercury climb they predicted that it would be hotter than the famous night of July 30-31, 1917, when the temperature did not get below 84 during the hours of darkness. The thunder storm upset these calculations, and at 6 A. M. (really 5 o'clock if the daylight saving plan is disregarded) the cool winds forced the mercury down to 80 degrees.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning an electric locomotive in the Oak Point yards of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad at Liggett and Garrison Avenue, the Bronx, was struck by lightning, injuring the crew of three men, who were preparing to take the locomotive out of the yard. Engineer Henry Esser, 2,141 Honeywell Avenue, with his assistants, Solomon Newman of 213 Bryant Avenue, and Joseph Salerno, a brakeman, of 590 Morris Avenue, were adjusting the motor. There came a crash, followed by a blinding flash from the motor. The three men were found badly burned about the face, arms, and body. They were taken to Lincoln Hospital.

Frank Lamanna, 35 years old, of 59 Cook Street, Brooklyn, was struck by lightning at Johnson and Morgan Avenues, Brooklyn, and killed instantly.

Three persons were injured when a Coney Island Hospital ambulance, responding to a heat case, and an automobile owned and driven by Thomas Wainwright, 528 West 158d Street, Manhattan, crashed together at Avenue X and Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn. The ambulance was wrecked. Wainwright was served with a summons on a charge of reckless driving.

Those injured were Dr. George Shapiro, cut forehead; Dr. Lawrence Friedman, contusions face and head; Michael Shea, driver of ambulance, cuts on face and head. All were treated at Coney Island Hospital.

Ferry Traffic Records Smashed.

The heat also sent many thousands on rides about the harbor in search of the elusive breeze. The ferryboats of the various lines began to collect patrons early in the day and their number increased as the day wore on. The ferries have been increasing in popularity for the last few days, and on Wednesday all passenger records were smashed on the Municipal Ferry to Staten Island.

Commissioner of Plants and Structures Delaney said that on Wednesday more than 70,000 paid passengers were carried, and when the transfers from the street car lines are counted, he predicted they will add at least 30,000 to the cash fares, making, as he remarked, some record for a Summer day, and not a holiday at that.

To carry this 100,000 passengers the boats were crowded all day long and up to midnight. The travel yesterday was almost as large, and the two days will establish a record for the municipal service. More than $2,000 was collected on Wednesday from automobile and truck travel.

A report came from Red Bank, N. J. yesterday that at 1:30 P. M. there on Wednesday the thermometer registered 134 degrees Fahrenheit in the sun.

A man who is interested in the subject in commenting on the small number of deaths and prostrations considering the intensity and length of the hot wave, gave as his opinion last night that the cutting down of the sale of intoxicants, along with the high price of what is still to be obtained, is largely responsible for the small heat casualty list. He said this feature of the situation is not getting sufficient publicity, and declared his belief that half the heat prostrations in the old days were really caused by drink.

Two hundred thousand is the police estimate of the number of persons who spent yesterday at Coney Island. This is less than on other days, but still enough to give the beach a crowded appearance. Many of these elected to spend the night on the sand, but the possibility of more thunder showers sent many home on late trains. During the day the police gathered in more than 100 lost children in various stages of distress. Nearly all the lost ones were restored to their guardians.

Jacob Berkowitz, 37 years old, of 95 Goerck Street, was drowned while in bathing off the Municipal Baths, Coney Island. His body was recovered.

While bathing off Oriental Point, Manhattan Beach, Frederick Olsen, a schoolboy of 597 Park Place, Brooklyn, got out over his depth. Before help could reach him he was drowned.

Eighteen-year-old Samuel Seidembeigel was drowned while bathing in Gravesend Bay, off Bay Twenty-seventh Street. He lived at 30 Bay Twenty-fifth Street, Bath Beach.

John Pust, 12, of 410 South Fifth Street, Brooklyn, was drowned yesterday when he dived into Cooper's Pond, Maspeth and Stuart Avenues, Brooklyn. He was held fast in the mud at the bottom of the pond.

Little Relief in East Promised.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Temperatures today held well above the seasonal average along the Atlantic Coast, the Weather Bureau found, though 10 degrees nearly everywhere below the maximums recorded earlier in the week.

The forecasters tonight promised but little relief from the heat wave in the Eastern States, for a promising area of low barometric pressure was said to hang below the Great Lakes. Thermometers in the Missouri Valley began again to climb, and if the atmosphere drifts again set their course northeastwardly the Eastern seaboard within four days may experience record temperatures again.

EL DALLO

"Each Cigar in its own humidor"

Factory fresh and finger proof

WERTHEIMER BROS. BALTIMORE, MD.

6¢ each 6 for 35¢ | 7¢ each 3 for 20¢

SALESMAN WANTED

A man who knows thoroughly the Women's Ready to Wear line, especially Coats, Suits and Dresses, materials, costs, styles. Must be young, of agreeable personality and smart appearance. Knowledge of Spanish preferable, and be willing to start for Cuba at once on a tour of investigation and to show the Central American buyers the sterling worth of American manufactured goods. We want only the very best man that can be secured in this line. Position offers most unusual opportunities. Apply by letter, and interview will be arranged.

Allied Industries Corporation
151 Fifth Avenue, New York

SAYS HIT THE FOE HARD AND KEEP ON HITTING

British Writer Ridicules Idea That Americans Need Time to Master War Game.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The military correspondent of The Westminster Gazette, combating the proposal that the Entente Allies mark time while accumulating men and materials, asks:

"What will be the value of men or materials if meanwhile the blunder is committed of giving the enemy a breathing space and of treating the energy and freshness of the American troops as of no account? Our first concern is to hit the enemy hard and to keep on hitting."

The German offensive might have gone on had not the Americans appeared in strength, he declares, and adds:

"The appearance of the Americans in time has killed the enemy offensive. Their weight and value already have turned the campaign right around.

"The suggestion that, owing to their newness in staff work, the Americans need time to fit their necks to the collar is on a par with the suggestion that an expanded British army could not be relied on to fight well. The American troops, as it is, are equal to any in the world. It is not a disadvantage to come to the tactics of today with an open, alert mind. It is an advantage.

"The public believes in American intervention, out and out, and the public is right. The New World has, in literal truth, redressed the balance of the Old World, and the balance has been redressed once for all."

DEARER BREAD IN AUSTRIA.

Rise of 116 Per Cent. in Price Leads to Meetings of Protest.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—There is widespread discontent in the large Austrian towns owing to a recent rise of 116 per cent. in the price of bread, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Zurich today.

The Socialist party in Austria has declared that it is impossible for the working classes to bear this increase and negotiations have been opened with the Government over the situation. Meetings of protest have been held in the populous working class districts of Vienna, Prague, and Gratz.

Complications are feared, the dispatch adds. Salzburg is said to have been without bread for the last eight days, while Dalmatia is reported to be suffering from a "malady of hunger," because of the lack of food.

TURKS REPELLED AT BAKU.

Armenians Still Hold Oil Port in the Caucasus, London Hears.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Baku, in the Caucasus, is still occupied by Armenians. The Turks attacked the town Aug. 2, but were repulsed.

The Turkish operations in the Caucasus are said to be in disregard of German wishes.

SAYS BULGARS FACE CRISIS.

Domestic Discord Growing Fast, Serbian Asserts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Professor Voyslav M. Yonanovitch, as Director of the official Serbian Press Bureau, issued a statement tonight dealing with the situation in Bulgaria in which he asserts that the Bulgarians are so threatened with domestic and international difficulties that they are facing anarchy.

"The disorganiation and confusion prevailing in Bulgaria," said Professor Yonanovitch, "is rapidly threatening to lead to an anarchical situation. The differences with the Central Powers regarding the cession of the Dobrudja territory and the still more serious conflict with Turkey are only partly the causes of the present situation. This has been complicated by domestic conflicts among the various political parties, of which there are eleven in Bulgaria.

"The critical condition of the food supply and the generally precarious economic position of the country still further contribute to intensify an already difficult situation.

"As long as Radoslavoff was in power he was attacked by various other parties. The questions at stake were not, however, those or principles, but had their basis in the desire of the various leaders of the opposition to obtain governmental offices.

"In its campaign against the Cabinet in power the opposition did not even hesitate to try to enter into relations with the Entente Powers. It has come to our knowledge that delegations of the Bulgarian opposition were sent to Switzerland to try to get in touch with representatives of the Entente, official and non-official.

"The increasing difficulty of the military situation of the Central Powers is arousing ever growing anxiety in Bulgaria, an anxiety which finds its outward expression in the quarrels and feuds of the various political parties, which mutually accuse one another of having brought the country to the present critical pass.

"The Narodni Prava, the organ of Radoslavoff, lately Prime Minister, declared a few days before he left power that 'the country is swarming with agents of Lord Northcliffe,' who are spreading most terrifying rumors concerning the pillage of national products and the terrible days threatening Bulgaria.' The journal adds: 'Every Bulgarian ought to be inspired by the sacred idea of the creation of a greater Bulgaria. He should not allow himself to be led by those whom he has long known to be traitors.'

"This is not the moment to fall into the Bulgarian trap and begin pourparlers which the Government would immediately exploit against the Allies. We must, rather, redouble the military and political pressure on Bulgaria in order to speed up the internal confusion and bring about complete collapse of that State. The only way to exert influence on Bulgarians is by threatening them with the greatest energy that they will lose everything by continuing to associate themselves with States and peoples which prefer brutal military force to the rights of nationalities."

TO RECONSTRUCT SOLDIERS.

Army Opens Medical School in Big Cape May Hotel.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Aug. 8.—The first army medical school for the correction of defects of hearing and speech of soldiers has been opened here under the Division of Physical Reconstruction of the Surgeon General's Office. It is a part of Army Hospital No. 11, located in what was formely a luxurious hotel built by a land syndicate. Lieut. Col. Charles W. Richardson of the Army Medical Corps is the Director of the school, which is said to be the first of its kind in the world.

Returned soldiers with hearing destroyed or impaired or suffering from partial or total loss of speech are to be educated physically and vocationally.

The school opened with a full corps of teachers and enough patients to occupy their time.

Lieut. Col. Richardson, who came here to establish the school, is professor of laryngology and otology in the George Washington University. He joined the army when this country entered the war.

Want 50 Stenographers for Abroad.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Fifty expert stenographers and typewriters are wanted at once for foreign service, according to an announcement by E. M. Kline, in charge of the United States Employment Office at 1,410 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C. The minimum entrance salary will be $2,000 a year, and men in the Government service are eligible to apply. Only men are wanted. There is no examination to take—quick action and immediate results are desired. Qualified men are urged to apply at once at the Washington office.

It's mighty handy to have trees to hang Japanese lanterns on but they're even more useful to give not light but shade, in hot daytimes, for afternoon lawn parties, and thus make the lawn your coolest most delightful living-room, both for your own family and your guests. Just a few trees—the real kind, full-grown with thick foliage—planted with hicks skill and judgment—will do the stunt overnight—at little cost. Phone or write and find out how little and how quickly.

Sixty Years of Knowing How

I. HICKS & SON

WESTBURY (Phone 68) L.I.

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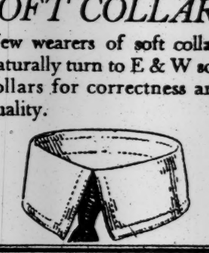
SOFT COLLARS

New wearers of soft collars naturally turn to E & W soft collars for correctness and quality.



Special—Neckties 79c

Friday and Saturday Only

A particularly fine lot of good-looking four-in-hands—beautiful silks and rich grenadines in many neat and fancy effects.

Their former prices—$1.00, $1.50 and $2.00—make them all the more desirable at this special price for Friday and Saturday—79c.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th
3d Ave., cor. 122d

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Wednesday evening, at Coney Island or on Sea Beach line to West 28th St., New York, gentleman's billfold, containing War Department check and about $80 in bills; reward. Madison Square 9338. 9 West 28th St.

LOST—Afternoon of Aug. 6, between Hotel Plaza and Ritz-Carlton, either in taxi or at hotel, a ruby diamond and sapphire service flag brooch; $50 reward; no questions asked. Cartier, 653 5th Av.

REWARD.—No questions asked, for return of blue silk parasol, blue and green bird forming handle, left in 5th Av. Pennsylvania Station omnibus Thursday morning. Johnson, 1,190 Madison Av.

LOST—A gold bracelet, crest of owl on a branch and small diamond star; I lost this Tuesday, July 30, between Hotel McAlpin and Altman's; reward offered. X 396 Times Annex.

LOST—Somewhere between Broadway, Columbus Av., and 72d St., a black leather wallet, owner's name inside, containing cash and two diamond rings; liberal reward. Hartley, Columbus 2440, Apt. 503.

LOST—Purse containing $20, between 113th St. and Astor Hotel; reward. Finder please return, 536 West 113th St., Apt. 34. Miss Peggy Linton.

LOST—DIAMOND BAR PIN on 69th St., Saturday afternoon, between 2:30 and 3; $100 reward; no questions asked. Address ALLEN, 1 West 69th St.

LOST—Cameo pin, Wednesday night, Aug. 7, between Whyte's and Battery or on Mandalay; reward. S. Bramwell, 27 Eldert St., Brooklyn.

LOST.—On Friday afternoon, in shopping district, beaver scarf. Wanamaker label inside. C. J. O'Brien, Jr., 22 North William St.

LOST—Diamond ring, platinum setting, engraved "B. R. Perkins, from Architect Lodge." Liberal reward. Address 40 E. 41st.

LOST—A pearl and sapphire bar pin, initialed "M. H. G., Dec., 1915"; liberal reward. Return to Martha Washington Hotel.

LOST—Sunday, Aug. 4, at Rockaway Park Beach, a gold watch, and chain attached; liberal reward. L. L., 240 Times Downtown.

LOST—Book, Tuesday morning, 7th Av. subway; name inside "Champlin Construction Co.," 103 Park Av. Reward for return.

LOST—Irish lace collar, Lussier's Restaurant, 42d St. vicinity or subway. Phone Miss Short, Rector 4212. Reward.

LOST—Gold fob, initials D. B., at Gaston Av. station, Arverne, L. I.; liberal reward. D. Bachrach, 636 Broadway.

LOST—A suitable reward will be paid to person returning leather bag and papers to 7 Wall St., New York.

LOST — Wallet, containing money, jewelry, baggage check, Masonic card; reward. Y 216 Times Annex.

LOST—Valise, Eastern Parkway, containing clothes; $20 reward. Berry, 249 West Broadway.

LOST—Bill book. Keep money, return papers, registration cards. Morris, 830 West 95th St.

LOST—Bunch of keys, near 110th St. and 8th Av.; reward. 234 West 110th St., Apt. 2.

The Climax of a Mighty Good Story

$19.50

We have printed so many interesting chapters about "How to Save Money on Clothes" that you will naturally think we have outdone ourselves today.

The Hart Schaffner & Marx Suits that comprise this Sale at $19.50 were such fine values at their regular season prices that it is almost inconceivable that we have reduced them to $19.50.

The assortment is good. In some cases there is only one of a size, others have two, or three, or more—but every size is found in good variety.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Summer Suits

Many other good values at $27.50, $32.50, $37.50, $43.50 and $49.50 offer full evidence that our Sale contains just the Suit you want at the price you like to pay.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th
3d Ave., cor. 122d

Every Quarter wasted stabs a Soldier in the Back—Buy W. S. S.

The Success That Succeeds

Every now and then we talk about ourselves. Partly, perhaps, because we like to—partly because we can't help thinking it's good business.

For, that "Nothing Succeeds Like Success," is *true* as well as trite, is mainly because the world has learned to profit a little (only a little) by other people's mistakes.

Men like to buy where other men buy. So the more who buy—the more who *buy*—and there you are.

Wallach Brothers weren't born owners of four busy stores; nor did the stores exist and get bought.

Wallach Brothers were born (in a business way) with an IDEA.

And the *idea* grew. Out of it came a small, struggling inadequate store. That first Dollar Bill (about which you've heard before) was the visiting card left by our first Customer—the first acquaintance (and so, the first *friend*) of the idea. We wish we knew his name and address today.

For from him came the thousands and thousands of other friends of the idea that have crowded one store after another beyond its capacity, until now there are four great, bright, cheery establishments for the idea to live in and meet its friends.

It was a good many years after the start before we were able to add Clothing to the Hats and Furnishings we sold at first.

And that addition came to meet the demands of our friends.

That this business has grown so constantly and so healthfully, through good times and bad—peace times and war—is all because that *idea* was, and *is—right.*

The idea that the merchant exists to have what his Customers want rather than to find Customers for what he has.

These stores might have existed in a smaller, less progressive town than New York. But they would have been mighty different stores.

Wallach Stores are as they are because they are the unconscious creation of the spirit of thousands and thousands of live, keen New York men.

So after all—in talking about ourselves, we are talking mainly about *you,* and what there is of self-praise in this advertisement is *really* in praise of its readers, which is the *idea* again, and as it should be.

Come in some day—and be friends.

Est. 1887 Wallach Bros. Est. 1887

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th
3d Ave., cor. 122d

The Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes